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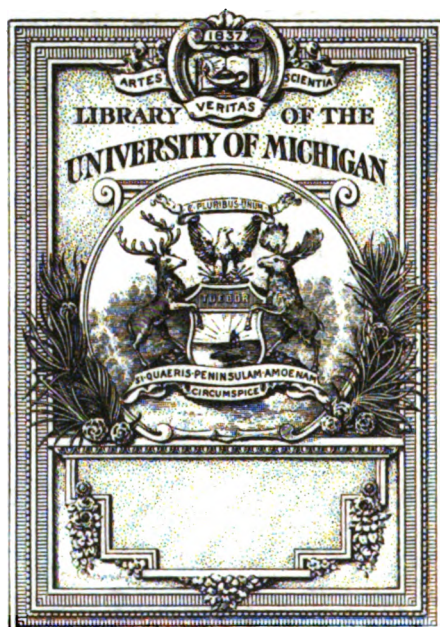
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INDEX.

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I. Editorial Comment and Leading Articles.

Act of March 14, 1900, organization of banks under.....	310	Gold, world's output of for 1900.....	3
Adapting the monetary system to business conditions.....	697	Greenbacks, conversion of into gold certificates.....	954
Agriculture and banking facilities.....	692	Haskins, C. W., address of before New York bank clerks.....	955
American Bankers' Association, annual convention of.....	681	Illegal borrowers from National banks.....	686
American Bankers' Association, educational work of.....	931	Independent Treasury, substitute for.....	575
American Bankers' Association, lack of interest in.....	714	Kretz, Geo. H. (the foreign exchange clerk).....	707
American Bankers' Association, the.....	305	McKinley, President, assassination of.....	581
Asset currency, principles of.....	941	McKinley, Wm., memorial to.....	696
Assets currency, proposed issue of.....	570	Monetary system, adaptation of to business conditions.....	697
Australian bankers, recommendations of in regard to bank legislation.....	564	Money in the U. S., supply of.....	691
Bank of France, small bills discounted by.....	318	National banks as public depositories.....	170
Bankers, diversity of opinion among.....	564	National banks, illegal borrowing from.....	686
Banking education, scope of.....	955	National banks, organization of under act of March 14, 1900.....	310
Banking facilities in agricultural communities, lack of.....	692	National banks, preferring creditors of.....	167
Banking, perfecting existing system of.....	943	Panics, proper course to be pursued in time of.....	936
Banks and combinations.....	315	Perfecting the existing system of banking.....	943
Borrowers from National banks, illegal.....	686	Practical Work of a Bank :	
Branch bank system, the.....	687	Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force.....	18, 24, 173, 319, 578, 700, 948
Burglars, operations of against banks.....	7	Predictions of financial disasters.....	159
Changing greenbacks into gold certificates.....	954	Preferring creditors of National banks.....	167
Checks, charges of New York Clearing-House for collecting.....	9	President McKinley, assassination of.....	581
Checks, collection of.....	684	Railroad lines, struggle for control of.....	158
Checks, repeal of stamp tax on.....	12	Reber, J. C., criticism of Wall Street.....	694
City National Bank, of Buffalo, closing of the combinations and the banks.....	158	Reserves of trust companies.....	180
Competition among banks and trust companies.....	15	Ridgely, Wm. B., appointment of as Comptroller of the Currency.....	569
Comptroller of the Currency—various incumbents of the office.....	153	Roosevelt, Theodore, succession of to Presidency.....	567
Congress, financial legislation by.....	929	Scope of banking education, the.....	955
Consolidation of banking institutions.....	933	Secretary of the Treasury, proposals for currency reform by.....	940
Country checks, collection of.....	684	Seventh National Bank, of New York, suspension of.....	161
Depositories, National banks as.....	170	Silver question, disappearance of as a political issue.....	160
Education—dangers of specialization.....	164	Stamp tax on checks, repeal of.....	12
Education of bank clerks.....	931	Stickney, A. B., comment on address of.....	936
Exports, increase in volume of.....	13	Stickney, A. B., suggestions of.....	690
Express companies, competition of with banks.....	938	Substitute for the Independent Treasury, a.....	575
First National Bank, of New York, absorption of National Bank of Republic by.....	308	Surplus revenues, disposition of.....	311
Foreign exchange clerk, his training and duties.....	707	Swindling a bank, novel method of.....	573
Gage, Lyman J., address before Milwaukee bankers' convention.....	682	Tax on bank capital and surplus, removal of.....	313
		Territorial expansion of the United States.....	1
		Trade balances in favor of the United States.....	18

Treasury as a custodian of public moneys...	575
Trust companies, reserves of.....	180
Trust companies, competition of with banks.	15
Trusts and the banks.....	315

Wall Street, criticism of.....	694
Wealth, envy caused by increase of.....	10
Wu Ting-fang, address of, before New York State Bankers' Convention.....	5

II. Banking and Financial Law and Replies to Questions.

Acceptance of bill—payment of debt—check on corporation treasurer.....	199
Accommodation notes—release of indorsee and surety.....	339
Account, statement of by Cashier—action for damages.....	342
Agent—authority—receiving payment—negotiable notes.....	603
Alteration of a promissory note.....	335
Appropriation of wife's money—liability of bank.....	339
Assigned notes—fraudulent representations	49
Attorney's fee—provision in promissory note for payment of.....	728
Authority of Cashier to obligate bank.....	604
Authority of President to discount bank's paper.....	719
Bearer, check payable to—forged indorsement.....	44
Bills and notes—provision—indorser—payment.....	984
Bills and notes—renewals—consideration—conditional delivery—evidence—admissibility.....	604
Blank space in notes—marginal figures.....	339
Bonds held by bank for speculation—officer inducing customer to purchase.....	199
Bonds, issue of for specific purpose—bonafide purchasers.....	343
Borrowing money by banks—obtaining authority from directors.....	50
Borrowing money by officers—liability of bank.....	52
Capital of banks, unauthorized increase of..	53
Capital stock, payment of in property.....	976
Capital stock, reduction of—distribution of assets.....	587
Cashier—authority—pledge of credit—estoppel—replevin bond.....	604
Cashier, discount of notes for—notice.....	977
Cashier—misappropriation—collaterals—notice of director—knowledge of agent—notice to principal—estoppel—rehearing—application.....	605
Cashier's default—notice to surety on bond.	200
Certificate of deposit—limitations—interest.	987
Certificate of deposit, requirements of.....	727
Certification by mistake—recovery.....	182
Check, delay in presenting—when not defense.....	35
Check, mistaken certification of—payment through clearing-house.....	49
Check payable to order of particular bearer—forged indorsement.....	44
Check, title to—demand—liability of drawer.	972
Checks, forgery of by confidential clerk—liability of bank.....	51
Check—transmission through mail—loss—payment on forged indorsement—demand—dishonor—notice—liability of drawer—interest.....	985
Clearing-house rules—non-members—payment by mistake—erroneous certification.	182

Collateral securities—diligence required in collection.....	49
Collections—agent compromising claims....	200
Collections, delay in presentment—liability.	326
Collections specially made by insolvent bank.....	51
Collections—title to proceeds—when owner of paper may recover as trust fund.....	38
Collections—trust fund—right of owner of paper to recover.....	35
Comptroller of the Currency—authority to make successive assessments of shareholders of National banks.....	730
Consolidation of corporations—division of profits.....	49
Contract, illegal—ratification of by bank—knowledge imputable to bank.....	48
Contract made by officers—ratification by bank.....	199
Death of partner in banking business.....	200
Defalcations of officers.....	983
Delay in making presentment of collections	326
Delay in presenting check—when not defence	35
Demand, failure to make on insolvent.....	340
Demand for deposit—statute of limitations..	200
Deposit by public officer—recovery by municipality.....	604
Deposit in name of another—payment of checks drawn against.....	45
Deposit of taxes—appropriation to debt due bank—liability to bondsmen.....	200
Deposit of wife's money—withdrawal by husband.....	188
Depositor, investment of money for—Cashier as special agent of depositor.....	986
Depositor's failure to examine vouchers and accounts.....	50
Deposits by voluntary associations—disposition of funds.....	50
Deposits—lien of bank to secure matured debt.....	340
Directors acting for bank when purchasing from it—quorum.....	583
Directors, liability of for negligence.....	983
Discount of bank's paper—authority of President—illegal purpose of borrowing bank...	719
Draft, payment of—defense against claim represented.....	202
Embezzlement of funds—National banking law—ratification of fraudulent acts by directors.....	581
Extension of note—limitations—change of interest rate.....	340
Failure to make demand on insolvent.....	340
Fictitious person, check payable to order of.	44
Foreclosure, proceeds of.....	52
Foreign corporations—right to relief—jurisdiction—service of summons—foreign judgment—non-resident creditors—comity.....	736
Forged check—liabilities of bank.....	51
Forged indorsement, payment of check on...	972

Fraudulent procurement of mortgage— <i>bona-fide</i> purchaser.....	605	National bank—liability of shareholder—successive assessments—jurisdiction of Comptroller.....	730
Funding bonds—excessive indebtedness—presumptions as to official duty—county warrants—burden of proof.....	201	National bank, liability of stockholder—fraudulent representation by bank's officers—defenses.....	330
Future deliveries, drafts given for—discount of draft.....	201	National bank—penalty for usury.....	594
Gifts—delivery—payment of dividends—possession.....	340	National bank, power of officers in incurring debts after liquidation.....	342
Good faith in purchasing note.....	341	National bank—power to take stock as collateral security.....	735
Guarantor, death of.....	340	National bank—president's power to procure discounts.....	606
Guarantor of note—notice of dishonor.....	51	National banks—liability of stockholders—assessments.....	191
Illegal use of money loaned by bank.....	202	National bank—stockholder making assignment when bank is insolvent.....	589
Indorsement of note, consideration for.....	50	National bank stock—liability of pledgee.....	596
Indorsement of promissory note, consideration for.....	42	National bank stock—liability of seller to assessment.....	184
Indorser—notice of non-payment.....	53	National bank stock, taxation of.....	328
Insolvency—fraud of officer—claim against Receiver.....	341	National bank stock, value of—report to Comptroller as evidence.....	41
Insolvency—knowledge of officials—receipt of deposit—fraud—trust funds—identification of fund—equity—rescinding contract of deposit—certificate of deposit—offer to redeliver.....	737	Note, extension of—limitations—interest rate.....	340
Insolvency—security on renewal of antecedent debt.....	341	Note, good faith in purchasing.....	341
Insolvent bank—special collections.....	51	Notice of non-payment—right of indorser to when in fact principal maker.....	53
Insolvent bank, transfer of shares of.....	53	Notice to teller—when it affects banks.....	966
Interest, claim for.....	340	Officer of bank inducing customer to purchase bonds held by bank for speculative purposes.....	199
Investment of money for depositor—Cashier acting as agent for depositor.....	986	Officers and agents—acts after liquidation ..	342
Lands of surety—money deposited in bank..	737	Officers, defalcations of.....	983
Liabilities of directors—negligence—defenses	983	Officers of bank borrowing money—liability of bank.....	52
Liability of bank renting safe-deposit boxes..	724	Officers of National bank—fraudulent representations in sale of stock—liability of purchaser.....	330
Liability of pledgee of National bank stock..	596	Officers, ratification of acts of.....	199
Liability of seller of National bank stock to assessment.....	184	Partner, death of—substitution of legatees—novation.....	200
Liability of shareholder of National bank....	730	Partnership funds, bank contributing to—application to individual debt.....	52
Liability of stockholder—action in foreign State.....	201	Pledgee of National bank stock, liability of..	596
Liability of stockholder—assignee for benefit of creditors.....	589	Pledge—mingling of securities—accounting	342
Liability of stockholder—National bank in liquidation—trustee—creditor's bill.....	585	President, authority of, to discount bank's paper.....	719
Liability of stockholders of National banks.....	191, 330	President of bank, misrepresentations by in sale of bonds.....	728
Liability on purported transfer of pledged stock.....	51	President of National bank, power to procure discounts—oral contract.....	606
Lien of bank on deposits.....	340	President, misapplication of funds by—ratification by officers.....	52
Limitations—payment by husband.....	51	President, recovery from for deceit in sale of stock.....	202
Loans by agents—degree of care required...	341	Principal and agent—authority to cash checks.....	738
Loans—illegal use of money.....	202	Proceeds of foreclosure.....	52
Misapplication of funds by President—ratification by officers.....	52	Process—service—non-residents within State as witnesses.....	606
Mistake—fraud—pleading—sufficient allegations—depositor—settlement—limitations—evidence—sufficiency—negligence.....	986	Promissory note, application of proceeds of sale to payment of.....	49
Moneyed capital, meaning of in fixing tax on National bank stock.....	328	Promissory note— <i>bona-fide</i> purchaser—National bank lending on real-estate security	195
Mortgage—fraudulent procurement— <i>bona-fide</i> purchaser.....	605	Promissory note, consideration for.....	53
National banking law—embezzlement of funds—ratification by directors—form of indictment.....	591	Promissory note—consideration—notice of dishonor.....	42
National bank in liquidation—enforcing stockholders' liability.....	585	Promissory note, filling blank space in.....	339
National bank lending on real-estate security	195		

Promissory note—material alteration.....	335
Promissory note—provision that it may be paid before maturity—agreement for attorney's fee.....	726
Protest, waiver of.....	47
Public officer, deposit by.....	604
Ratification of officer's illegal contract—knowledge imputable to bank.....	48
Real estate of National bank, situated outside of State—tax.....	328
Real-estate security—loans by National banks.....	195
Recovery of usurious interest—what constitutes payment.....	599
Reduction of capital stock.....	587
Reduction of capital stock—purchase of stock by bank.....	203
Safe-deposit boxes—liability to depositors.....	724
Safe deposit—construction of contract—negligence—burden of proof.....	738
Sale of bank property—participation of interested directors—quorum.....	203
Sale of bonds belonging to bank—misrepresentations of President.....	728
Service of process—waiver of immunity.....	606
Shareholders of National bank, liability of.....	730
Special deposit—defendant's liability—promise for benefit of third person—enforcement—voluntary trust—executory contract.....	606
Special deposits—loans to insolvents—fraud of bank.....	203
Statement of account—action for damages.....	342
Stock as collateral security—power of National bank to take.....	735
Stock, delivery of certificate as gift.....	340
Stockholder, individual liability of.....	201
Stockholder of National bank in liquidation—stockholder's liability.....	585
Stockholder of National bank, liability of.....	330
Stockholder's liability—effect of making assignment when bank is insolvent.....	589
Stock in National bank, value of—report to Comptroller as evidence.....	41
Stock of bank, liability on purported transfer of.....	51
Stock of bank, unauthorized increase of.....	53
Suit against corporation—failure to plead statute of limitations—defense by stockholders.....	203
Surety, lands of.....	737
Surety on Cashier's bond—notice of default.....	200
Suretyship—notes—extension of time—discharge of surety.....	739
Taxation—loans—private bankers—liability of county to State—assessment.....	607
Taxation of National bank stock.....	328
Taxation of stock—notice to stockholders—sufficiency.....	739
Taxes, deposit of in bank by collector.....	200
Teller, notice to—when it affects bank.....	966
Transfer of shares when bank insolvent.....	53
Trust deed—foreclosure—balance unpaid—recovery—sale—validity.....	740
Trust deeds—trustees—qualifications—mortgaged property.....	740
Usurious interest, recovery of—what constitutes payment.....	599
Usury by National bank—penalty—statute of limitations.....	34

Usury—compensating accommodation indorser—use of proceeds.....	343
Usury—from what date legal interest is recoverable—penalty.....	594
Usury—when contract valid—conflict of State laws.....	46
Vouchers, failure of depositor to examine.....	50
Waiver of protest—when and how made.....	47
Wife's money, appropriation of by husband—bank contributing to conversion.....	339
Wife's money deposited—withdrawal by husband.....	183

LIST OF CASES.

Bank of Commerce vs. Harrison.....	967
Bank of Tarboro vs. Fidelity and Depos. Co. of Md.....	200
Bedell vs. Harbine Bank.....	326
Bigelow, <i>et al.</i> vs. Bigelow, <i>et al.</i>	53
Birdsall vs. Wheeler, <i>et al.</i>	343
Bloomington vs. Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....	44
Board of Com'rs of Lake County vs. Keene Five Cts. Sav. Bk.....	201
Bobb vs. Savings Bank of Louisville, <i>et al.</i>	986
Breese vs. United States.....	591
Bradley vs. Andrus.....	35
Burt vs. Richmond.....	51
Campbell vs. Watson, <i>et al.</i>	984
Carr vs. Nat. Bank and Loan Co. of Watertown.....	200, 728
Carroll County Bank, <i>et al.</i> vs. Rhodes, <i>et al.</i>	200
Carter, <i>et al.</i> vs. Stratford Sav. Bank, <i>et al.</i>	51
Caruthers vs. Ross.....	342
C., B. and Q. B. Co. vs. Burns.....	199
Chatfield, Supervisor, <i>etc.</i> vs. Campbell, <i>et al.</i>	738
Citizens' National Bank of Danville vs. Foreman's Assignee.....	599
City Nat. Bank of Greenville vs. Bruce.....	341
C. J. Lantry vs. T. B. Wallace, Receiver, <i>etc.</i>	330, 341
Coddington, <i>et al.</i> vs. Canaday.....	976
Cole vs. Charles City Nat. Bank.....	986
Coleman vs. First Nat. Bank of Waxahatchie.....	188, 339
Commercial Nat. Bank of Ogden vs. Alma D. Chambers, as Treasurer, <i>etc.</i>	328
Commonwealth vs. McKean County.....	607
Copesey vs. Sacramento Bank.....	740
Cowing vs. Cloud, <i>et al.</i>	726
Critten, <i>et al.</i> vs. Chemical National Bank.....	50
Curtis vs. Perry.....	52
Cussen vs. Southern California Savings Bank.....	724, 738
Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank of New York.....	340
Deweese vs. Smith.....	731
Dow-Law Bank vs. Godfrey.....	49
Drew vs. Wellington Sash and Door Co.....	203
Earle vs. Carson.....	53, 184
Farmers and Merchants' Banking Co. of Red Cloud vs. City of Red Cloud.....	604
Farrer vs. People's Trust Co.....	51
First National Bank of Huntington vs. Arnold, <i>et al.</i>	50, 52
First Nat. Bank of Langdon vs. Prior, <i>et al.</i>	200

First Nat. Bank of Richmond, <i>et al.</i> vs. Holland.....	341
First Nat. Bank of St. Thomas vs. Flath, <i>et al.</i>	195, 341
Furth vs. Bacter, <i>et al.</i>	53
Fulton vs. National Bank of Dennison.....	735
Garthwaite vs. Bank of Tulare.....	972, 986
Gilbert vs. Garber.....	604
Graham vs. Platt.....	589
Greene vs. Bank of Camas Prairie.....	45
Hanna vs. People's Nat. Bank of Salem.....	739
Hanover Nat. Bank of the City of New York vs. First National Bank, of Burlingame, Kansas.....	806, 719
Herbert Kraft & Co. vs. Bank of Orland.....	202
Higgins vs. Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.....	596
H. L. Bedford and Lou M. Bedford vs. Eastern Building and Loan Association.....	46
Hoffman vs. Planters' National Bank.....	335
Hyland vs. Roe.....	737
In re Gardner's Estate.....	200
J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Fanny McKane.....	42
Kansas State Bank vs. First State Bank of Marion, <i>et al.</i>	35
Kassler vs. Kyle.....	203, 587
Kennedy vs. Jones.....	49
King, <i>et al.</i> vs. Parks, <i>et al.</i>	339
Ladd, <i>et al.</i> vs. Gilson, <i>et al.</i>	740
Lanigan vs. North.....	201
Larsen vs. Utah Loan and Trust Co.....	203
Leary vs. Interstate Nat. Bank of Texarkana.....	203, 593
Logan vs. Simpson, <i>et al.</i>	50
Major, <i>et al.</i> vs. Stone's River Nat. Bank.....	605
Mauck vs. Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.....	49
McDonald vs. American National Bank.....	607
Mechanics' Savings Bank, <i>et al.</i> vs. Fargerson, <i>et al.</i>	52
Merchants Trust and Banking Co. vs. Jones.....	985
Merritt vs. Boyden, <i>et al.</i>	340
Meyer vs. Bristol Hotel Co., <i>et al.</i>	203
Miffin County National Bank vs. Fourth St. National Bank, <i>et al.</i>	201
Modern Woodmen of America vs. Union Nat. Bank of Omaha.....	727
Moore vs. Alexander, <i>et al.</i>	340
Moss vs. Whitzel.....	191, 342
Mt. Morris Bank vs. 23d Ward Bank.....	49, 182
Murphy vs. Citizens' Savings Bank of Owensboro.....	47
Nat. Bank of Daingerfield vs. Ragland.....	34
Omaha Nat. Bank vs. Johnson.....	739
O'Rourke vs. Wahl.....	605
Patterson vs. Plummer.....	41
Plano Mfg. Co. vs. Auld.....	51
Rieger vs. United States.....	52
Rogers, <i>et al.</i> vs. Citizens' Nat. Bank, <i>et al.</i>	342
Sacramento Bank vs. Copesey, <i>et al.</i>	740
Scott vs. Deweese.....	58
Second National Bank of Richmond vs. Fitzpatrick.....	594
Sedgwick, <i>et al.</i> vs. Sanborn.....	340
Singleton vs. Bank of Monticello.....	48, 199, 202

State Savings Bank of Ionia vs. Montgomery Sturdevant, <i>et al.</i> vs. Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Rushville, <i>et al.</i>	977
Thompson, <i>et al.</i> vs. Village of Mecosta.....	343
Thum vs. Pyke.....	737
T. M. Sinclair & Co. vs. Goodell.....	738
Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Curtis, <i>et al.</i>	201
Trimble vs. Exchange Bank of Ky.....	202
Utica City Nat. Bank vs. Tallman.....	604
Valentine, <i>et al.</i> vs. Donohoe-Kelly Bkg. Co.....	340
Van Woert vs. Olmstead, <i>et al.</i>	342
Westinghouse Co. vs. Boyle.....	53
Weston vs. Citizens' Nat. Bank.....	606
White vs. Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rockhill, <i>et al.</i>	38
Williamson, <i>et al.</i> vs. American Bank, <i>et al.</i>	585
Zels vs. Potter, <i>et al.</i>	966

CANADIAN BANKING LAW DECISIONS.

Bank act, sections 64 and 68.....	610
Bank act—security under Sec. 74—wholesale dealer—validity of advance to.....	988
Bill of exchange and equitable assignment—indorsement of bill of exchange.....	989
Bills of exchange—checks distinguished from equitable assignment—trust—order on private banker—bills of exchange act.....	987
Chattel mortgage to secure note—endorsement by payee—validity of collateral mortgage.....	607
Company's power to mortgage future-acquired property—subsequent acquiescence by shareholders—rolling stock of street railway.....	608
Debentures payable to bearer—negligence in the issue of—innocent purchaser for value before maturity.....	55
Dividends paid out of capital—liability of innocent director.....	990
Fraudulent preference—what constitutes—effect of pressure.....	743
Indorsement of bill of exchange.....	989
Indorsement of promissory note.....	610
Insurance against fire by unpaid vendor—interest of assignee of purchaser under policy.....	344
Interpleader issue—bill of exchange and equitable assignment distinguished—indorsement of bill of exchange—parole assignment.....	989
Joint-stock bank—dividends paid out of capital—fraud of General Manager—liability of innocent director.....	990
Jurisdiction of provincial courts—cause of action on promissory note—election of domicile.....	741
Lien note—loss of article for which given—responsibility for loss.....	54
Loan to company promoter—knowledge of purpose of loan—personal liability.....	344
Manitoba sale of goods act—contract of sale—trading by bank—illegality.....	610
Penal action, promissory note given in settlement for.....	343

Principal and surety.....	345
Promissory note given to settle penal action.....	343
Promissory note—indorsement—contract of indorser—effect of parole evidence.....	610
Promissory note obtained by misrepresentation—donation <i>inter vivos</i> —right to delivery of promissory note given under mistake....	741
Promissory note—pledge—new debt—article 1975, civil code.....	54
Settlement of penal action—promissory note Stay of proceedings—action in foreign court—reasons for bringing.....	611
Succession[duty act, the—bank deposits liable to succession duty if owned by foreigner.....	204
Summary judgment—promissory note for patent right—unconditional leave to defend.....	205
Trust money—deposit of in chartered bank—duty of notary—liability where bank fails..	742

LIST OF CASES.

Amherst Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co., Ltd. vs. Sheyn.....	743
Attorney-General vs. Newman.....	204
Bank of Hamilton vs. Donaldson.....	610
Bank of Montreal vs. Kirkpatrick.....	608
British Columbia Lumber and Trading Co. vs. Mitchell.....	989
Brunet vs. Cameron, <i>et al.</i>	54
Clergue vs. Humphrey.....	344
Davey vs. Saddler and Moore.....	205
Dovey and the Metropolitan Bank vs. John Cory.....	990
Ekemberg vs. Mousseau.....	741
First Natchez Bank vs. Coleman.....	611
Gillespie vs. Ham.....	54
Globe Savings and Loan Co. vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.....	345
Hugh P. Keefer and the Quebec Bank vs. Phoenix Insurance Co.....	344
Imperial Bank of Canada vs. Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.....	742
Laprea, <i>et al.</i> vs. Masse.....	343
Merchants' Bank of Halifax vs. Graham.....	741
Merchants' Bank of Halifax vs. Houston and Ward.....	988
Robinson vs. Board of School Trustees of St. John, N. B.....	55
Robinson vs. Mann.....	607
Tempest vs. Bertrand.....	742
Trunkfield vs. Proctor.....	987

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Acceptance, revocation of.....	612
Accepted draft, advancements to drawer.....	995
Accommodation endorsers, Cashier's fraud on.....	615
Accommodation notes—representation of bank by Cashier.....	58
Agency—application of bank deposit.....	617
Agent, money drawn by.....	351

Bank dealing in its own stock.....	57
Cashier, authority of to bind bank on under-taking.....	613
Cashier, liability of for mistake in purchasing stock.....	617
Cashier, loan of bank's funds to.....	349
Cashier's check.....	352
Cashier's fraud on accommodation endorsers.....	615
Certificate of deposit, attempted bequest of.....	207
Certificate of deposit—issue of duplicate—indemnity bond.....	996
Certificate of deposit, payment without indorsement.....	209
Certificate of deposit—when payable in Illinois.....	58
Certified check, stopping payment of.....	616
Chattels, instruments payable in.....	747
Check, certified, stopping payment of.....	616
Check credited on pass-book, revocation of.....	58
Check, delay in presenting.....	611
Check deposited for collection.....	211
Check deposited for collection—insolvency of bank.....	59
Check drawn and certified by President.....	60
Check, endorsement of by other than payee.....	57
Check forged by clerk.....	997
Check, forged—recovery by drawee.....	991
Check, liability of bank forwarding when forged.....	994
Check of individual—partnership account.....	59
Check payable through clearing-house—place of demand.....	56
Check, purchase of.....	352
Check, rights of holder of.....	744
Checks drawn by confidential clerk without authority.....	60
Check, signing of as agent.....	615
Check, stoppage of payment.....	348
Check taken for stock sold for customer.....	209
Check, verbal acceptance of.....	350
Check, wrongful protest of.....	347
Collateral notes, conversion of.....	744
Collateral security—rights of transferee of indebtedness.....	992
Collections—equitable assignment.....	350
Collections—failure of forwarding bank.....	57
Collections—lack of diligence by bank.....	59
Collections—sending draft direct to drawee bank.....	209
Conversion of collateral notes.....	744
Corporation funds, crediting to officer.....	206
Corporation, liability of for note of officer.....	207
Credit of bank, authorized pledge of.....	614
Delay in presenting check.....	611
Demand note—liability of trustee—statute of limitations.....	995
Demand notes—presentation and protest.....	993
Deposit book, gift of.....	745
Deposit, gift of in expectation of death.....	994
Deposit of forged checks.....	207
Deposit, payment of to wrong person.....	206
Deposit, joint.....	746
Director preferring his firm.....	210
Directors, negligence of.....	208
Discounts, unlawful.....	745
Draft, accepted—effect of advancements to drawer.....	995
Draft credited to depositor though not paid—negligence of bank.....	58

Draft forwarded for collection, liability of collecting bank.....	745	Note payable at bank—right of bank to pay without instruction.....	618
Draft, presentment after protest.....	208	Note, unauthorized extension of.....	994
Drawee, lack of funds in hands of.....	745	Option to treat note as due.....	746
Excessive check—deposit by payee—duty of bank.....	210	Partnership accounts—check of individual..	59
Exemption, waiver of.....	745	Preferences, fraudulent taking of.....	614
Forged check—liability of forwarding bank.....	994	Presentation and protest of demand note....	993
Forged check—recovery by drawee.....	991	Presentment of draft after protest.....	208
Forged checks, deposit of.....	207	President's certification of check drawn by himself.....	60
Forgery of check by clerk.....	997	Private banking in North Dakota, prohibition of.....	58
Fraudulently taking preferences.....	614	Protest of check, wrongful.....	347
Garnishment—application of credits to notes	997	Purchase of check.....	352
Gift of deposit book.....	745	Ratification of unauthorized payments.....	206
Gift of deposit in expectation of death.....	994	Real estate, loans on.....	58
Guaranty bond—continuing contract.....	992	Revocation of acceptance.....	612
Individual action against stockholders.....	613	Revocation of check credited on pass-book..	56
Indorsement of check by other than payee..	57	Rights of holder of check.....	744
Indorser—failure to protest check.....	348	Savings bank deposit, payment of to wrong person.....	208
Insolvency—draft for note paid out of depositors' fund.....	747	Set-off by depositors.....	612
Insolvency—rights of paying surety.....	60	Shareholders, dissenting, withdrawal of....	616
Insolvent bank—presentment of draft.....	348	Signing check as agent.....	615
Instruments payable in chattels.....	747	Stockholders, individual action against.....	613
Interest, rate of where not specified.....	996	Stock of bank, purchase of by President and Cashier.....	57
Joint deposits.....	746	Stopping payment of certified check.....	616
Lack of funds in hands of drawee.....	745	Sureties on demand note, liability of.....	995
Liability of bank forwarding forged check..	994	Sureties, right of to notice of extension.....	210
Liability of Cashier for mistake made in purchasing stock.....	617	Trust funds.....	351
Liability of corporation for note of officer....	207	Unauthorized checks drawn by confidential clerk.....	60
Loans on real estate.....	58	Unauthorized extension of note.....	994
National bank—loan on stock of State bank.	211	Unauthorized payments, ratification of.....	206
National bank—withdrawal of dissenting shareholders.....	616	Unauthorized pledge of bank's credit.....	614
Negligence in not inquiring about unpaid draft.....	58	Undertakings, authority of Cashier to bind bank.....	613
Negligence of bank directors.....	208	Unlawful discounts.....	745
Negotiability of I. O. U.'s.....	994	Usurious interest—statute of limitations....	346
Negotiability of note, words affecting.....	995	Verbal acceptance of check.....	350
North Dakota, prohibition of private banking in.....	58	Voluntary association—overdraft by Treasurer.....	59
Note—option to treat as due.....	746	Waiver of exemption.....	745

III. Banking Miscellany, Reports, Etc.

Administration of a New York bank, the.....	1011	List of delegates and visitors.....	860
American Bankers' Association:		Lombard, J. W. P., address of welcome by	762
American Institute of Bank Clerks, report in regard to.....	773	Officers of the association.....	840
Call of States, the.....	750	President's annual address.....	763
Coles, Walter D., address of.....	828	Proceedings of 27th annual convention.....	761
Committee on education, report of.....	773	Rose, David S., address of welcome by... 761	
Committee on fidelity insurance, report of.....	769	Secretary's annual report.....	764
Committee on internal revenue taxation, report of.....	768	Stickney, A. B., address of.....	804
Committee on taxation of express companies, report of.....	779	Treasurer's annual report.....	764
Committee on uniform laws, report of....	783	Trowbridge, Alvah, address of.....	763
Eckels, James H., address of.....	832	Trust company section.....	842
Executive council, report of.....	766	American Bankers' Association, portraits and sketches of officers.....	378
Gage, Lyman J., address of.....	812	American Bankers' Association—side attractions of the conventions.....	619
Kauffman, P. C., address of.....	824	Annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.....	1039
Kittredge, A. O., address of.....	776	Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	1024

Banking and financial news.....	112, 260, 515, 637, 879, 1084	Insurance a necessity.....	254
Banking education, interest in in Kansas....	70	Insurance as a help to education.....	513
Banking in leading cities.....	417	Irresponsible fire companies.....	512
Being helpful to others.....	1077	Life insurance as a protection.....	104
Bissell, A. D., portrait and sketch of.....	235	Lloyd's burglary policy.....	1075
Bonds, offer of Treasury to purchase.....	521	Misinformation concerning insurance.....	1076
Branch banking and asset currency.....	1017	Options, diversity of value of.....	755
Canadian banking, commerce and manufact- uring.....	229, 748	Policy, actual worth of.....	104
Cass, Wm. T., sketch of (with portrait).....	632	Principles of life insurance, the.....	252
Clean currency, method of obtaining.....	1016	Problem in mutual life insurance, a.....	630
Clearing New England checks in Boston.....	626	Question of rates, the.....	1073
Comptroller of the Currency, annual report of.....	1039	Waste by fire, the.....	106
Currency reform, unifying the sentiment for.....	634	McKinley Memorial Association, the.....	878
Decade of financial development, a.....	621	McKinley, President, murder of.....	1078
Edmonds, R. H. (industrial potentialities of the South).....	212	McKinley, Wm., tribute to.....	1038
Emergency circulation of notes in times of difficulty.....	1006	Milwaukee, review of banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of.....	353
Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago.....	759	National bank returns, reserve cities.....	523, 890
Failures, suspensions and liquidations.....	115, 265, 643.....	National banks of the United States, condi- tion of.....	111, 1080
Forgan, David B. (a decade of financial de- velopment).....	621	New banks, changes in officers, etc.....	116, 266, 516, 644, 881, 1087
Frame, A. J. (branch banking and asset cur- rency).....	1017	New York State Bankers' Association : Adsit, Charles—report of taxation com- mittee.....	95
Further improvements in our currency.....	61	Altschul, Don Francesco, address of.....	91
Gold reserve of Great Britain, the.....	998	Banking system of China.....	81
Great Britain, gold reserve of.....	998	Bissell, A. D., remarks by.....	97
Growth of banking in Philadelphia.....	226	Buchanan, W. I., address of.....	79
Hallock, James C. (clearing New England checks in Boston).....	626	Carpenter, T. Ellwood, portrait of.....	98
Hay, John, tribute of to President McKinley.....	1038	Chinese Minister, address of.....	81
Historic change in the character of interest.....	65	Clearing-house, the.....	86
House of Rothschild, the.....	236	Delegates and visitors registered, list of.....	99
Illinois State banks, comparative statement of.....	1081	Dutcher, John B., annual address by.....	73
Industrial potentialities of the South.....	212	Griswold, Stephen, portrait of.....	98
Interest, historic change in the character of.....	65	Group VI., meeting of.....	1082
Kauffman, P. C. (relation of banking to ori- ental commerce).....	220	President's annual address.....	73
Knox, Frank, sketch of (with portrait).....	757	Proceedings of eighth annual convention.....	73
Life and Fire Insurance : Americans as insurance risks.....	1074	Secretary's annual report.....	75
Assessment and level premium insurance.....	103	Sherer, Wm., address of.....	86
Bankers as insurance agents.....	253	Taxation committee, report of.....	95
Batterson, James G., death of.....	631	Treasurer's annual report.....	74
Bogus insurance policies.....	630	Wu Ting-fang, address of.....	81
Changing the beneficiary of a policy.....	631	New York State banks, report of condition of.....	680
Chasing fire insurance rainbows.....	511	Notices of new books.....	115, 286, 325, 1083
Determining the cash value of a policy.....	755	Obtaining clean currency.....	1016
Distribution of funds by life insurance companies.....	105	Oriental commerce, relation of banking to.....	220
Dividends, estimates of.....	105	Philadelphia, growth of banking in.....	226
Facts that should be looked in the face.....	253	Ridgely, Wm. B., sketch of.....	514
Fires, great ones in history.....	106	Roosevelt, Theodore, on murder of Presi- dent McKinley.....	1078
Fine-print clauses in policies.....	755	Rothschild, the house of.....	236
France, fire insurance opportunities in.....	511	School Savings banks.....	234
German insurance law.....	756	Scoville, C. C. K., report of, to Kansas bank- ers.....	70
Gold bonds, utility of.....	1073	Secretary of the Treasury, annual report of.....	1024
Growth of life insurance.....	1074	Shaw, Leslie M., address of.....	61
How to save money.....	254	Side attractions of the bankers' convention.....	619
Insurance—an aid to securing bank accom- modations.....	756	Silver, free transportation of.....	635
		South, industrial potentialities of.....	212
		State Bankers' Associations : Connecticut Bankers' Association.....	108
		Indiana Bankers' Association.....	1064
		Iowa Bankers' Association.....	108
		Maryland Bankers' Association.....	1082

New York State Bankers' Association...	73	South Dakota Bankers' Association.....	110
North Carolina Bankers' Association....	109	Washington State Bankers' Association.	110
Ohio Bankers' Association.....	1063		
Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.....	240	Trade balances, what becomes of them.....	636

IV. Money, Trade and Investments.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS OF ACTIVE STOCKS, RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

July number.....	125	October number.....	652
August number.....	275	November number.....	902
September number.....	534	December number.....	1096

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

July number.....	136	October number.....	663
August number.....	287	November number.....	912
September number.....	544	December number.....	1104

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

July number.....	138	October number.....	665
August number.....	289	November number.....	914
September number.....	546	December number.....	1106

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

July number.....	152	October number.....	679
August number.....	303	November number.....	928

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT of the United States in what have been called the insular cases appear to have aroused an unusual degree of criticism. Probably the court has never been called upon to solve a more difficult problem, not perhaps because of the perplexity of legal and constitutional issues involved, but because of the possible effect of the decision on the policy of the party which at the last election commanded the support of a majority of the voters.

For the first time in its history the United States has acquired decidedly foreign territory outside of its natural boundaries by direct conquest. Territory has been acquired before, by purchase, by negotiation, or by discovery. It is true that there was an element of conquest in the acquisition of California and Texas from Mexico, and an element of purchase in the acquisition of the Philippines from Spain, but in the latter case the payment was made as an act of conscience rather than as an act forced by necessity. Spain was at our mercy. In regard to Texas, the war with Mexico was ostensibly undertaken for the protection of that republic struggling for independence and with whose inhabitants those of the United States had close blood relations. Annexation was the natural destiny of Texas, once free from Mexico. Both California and Texas lay contiguous, and there was no natural boundary between, although both Texas and California were hardly so accessible at the time of their acquisition as the new possessions are now. These new acquisitions, however, are separated by the seas, and are foreign to us as California and Texas and the Louisiana purchase never were. They contain populations of races different from ours, with different laws and customs. The trade of the people of the United States with them has been subject to the same laws which have guided trade with other foreign countries. They are distinctly foreign as compared with previous acquisitions and annexations. They therefore present an entirely new question,

when it is considered whether they shall be admitted on an equal footing with the States and Territories, and whether they shall share in the benefits and burdens of the Constitution.

Some are disposed to regard the Constitution as a system of government so perfected by its framers as to be the only rule by which the people of the United States can act under any and all circumstances that may arise. But the provision which it contains for its own amendment shows that its framers were not so assured of the perfection of the instrument they had prepared. Nor can it fairly be claimed that the provision for amendment does not apply to all parts of the Constitution, even to its most fundamental principles. One of these fundamental principles is that there shall be uniformity of law in all parts of the United States. The contention was that in acquiring the Philippines and Porto Rico these islands at once became a part of the United States and their inhabitants citizens. But if this view of the case were the correct one, serious inconvenience would at once arise from the competition between the industries and inhabitants of the United States and those of the islands. There was no such competition possible in the case of territory previously added to our own. Common sense seems to recognize the cases as different, while the most obvious construction of the Constitution would seem to override this difference.

Under the Constitution, which insists on equal laws in all parts of the country, and the precedent that such equal laws were at once put in force in all territory previously acquired, it seemed very plain that Porto Rico and the Philippines should all at once come into the enjoyment of equal laws. Nevertheless, common sense is compelled to recognize real distinctions when a novel situation arises; and that there are real distinctions between the case of Porto Rico and the Philippines and that of all previously acquired territory cannot easily be denied. The main distinction seems to be that all previously acquired territory was comparatively uninhabited, or at least so sparsely inhabited that immigration from the older States could make itself felt in controlling preponderance. Porto Rico and the Philippines are already so thickly settled that there is no room or necessity for immigration.

As the subject is closely examined it appears that the extension of equal laws to previously acquired territory was not made because the Constitution required it, but because it was expedient, and that the doctrine of expediency is really the one by which the United States has been guided in the treatment of all new territory acquired. If this is so, and there is nothing in the Constitution that necessarily forces the application of the laws of the old to new territory, then it becomes evident that the law of expediency in the treatment of Porto

Rico and the Philippines is sustained by precedent and is not contrary to any positive provision of the Constitution. It will no doubt be admitted that the people of the United States have not yet made up their minds to depart from the protective tariff doctrine which has had the general support of the majority during the last century. No doubt there are some symptoms of changing opinion on this subject, but as yet no more than have been usual in previous tariff contests. The step to free trade is still a very long one. So long as the protection doctrine prevails, it will be difficult to convince the people of the United States that they must sacrifice their own interests by permitting the dangerous competition of the alien inhabitants of territory secured by conquest. Perhaps it is not yet accurately known what this competition amounts to, and that a full investigation may show that the tariff laws may be modified with advantage according to the actual circumstances.

It would seem therefore that it is rather to be regretted that cases of very little importance in themselves have forced what may prove to be a premature decision of the court. In cases that involve not only law but political policy, the Supreme Court is subject to the influence of public opinion manifested by popular vote, and its strictly technical decisions have had to be modified where they have been found to conflict with the general trend of the development of the public mind. The present court is not an exception in being susceptible, in deciding political questions, to what at the time appears to be the weight of popular opinion. It is customary to refer with pride to the decisions of Chief JUSTICE MARSHALL, but in their day they were animadverted on as bitterly by the opponents of the Federalists as are the decisions now under consideration. The Dred Scott decision was rendered under the influence of the pro-slavery party in power. It has become, with the triumph of other views, a dead letter. The legal-tender decisions are another instance of the difficulty with which a strictly technical view of the law can be maintained in the face of strong public sentiment in favor of a different course. The Supreme Court will never, as a rule, decide political cases in opposition to the desires of an Administration which is strongly entrenched in a majority that seems to maintain itself.

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF GOLD for the year 1900 as announced by the Director of the Mint has fallen off compared with the production of the previous year. The main cause of this is the closing of the mines of the Transvaal by the South African war. There has also been some falling off in the product of China and Australia. On the other hand the returns from other gold-producing countries show an

increase. It is probable that but for the Boer war the gold product would have more than maintained itself.

The virtual demonetization of silver as a standard of value has within the last five years given a great impetus to the discovery of new gold deposits and the development of gold mines. The fears that were expressed that the stock of gold would prove inadequate to the demands made upon it for the reserves of the great commercial nations have been proved groundless. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that with the full development of all the new gold discoveries which have from time to time been announced, apprehensions similar to those expressed by M. CERNUSCHI after the discovery of gold in California and Australia in the fifties may again be aroused. M. CERNUSCHI thought that the unprecedented abundance of gold would cause it to depreciate, that this depreciation would be indicated by a rise in prices, causing all incomes to lose something of their purchasing power.

It is possible that these apprehensions were not wholly groundless in the fifties, and that they may not be wholly groundless now. If, however, there was any depreciation in the purchasing power of gold on account of the increased supply obtained in Australia and California, it seems to have had no injurious effect on the progress of the world in wealth and civilization ; and the increased supply from the mines at the present time bears a much smaller proportion to the stock already on hand than the increase from California and Australia did to the stock then in existence.

The truth seems to be that while the first and chief use of gold is to serve as money, yet it has other uses which cause the absorption of all that is not required for monetary purposes. In fact, the desire for gold and its use as money are interdependent. If it were not for this unexplained wish which seems to be common to all members of the human race to possess gold, it would not have been selected as the proper substance to measure values. Many philosophers and economists have characterized this passion for gold as a savage and barbaric instinct, but by so characterizing this passion they have not done away with it. This instinct, or passion, or characteristic, very elusive and impossible of exact explanation or description, affords a basis for the monetary systems of the world, and the power of organization and co-operation without the brutal degradation of slavery. It is because there is something for which men universally will willingly give their mental and physical labor, that without undue force and injustice they can be brought together for united effort both for the individual and common good. Originally the motive was perhaps the mere barbaric love of glitter and ornament, similar to that leading the crow to carry a shining object to its nest. But as one man finds

gold another wants it and will serve for it ; the motive thus becomes a kind of endless chain on which every one is firmly fastened. But as the demand for the metal for monetary purposes is satisfied the barbaric instinct seems to return, and the surplus gold is absorbed for more or less intelligent purposes of use, ornament and display. The demand is thus always equal to the supply.

HIS EXCELLENCY WU TING-FANG, the Chinese Minister, apparently understands as well as any one the necessity of gaining the ear and starting the reflective faculties of the people of this great republic, by an educational campaign. Whenever any point is to be gained, either in politics or diplomacy, it must have become plain by this time to the intelligent observer that the great and generally just, though somewhat sluggish and easily distracted mind of the American people must be set to working on the desired problem by means of an educational endeavor.

WU TING-FANG has explained many things about China, but it is not yet clear how it comes about that he has grasped and is so successfully applying this method. Did he himself seize upon the idea, coming new to the ground, or was this course marked out for him and laid down in his instructions by that mysterious band of counsellors who, surrounding the Emperor and Empress, are supposed to direct the destinies of the Chinese Empire? Did these men, rendered astute by a long course of civil-service examinations, find somewhere in the ancient books of CONFUCIUS the true rule for dealing with the people of the United States? Or have they accidentally found in their present Ambassador a man whose innate diplomatic genius has at once comprehended the secret, supposed to be known only to the veteran politicians of this country?

To decide this question, however, would be more curious than useful, and though several very promising speculations occur to us, we shall not undertake to do so. Suffice it to remark the fact, that as the situation in China grew more acute, WU TING-FANG did not, as many diplomats, knowing the risk of talking too much might have done, shut himself up in an impressive silence, but immediately started out to tell the American people about China. He recognized the ignorance as to the manners, customs, religious beliefs and general humanities of his countrymen, which is the root of the misunderstandings and difficulties of intercourse that have prevailed for so many years.

It is probable that the Chinese Minister has had great weight with the head of the State Department, and that Secretary HAY's wise and much-praised treatment of the situation in China is due in some

degree to his advice. But not content with this influence, WU TING-FANG has appealed with great tact and discretion to the heads of the intelligence of the nation outside of the political and diplomatic field. He has rendered himself popular to such a degree that his words are listened to with a bias that generally results in approval. He has probably done more than any of his predecessors to abolish the prejudice of race, which virtually seems to deny the attributes of a common humanity to all peoples who are not of the much-vaunted though not easily-defined Caucasian blood.

Now at Buffalo the Chinese Minister has met with the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, holding its eighth annual meeting, and in an interesting paper has intelligently elaborated the subject of banking in China.

From the shores of distant Cathay have come the hints and beginnings of many of the inventions which have had so great an effect on the circumstances of modern progress. Mr. KNOX in his History of Banking reveals that the New York safety-fund system was suggested by the hong or association of Chinese merchants for carrying on trade with foreign countries. So jealous was the Chinese Government in dealing with foreigners that nothing should occur to reflect on the honest reputation of the Chinese merchant, that the permission to enter this line of commerce was granted only to merchants of the highest solvency and character, and these were directed to enter into a hong or association, the terms of this being that each associate was liable for the debts of all the others, although each member might represent a distinct branch of business. Some cynical critic might seek to point out that the selection of the members of the hong was in the nature of granting a privilege or monopoly and that the Chinese Government received its honorarium for the concession. But if this view is correct China was on a par with other governments at the same period that made the price of monopolies a source of revenue. Even in this enlightened republic it was the early practice for both the Federal and State Governments to receive bonuses for the granting of bank charters. The practice in a modified form, when business privileges are under discussion by modern legislatures, is said still to exist. This community of practice found under all governments, when reflected upon, should strengthen the arguments of WU TING-FANG in favor of the Chinese being influenced by ordinary human motives.

The Chinese Minister's account of banking in China is characterized by its air of absolute correctness. There is no bragging in regard to the superiority of the monetary system and the management of banks under it, nor is there any apology for its deficiencies. There appear to be no Government checks upon the business except the or-

dinary laws of the country. Honesty of dealing, which is attempted to be enforced by so many special statutes in the United States, is in China strengthened by means of guilds and special training for the business. There seems to be what may be termed a banking caste. The adaptability to the business descends as an inheritance from father to son. And here the lesson of a common humanity may again be enforced by the fact that notwithstanding the safeguards thrown around banking by special statutes, the bankers of the United States have adopted for themselves the additional and natural safeguards of association and affiliation. When this country acquires the age of China it may be discovered that caste is also the invariable accompaniment of a long course of civilization. The tendency of sons succeeding to the business of their fathers is growing stronger as the country grows older.

WU TING-FANG made clear the "cash" system, by which an almost infinite subdivision of monetary values for the convenience of a crowded and poor population is accomplished.

He explained the manner in which paper money is issued on the credit of the bankers, and how the weight and fineness of silver and gold are maintained. The rate of interest mentioned seems high, and there must be large possibilities of profit in the handling of cash by the exchange bankers. The Minister said there were as yet no clearing-houses in China, although mutual debts are no doubt settled by exchanges among bankers. WU TING-FANG indulges in very little comment, merely telling clearly the current methods, and makes no odious comparisons. He did not say whether he was himself a banker or not, and perhaps his account of banking in China may not be as exhaustive as might be given by one of the banking guild. It affords, however, as good an idea of the Chinese system as the American politician or diplomat usually gives of the National banking system in addressing an audience of his own countrymen. If one of our dignitaries were in China speaking the Chinese language before a Chinese audience, it is difficult to imagine that he would have the success attained by WU TING-FANG, before the convention in Buffalo.

The Chinese Minister's address will be found in full in the report of the proceedings of the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, published in another part of this issue of the MAGAZINE.

THE BANK BURGLAR continues to be a frequent visitor to small or newly-established banks. It is evident that the unprotected condition of these small banks is a temptation to the burglars to travel in gangs and attack the safes in which the reserves of these institutions are kept. The smallness of many of these banking offices seems

to preclude the expense of providing burglar-proof vaults and safes and accessory appliances which enable larger banks to securely defy attack. Day after day the news arrives of the successful blowing up of some bank safe in some town or village or cross-roads whose name was never heard of by the general public until it attained this unenviable distinction. These raids come upon the unwary people with the suddenness and surprise of lightning. There is often in these places no watchmen or police; people dread robbery so little that they not unfrequently sleep with doors unlocked. The bank itself is no doubt locked in a perfunctory manner so as not to be a temptation to those who dwell in its vicinity, but it is virtually perfectly open to the professional burglar. The safes employed are usually far from being of the latest pattern. These small banks find it cheaper to carry burglar insurance than to buy burglar-proof safes. They moreover do not usually keep on hand or require a very large amount of cash. Their money is generally placed with some convenient correspondent that possesses the necessary safety appliances.

On their part the burglars who travel in gangs make a study of the route they are to take, of the customs and manners of the locality of the bank or banks they intend to attack. They have regular spies who go ahead and learn the details of each situation. These frequently discover the periods when the most money is kept in the banks. When the gang gets to work, robbery follows robbery with the quick succession of the explosions of a pack of firecrackers. The probability is that the whole gang is quite a large one, divided into small operating groups. Thus robberies of different banks occur almost simultaneously. The money obtained is divided among the whole gang. The unsuccessful group is helped out by the successful one. If any are unfortunate enough to get caught, there always seems to be money to hire attorneys for their defense and to provide bail. This year there has been an epidemic of these small bank robberies.

The American Bankers' Association uses its protective system to hunt these robbers down when they attack banks belonging to the association. But most of the banks robbed do not appear to belong. Many of them seem to have no protection at all, either burglar-proof safe, insurance, or membership in the association. They run on the narrowest possible margin of profit, and the slightest outlay becomes a burden. Some of these banks favorably located become within a few years large and solid concerns. It is when they are in the earlier stage of their development that the burglar gets in his work.

If such banking beginnings choose to take the risk and will not buy burglar-proof safes or take insurance, or belong to the American Bankers' Association, there seems to be no other result possible but that a percentage of them will fall victims to the cracksman.

THE CHARGES FOR COLLECTING COUNTRY CHECKS as fixed by the New York Clearing-House are still maintained, although the wisdom of the policy was doubted by some at the time it was inaugurated. When the associated banks of New York city determined upon a schedule of charges for the collection of country checks, there were some who believed that such a policy could not be maintained in the face of competition with other monetary centres of the East, and among the members of the association. There was also a belief in the minds of some that the charges made were too high, and this belief found expression in the organization of the Domestic Exchange National Bank, of New York. The ostensible reason for this bank coming into existence was the collection of country checks. After a fair trial of the business, under capable management, it has been announced that this institution will discontinue the special branch of its operations and clear as other outside banks do through one of the banks belonging to the clearing-house.

The wisdom of the action of the associated banks in regard to country checks deposited with them is proved by the result, which is stated to be an annual gain to the banks of over three millions of dollars, where previously the whole labor and expense of collecting the checks was an absolute loss.

The success of the banks of New York is not necessarily a proof or criterion by which banks located in other cities should govern their treatment of country collections. The country check bears a similar relation to the banking business to-day that the bank note issued under the laws of the States did prior to the Civil War. These notes used to accumulate in the banks at the money centres, and to secure a return for the cost and labor of their redemption was as much of a problem as it is at the present time to obtain payment for the cost and labor of collecting country checks.

The possibility of successfully handling the notes in one case and the checks in the other depends upon the rates of internal exchange and the cost of transportation. In no two money centres are these conditions alike. New York being the predominating and paramount money centre, can afford to dictate its own terms. Other centres are obliged to so regulate their charges as to endeavor to overcome the superior position of New York city. This was formerly manifested in the redemption of bank notes. Boston, under the Suffolk Bank system, charged for the redemption of the notes of New England banks only the actual cost of the labor involved. The profit in the business was obtained by the accounts which the outlying banks were under the system obliged to keep with the Suffolk Bank. In New York State there was a law permitting the redemption of country bank notes at one-quarter per cent. discount. Notes of banks that were issued in

other parts of the United States and which did or did not have accounts in New York city, were redeemed at such rates of discount as the competition for the profit there was in it might determine. But there was a greater profit in the redemption business in New York than there was in Boston, just as to-day there is a greater profit in the redemption of country checks in New York than can be obtained in Boston.

There is reason in the idea that the convenience of the country check should be paid for by those who find their use convenient, just as any other convenience must be paid for. It is possible for all the banks of the country to secure a reasonable compensation for their trouble in handling country checks as soon as they give up the competing for accounts by making the free handling of the checks an inducement to customers. The charge should, however, be suited to the situation of the bank, the rates of inland exchange and the cost of transportation.

The country check, in the absence of a free bank currency, will continue to be used, and its use will probably increase. But there is no more reason why this form of currency should be handled absolutely free of charge than there was that the old bank notes should be similarly handled.

THE INCREASE OF WEALTH in modern times is illustrated forcibly by the comparative contempt with which a million, formerly the amount considered to be representative of great enterprises or large fortunes, is now treated. A million of dollars, of francs, of pounds sterling, of marks, or other national units, in the works of the older novelists was the amount which was supposed to place the happy individual who possessed it beyond the dreams of avarice. The dreamers who only longed for the wealth which they had no chance of ever possessing, were seldom able to imagine a greater fulfillment of their hearts' desire than a round million. Nowadays the million has become merely the unit of great wealth, and instead of designating capital is used often as the measure of income. Of course those possessing fortunes counted in millions, or incomes proportionately large, are few in comparison with the general population, but they set the ideal mark toward which the ambitious direct their endeavors.

But there seems to be a difference between the older standard of wealth and the newer in that the million of the old writers was a sum in actual specie. According to DUMAS, the thirteen millions presented to Louis XIV at the inception of his reign, by COLBERT, from the secret hoard of MAZARIN, was stowed away in barrels in the cellar of the palace, to be resorted to as payments were made. Modern millions are represented by titles to the various resources of the coun-

try. It would be impossible to turn all the great fortunes of millionaires into cash at once. In their free use by the owners a system of exchange or barter is involved, which is very different from the mere handling of money. The owner of millions has to consider carefully how and when he handles his investments with a view to carrying out new plans for profit. One who should undertake to handle his resources as he would so much cash would soon find their value diminish and get beyond his control.

The conservation of great accumulations of capital, whether belonging nominally to one or to many persons, is a labor constantly and watchfully exercised. The great fortunes of the United States, although ostensibly belonging to one person, require an army of assistants to protect and advance them. They give employment and livelihood to thousands of people on whom the nominal possessor depends for his success in maintaining his position. Probably in many cases the multi-millionaire has very little more personal control of the income from his capital than has the Secretary of the Treasury of the income of the Government. In each case there is an expenditure which definitely consumes the income, and the free surplus bears a very moderate proportion to that income. In fact, a great fortune in its management, and in its numerous subject dependents, is a kind of government which the nominal possessor has built up for himself as the head. In this miniature state so much must go to keep up its army and its navy, and so much for the munitions of peace and of war. The leader may be said to have for himself for the personal use of himself and immediate family only a similar proportion of the whole income as an absolute monarch receives of the revenues of the country under his control.

A great deal of envy of the possessors of great fortunes is due to the misunderstanding of their real position, and the good that is done by the employment of numerous assistants and dependents is usually wholly overlooked. Many of these great fortunes are made up of the shares in great industrial enterprises.

It makes no difference to the army of men who earn their livelihood as the employees of a railroad whether the shares of that road are all owned by one man or whether they are distributed among thousands of owners. In fact, the ownership by one head might imply a better direction and more profitable employment of the road, thereby advancing the interest of all those who are dependent upon it. So with all other great enterprises. In fact, the possessor of a great fortune to-day is more of a trustee than an actual owner. He does not hand down his wealth so much as his trusteeship to his descendants. The unthinking, however, imagine the multi-millionaire as a man holding his millions as absolutely and irresponsibly as a man

holds his ordinary pocket money. They imagine that he has gold coin at his disposal by the bushel and that he measures his bank bills by the cord. It seems as little for him to give a few hundred or thousand to any needy applicant as it is for an ordinary citizen to tip a hackman or a waiter. The largest charities of ROCKEFELLER or CARNEGIE seem small in proportion to their apparent income. It is, however, doubtful whether these charities do as much good to the largest number of people as would the same sums placed in new enterprises which would further increase the millions already held. When a more intelligent view is taken of the great modern capitalists, they will not appear to be the greedy monopolizers they are usually represented, but rather as reservoirs for the collection and distribution of wealth. There will not then be so many covert attacks upon them.

THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP TAX ON CHECKS was an instance of good sense shown by Congress, as well as an indication that there has been something of a change for the better in the public sentiment towards the banks of the country.

A two-cent stamp tax on bank checks was imposed during the Civil War, but it was among the last of the stamp taxes repealed. Notwithstanding annual appeals, and recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency, this tax was retained year after year, when the Government did not need the money, apparently as a sort of penalty on the banks for doing a banking business. To take off this tax seemed to be a favor to the banks which Congress did not seem to dare to grant, in the face of the Greenback and Populist stump speakers, who would at once make the repeal a reproach to the party in power.

Except that as an inconvenience in drawing checks which might in some degree lessen bank deposits, no one could see how the banks were much hurt by the tax. They did not pay it to any great extent. The great majority of checks were drawn by bank depositors who are the business men of every community. At length, about sixteen years after the war, this petty vexation was removed.

When the taxes of the Spanish war were imposed the bank check stamp tax was again restored. During the fourteen years between the repeal of the tax and its reimposition the use of checks had greatly increased, the financial battle in behalf of honest money had been fought to a finish. Campaign after campaign of education on monetary subjects had been made. The public soon recognized the vexation of the tax, and when the reduction of revenues was in order Congress was not under the fear that to repeal the check tax would afford a handle for demagogues to stir up the anger of the people.

The tax was not burdensome in a monetary point of view, and it was collected no doubt of people who did not feel the expense; but even when the inconvenience was reduced to a minimum by printing stamps on the checks, it was still an addition to the labor of those who drew, paid and kept account of the check business. Probably the whole business community will be relieved by the fact that they have no longer to watch that every check taken is stamped and the stamp properly cancelled. The attention to this detail, rendered necessary by the tax, might often distract the attention of the bank teller from the essential marks of a genuine and unaltered check. Looking at the stamp, and its cancellation, he is working for the Government and not for the bank. If the distraction of his attention in this direction makes him overlook, as it is likely to do, a forged signature or a raised amount, the bank may have to bear the loss.

No banker or bank depositor in the country will regret the repeal of the stamp tax on checks.

THE HEAVY VOLUME OF EXPORTS of the products and manufactures of the United States is still maintained. Our manufacturers especially, having discovered foreign markets, are pushing their advantage with accustomed American energy, and it is very well that they should make hay while the sun shines. They have discovered that as the tariffs of most foreign countries are now fixed they can do a most profitable business. But notes of warning are beginning to sound in various directions. Even in England there is manifest jealousy of American importations, and the complaints from France and Austria are much more bitter.

These are mere surface indications, but it seems probable that some of the countries now affording good markets for American goods will increase the height of their tariff walls. Some contend that this movement will be the result of the retention of our own tariff, but this can not be altogether the fact because even if the tariff were removed our manufacturers could compete here in most lines of goods, as they do abroad in spite of existing tariffs. The motive of those countries that may hereafter interpose prohibitory tariffs will not so much be retaliation as protection, demanded by their own industries, and perhaps in the case of Russia by ideas of public policy.

The United States has set the example of building up her industries by means of a huge home market and a protective tariff until their products can overwhelm those of other countries. Russia has the huge home market, and it remains for her to encourage her manufactures in the same manner that the United States has done. The Russian Ambassador at Washington can truthfully say there is no

intended retaliation or feeling of antagonism in the recent discrimination against American products. All the same, the tariff of the United States, whether justly or unjustly, will be used as an excuse and an incitement to increase the duties on importations from the United States. This process may, however, occupy some time, and until it is completed the energy of our manufacturers will continue to pile up the balance of trade in our favor. Even when this becomes more difficult the chances of the times and seasons may bring again a surplus of cereals and cotton with a demand for it abroad. But while the outlook is yet bright, there is still the possibility of more difficult conditions ensuing, which will render necessary a readjustment of many of our monetary and tariff laws. Heretofore, in prosperous times in the United States, it has been very difficult to secure such modifications in legislation as the internal business of the country required. It takes disaster and depression to press home the necessity. Most of the laws making radical changes in public policy have been enacted by Congresses driven to act by the pressure of popular will evoked by hard times. The legal-tender act, the National banking laws, the recoinage of the silver dollar in 1878, and the repeal of the silver purchase act of 1890 in 1893, were all passed under pressure. The character of these measures, some good, some bad, indicates how blindly the popular mind works under the pressure of necessity.

The great balances in favor of the United States, piled up in the last four years, have been largely used, according to the Treasury Department of Statistics, in payment of interest on American securities held abroad, in paying earnings of foreign capital invested in enterprises here, in freights paid to foreign vessels, in expenditures by travellers, and finally in buying in American securities held abroad, and in loans to foreign governments and capitalists. The money paid in interest on American securities held abroad, and that spent by travellers, is no longer a resource, except to the extent the expenditures of travellers represent goods purchased and brought home. Nor is the amount paid for freight on foreign vessels. But American securities purchased and the foreign loans are invested wealth available at any time. The interest on foreign capital invested here partly represents an item which has gone out of the country without hope of return. But some of it is recouped to the general wealth of the country by the interest on investments made by those who sold the enterprises in which the foreign capital is invested. The figures given by the Treasury and printed last month show that a very large sum has been added to the aggregate wealth of the country, available for future emergencies. For the present it appears that this will be added to rather than diminished.

COMPETITION AMONG BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The question of competition among the banks and trust companies is still one of absorbing interest. It seems to be generally admitted that the trust companies, in addition to performing the special trust functions for which they are created, also possess under their charters powers enabling them to do an ordinary banking business. These banking powers when exercised by trust companies are not subjected to the same weight of taxation that is imposed by law on banks, and they are free from the legal restrictions imposed on banks as to reserve. There seems also to be nothing in the charters of the trust companies to prevent them from establishing branch offices for carrying on their business. In fact, a trust company, considered merely in regard to its banking powers, really constitutes a bank more or less free from the restrictions which are imposed on National and State banks, and as such is a competitor that possesses advantages which in the long run bid fair to drive the regular banks out of business.

In New York State the competition of the trust companies was first felt in New York and other cities, but as the powers of these institutions are better understood, capital is finding them to be an advantageous investment in the smaller places. In fact, it is beginning to be realized that as a business proposition a trust company is a better investment than a bank.

In some degree, these companies are no doubt feeders to the banks, as they keep comparatively small reserves on hand, and the larger part is kept on deposit with the banks. When a trust company and a bank are both under the management of the same capitalists, the one supplements and assists the other, but when the trust company and the bank are in competition, the bank holds the reserve of the trust company and pays interest on it, though all the while the trust company is trenching on the earning power of the bank by doing the same class of business at a less expense.

The banks of New York city, where trust companies have been long established, have to a certain extent established a *modus vivendi*, by more or less close affiliation with them. The names of the officers of many of the great New York banks are to be found in the directorates of the trust companies. From all this it may be gathered that the competition of which complaints are heard is something that may be cured by a more comprehensive affiliation between the two classes of institutions.

Trust companies were conceived and established to meet a want arising from the growth of invested wealth, and the necessity of caring for and conserving it. They are the intermediary by which the investments and accumulations of the increasing portion of the community who have retired from business and are living on their incomes are made an active aid to the business enterprise of the country. They deal with the invested property and stocks and bonds deposited with them, in a manner analogous to that in which

the ordinary bank deals with deposits of money. They marshal and direct the strength of invested wealth and render it available for suitable enterprises, in a manner similar to the use of the surplus money of the community by banks. But in doing this they find it necessary to employ much of the same method as banks. That is, the securities and property held by them are often sold and reinvested, and there is always in a large trust company a certain portion of the proceeds in the form of money which is handled precisely like bank funds. If, therefore, trust companies could not do what is called a banking business, their trust operations might be much hampered. But doing this banking business which belongs to and flows from their trust business, the companies naturally go further and by degrees take up a banking business, which perhaps does not have its origin in their trust business. It doubtless increases the power of a company to successfully handle the securities and property entrusted to it to have the command of a large reserve of ready money, larger than would accumulate from the mere necessary handling of their securities, etc. A trust company not affiliated with a bank will thus from policy drift into a formidable rival of the banks in the same field. Where, however, a trust company and a bank are both under practically the same direction, and where the profits of both go virtually to the same persons, there is no temptation for the one to trench on the more appropriate functions of the other.

If every bank was connected with some trust company, there would be no competition between the two, though there would be competition between the combined trust company and bank and other like combinations. Many banks have established departments which are outside of a strictly banking business. They have savings annexes and safe-deposit vaults. Why should not every bank have a trust department?

Perhaps many banks do a trust business now, making investments and reinvestments for their customers, and it is likely that there are throughout the United States to-day more banks that infringe on trust company business than there are companies that infringe on the banking business. But the very nature of the trust business, to render it successful, makes it imperative that it should be performed on a large scale. The average banks of the country are much too small to permit them to safely undertake the trust business except as they act as agents for the placing of such business with the large trust institutions. Trust companies moreover can only be profitable at points where wealth naturally accumulates, where securities are constantly bought and sold and where new investments are continually offering. If such companies are established outside of a money centre or in a money centre of lesser rank, their business must be largely influenced and controlled by the operations of the institutions at the main monetary market.

The trust business is a comparatively new business, it is as yet not fully established in all parts of the country. The laws of the States are diverse, and in some States there might not be the competition between banking and trust business complained of in New York.

If the trust company can be made the adjunct and assistant of a bank, as it certainly is in many cases, it seems probable that there will be much diversity of opinion among bankers whether the taxes of the trust companies should be increased or not. Banks affiliated with the companies will oppose such increase of taxation. In fact, it is apparent that the bankers are already

divided on this question as they are on the currency and other important banking questions.

Many changes in the methods of doing business caused by what is called progress are disquieting to those who have hitherto been pursuing the old lines profitably. These changes, if they persist, generally turn out to be improvements. It is most probable that the trust business, although it now seems to be a rival to the banking business in some places, will in time be generally recognized as a feeder to it. It does not seem wise for bankers to encourage the Legislatures to impose additional taxes on trust companies—which under the future development of the banking business may increase banking business. Banking capital is very mobile. It cares nothing for the form or style of the institution it supports, whether it be called a trust company, a Savings bank, a private bank or simply a bank, so long as that institution insures the greatest profits with the least burdens.

The trust business is a new and profitable business akin to banking. It is not yet heavily taxed. Why tempt Legislatures to impose taxation which will come soon enough without? Bankers should seek to use this business as an aid to their own. Many have already successfully done this. There is no wisdom in fighting against a movement that when properly viewed will be seen to extend the lines of banking into new and as yet freer pastures.

In the State of New York the banks and trust companies are now taxed alike, at a uniform rate on their capital, surplus and profits, though they are not yet on an equality in their reserve requirements.

There are only two results possible as a solution of the trust company problem: Either the banks will assimilate the companies and make them, according to locality and circumstances, accessory and productive of betterment in their business, or the trust companies will absorb and in many cases supplant the banks. It is a law of development and improvement, that those who oppose too long are apt to be turned down.

The more reasonable view would seem to be that such actual inequalities as may exist in regard to taxation and other matters will be gradually corrected, and that the banks and trust companies will do business side by side, not as implacable rivals, but harmoniously and in co-operation, to the ultimate advantage of both classes of institutions and the business world as well.

COURAGE TO SAY NO.—How many banks fail by throwing good money after bad, by loaning to firms either hopelessly insolvent or known to be on the road to bankruptcy. A Colorado correspondent of the *MAGAZINE*, in a letter just at hand, tersely sums up an essential principle of good banking in the following:

“The whole literature of banking is flooded with the way to find out the value of commercial paper. The fault is not want of knowledge but want of courage to use the knowledge we have, and say no. That is the whole thing.”

This is true as a rule, although there are still many bankers who can bear much enlightenment. But a stricter application of the knowledge possessed by most bank managers would greatly reduce the number of failures. There are few of these catastrophes where the plea of ignorance can be justly urged in extenuation. The iteration of sound principles of banking tends to preserve a high standard, even among those who know such principles from A to Z.

THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

[Beginning of a series of articles to be published in competition for prizes, aggregating \$1,000, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.]

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

I.

It would be folly to underestimate the value to a bank of a strong executive force. Upon their shoulders rest heavy responsibilities. They receive the credit for whatever measure of growth and success the bank may experience and they must also bear the odium for failure. They furnish the brains and direction necessary for the growth and conduct of the business; but the real work and drudgery of the bank is done by assistants, or what in this article we will call the working force.

Other things being equal we are attracted to a certain bank, not so much through the *personnel* of its officers, or the size of its capital, or the attractiveness of its office, but rather through the intelligent, courteous, and accurate attention to our interests and wants, displayed by the employees with whom we may happen to come in contact, either personally or through their clerical work. We may, therefore, say that to the officers belongs the responsibility of making a bank useful to its customers, and upon the clerical force the responsibility of making it attractive. The necessity for trained and efficient subordinates is, therefore, apparent.

PRIMARY QUALIFICATIONS FOR EFFICIENT WORK.

Two general qualifications for efficient work, whether in banking or elsewhere, readily suggest themselves. They are an interest in and love for the work, and an ambition and desire to succeed. Both are, to a large extent, inherent and can not be imparted or transferred, though much may be done to deepen and intensify them. A keen appreciation of the dignity of one's calling, and the possibilities and honors of such a career, will do much to awaken interest and ambition. An assurance of proper reward and recognition for faithful and meritorious work will stimulate the energies of mind and heart. The cultivation of the first lies largely within the power of the individual himself. The assurance of the second solely within the power of the bank. We are, to begin with, chiefly concerned about the latter.

PROMOTION AS A STIMULUS TO GOOD WORK.

Among other features that make banking attractive to a young man contemplating a business career, is the fact that opportunities for promotion and advancement are definite and clearly marked out. Having succeeded in mounting one rung in the ladder, another one readily presents itself, followed by still others in logical and natural succession, by which, through the exercise of force, ability and faithfulness, he may, with a reasonable degree of certainty, hope to realize his ambition. The probability of promotion is a greater stimulus to an ambitious young man than the promise of an increase

of salary can ever be. For he knows that the latter invariably follows the former. Accomplishment is a young man's highest ambition. The desire to see positive results from one's work, to be able to measure definitely one's progress, is characteristic of a healthy mind. The bank statement affords this opportunity to the officers, but promotion is the only standard by which, in his own mind as well as in the minds of the public, the young banker's progress may be measured. Promotion, then, is the only apparent criterion of real progress and substantial development.

If, then, promotion is of such great importance to the bank clerk, it naturally follows that, rightly exercised, it may become a powerful lever in the hands of the bank for increasing the efficiency of the working force. Its greatest possibility is not always realized, however, as influence and favor tend to operate against it. Not until the promotion question is lifted entirely beyond the range of influence and favor will its power in this direction be fully realized and appreciated.

As a first step in this direction, let the clerks clearly understand that as long as they perform their duties faithfully and well they will be secure in their positions; and, secondly, that neither length of service nor influence and favor will ever be considered in determining their eligibility for promotion. Merit and moral character alone must determine the question.

As to a definite plan for determining who is entitled to promotion, perhaps no better plan can be devised than the system of examinations now in vogue in the Seaboard National Bank, of New York, as outlined by Mr. John F. Thompson at the last meeting of the American Bankers' Association. This plan is, perhaps, more feasible in banks where the number of employees is large, but it can be changed and modified to suit individual cases, thus making it practical in banks both large and small.

When a vacancy occurs let the officers prepare a list of questions bearing particularly on matters with which the occupant of such position should be familiar. Let some of these questions be of such character as will test the general judgment as well as the mere knowledge of the clerks. In addition to such examination, certain qualifications that can only be ascertained by observation, such as the neatness and accuracy of their work, the spirit displayed in the performance of their appointed tasks, and their moral character and general deportment, should also be taken into consideration. All these, considered in their proper relation and relative importance, should give the officers a very excellent idea as to who was best prepared for promotion. Acted upon accordingly it would in time very materially raise the standard of efficiency among the clerks, both by getting the right men into the right places and by stimulating a spirit of thought and study among the whole force.

It will already be evident that an efficiency basis for promotion must prove of distinct advantage to the bank. But will it prove likewise so to the clerk? Unquestionably so. For it is simply compelling him to apply that priceless spur, necessity, if he would make any progress or even hold his own, that has brought conspicuous success to men in every other calling. "Ability and necessity," says a wise teacher, "dwell near each other." Having taken away from the bank clerk his father's pull, his length-of-service and next-in-line-for-promotion ideas, and thus deprived him of all outside push and influence, he is compelled to draw from within for "pull," and in so doing his faculties are developed, and his self-reliance, that most vital of all

the elements of success in life, is strengthened. "Poverty and lack of influence are uncomfortable, as I can testify," says James A. Garfield, "but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance I have never known a man to be drowned who was worth the saving."

THE PAYMENT OF ADEQUATE SALARIES.

As promotion stimulates a desire for a wider and more thorough acquaintance with one's business, in order to be prepared and fitted for larger responsibilities and duties, so a judicious and equitable system of salary raising tends to encourage and secure greater efficiency in the discharge of routine duties. On first thought it may seem that both promotion and salary raising aim at, and should secure, the same result. In a measure this is true. And yet it is sometimes the case that an employee may be justly entitled to an increase in salary, while he would not necessarily be prepared for promotion. Then again it frequently happens that promotion is impossible because of the absence of any vacancy, in which event an increase of salary may instead be granted to the deserving clerk.

Among a large number of banks throughout the country salary raising is practiced but little, certain fixed and stated salaries being attached to each clerkship and minor official position. In the past this has been the case very generally among the large city banks, while among a considerable number of small country banks the custom has prevailed of making a general and uniform increase in salaries from messenger to teller, at occasional intervals, usually following a profitable year's business. The tendency of both of these methods is distinctly against the encouragement of bright and active men, their effect being rather to place a premium upon inefficient work. Neither plan offers any incentive to individual effort, the slothful and unprogressive being rewarded equally with the industrious and thoughtful. Banks all over the country are gradually awakening to these facts, and are beginning to realize that hard and fast rules along this line do not tend to secure the greatest efficiency. As a result a third system has grown up of rewarding individual clerks who display marked ability and capacity for their work by an increase of salary. This third method is by far the wisest and most equitable, being just to the working force, in that it places the salary question strictly on a merit basis, and beneficial to the banks, in that it encourages more active and thoughtful interest and zeal on the part of each clerk in his particular work. The principle upon which it is based is an ideal one, and results will be in proportion as this principle is strictly and impartially carried out. Let the new beginner commence with a very moderate salary, always with the understanding that as his usefulness increases so shall his reward increase.

The value and usefulness of a bank clerk is largely determined by the amount of seeing and thinking he does for himself, without the direction and suggestion of superiors. It is the fellow who is able to jump in and help his neighbor in a pinch, who sees for himself the little odds and ends that need to be done and does them, who is really valuable to a bank. While these traits should be taken into consideration when determining promotion, they should especially, as far as possible, be made the basis for salary raising, and wherever found should be encouraged and rewarded by increased compensation.

Thus by a rigid and invariable adherence to the merit basis in distributing rewards, will your employees gradually learn that faithful and meritorious work counts for more than blood or purse and its stimulating effect will be readily apparent in the changed character of their work.

A PROPER SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE.

When you have established this principle of "rewards for the fittest," a system of order and discipline should also be established in order to give intelligent direction to the employee's efforts. This is essential wherever there are a number of individuals associated together for the accomplishment of a particular work. Too much emphasis must not, however, be laid on the mere system itself. Bankers are to-day engaged in devising systems and checks to prevent, as far as possible, dishonesty and embezzlement on the part of employees; but no matter how complex the system or how numerous the checks, the employee, dishonest at heart, can still find a way to defraud his employer. Likewise, no matter how thorough and rigid a system of discipline may be devised, the results accomplished under it will depend more largely upon the spirit of the employees themselves, together with the character, ability and judgment of the executive force, and the interest displayed by them in the progress and work of the individual employee.

CARE IN THE SELECTION OF CLERKS.

A deep concern for the welfare of the bank, a liking for the work, a disposition to learn and to be useful, coupled with a desire to advance, are qualities of spirit that on the part of the working force will submit most readily to the suggestion of superiors. In order to obtain clerks possessed of such a spirit, a bank should begin to pick out its employees several months or more before they are finally appointed, and with this in view, carefully to examine their previous record, whether in school or in business, and in addition to place them on a trial of several months in the office before any permanent engagement is determined upon. Greater efficiency would oftentimes be secured were the same care and thought spent in selecting a clerk that is subsequently spent in his training and discipline.

Not only should greater care be exercised in the selection of clerks, but the system of discipline should be enlarged so as to include an oversight over the employees during their leisure hours outside the office; for fully as great harm and loss frequently occur as a result of extravagant habits outside the bank, as is ever caused by carelessness and indifference inside the bank; or the former is at least very often the cause of the latter. Upon first thought this may seem to be encroaching upon the individual liberty of the clerks, but unless done in an offensive or arbitrary way it need never even be apparent to either employee or public. Had this been done in the past many of the large defalcations that have occurred might have been entirely prevented, or at least discovered before they had assumed any large proportions. In the country banks of moderate size this oversight could be entrusted to one of the officers or directors or all of them together, but in the large city banks a special detective should be employed by each bank for this particular purpose.

BEARING OF OFFICERS TOWARDS EMPLOYEES.

Those in authority should be of such high moral character, and possess such an intimate knowledge of, and acquaintance with, both the executive

and clerical work as to at once command the respect and even admiration of the subordinates. They should cultivate and practice those qualities which they desire their employees to cultivate and practice. Habits of courtesy, punctuality, neatness, strict attention to business during business hours, etc., are inspired by example rather than taught by discipline. It must ever be borne in mind that the clerks will be influenced very largely by those above them. The mightiest and most constructive forces in nature are the silent forces. So the most permanent and effective discipline is that which is brought about through that silent but ever-working force we call influence, exerted upon us both consciously and unconsciously, by those with whom we come into daily and constant touch.

In counsel and reproof the officers should be firm and rigid, yet tempered with kindness and patience. While they should be quick to condemn the careless and indifferent, they should be equally ready to commend the thoughtful and meritorious. An excellent method and occasion for doing this, especially in the case of the junior clerks, would be to address to them a letter on the annual anniversary of their entrance into the bank, expressing appreciation for such features of their work as merit commendation, as well as calling their attention to their failings and shortcomings. Such letters should be full of suggestion for the future, frank in their criticism of the past, and yet withal friendly and encouraging in their spirit, and the writer can say, from experience, that to the clerk their encouraging and stimulating effect will be hard to overestimate and will be worth to the officers more than their cost in time and thought.

AVOIDING PURELY MECHANICAL METHODS.

All clerical work repeated day after day soon becomes mechanical, and it requires the strongest kind of effort, even on the part of the most active and ambitious, to avoid developing into mere machines for adding and transferring figures. Officers should recognize this tendency, and as far as lies within their power guard against it, for while such clerks may become machine-like in their accuracy and precision, they will also become machine-like in their need of constant and vigilant attention. Any plan that will encourage independent thought and investigation, that will place upon the clerk some individual responsibility, will tend to keep alert their mental faculties and thus counteract this tendency. To this end officers should aim at drawing out original ideas and thoughts by inviting the employees' suggestion and advice concerning the best methods of work in their respective departments, discussing together (in a way that will be suggested later) the ideas advanced. All discipline will be easy or difficult according to

THE RELATIONS THAT PREVAIL BETWEEN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The ideal relations are those characterized by mutual interest, sympathy and confidence, born of a unity of aim and spirit, and developed and strengthened through a more intimate personal association and acquaintance.

Both must recognize that their interests are identical, and that mutual success depends upon unity of aim and effort. Each should seek to win the other's confidence. The officers through friendly interest and advice, and a constant readiness to recognize and reward meritorious work; the employees through an invariable faithfulness in the discharge of their daily tasks and

responsibilities, and a rigid obedience both in letter and in spirit to the instruction of superiors.

The officers should manifest an interest in the employees' financial affairs by occasionally calling their attention to safe and desirable investments that may come to their notice, and they should also be willing to lend a listening ear to the problems and difficulties that may confront individual employees from time to time, and be ready with their sympathy and advice. In every possible way they should be made to feel that the officers have a personal and friendly interest in their progress and welfare, and realizing this they will invariably bend every effort and energy to reciprocate such interest and to merit and hold their approval.

To cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with each other, meet occasionally in a social way. Spend now and then one of the numerous bank holidays in an outing together. Golf, tennis or baseball clubs are helpful along this line as well as healthful. In short, whatever will awaken mutual interest, sympathy and respect should be recognized and cultivated, as the existence of such feelings will serve to promote harmony and prevent friction, thus giving us the best possible foundation for an efficient working force.

A FEW PRACTICAL METHODS OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY.

Through the lack of proper direction, and the absence of any definite object in their thought and study, may be found the chief reason for the notable absence of any real self-development among young people in general after their school days are over. To supply this lack among our bank clerks, and to provide some regular opportunity for the expression and discussion of their ideas, regular monthly or bi-monthly meetings might be established where officers and employees could meet together to discuss practical questions affecting the work of their own bank. As the directors meet to consider the larger affairs and problems of the bank, so the employees might meet in this way to consider its routine work. The directors could show their interest in such meetings by placing at their disposal a small monthly allowance, to be devoted to the purchase of such books as the clerks may select, bearing of course on financial questions, to be added to the bank library and to which the employees should at all times have free access. Also by offering occasional cash prizes for the best ideas along some line of the bank's work, or for the best paper along some more general line.

The result of such meetings and its accompanying features would be to add dignity and a certain sense of responsibility to all the employees in the office, by making them feel that they were more than mere parts of a machine, as necessary and yet as useless as a desk or stool. By being assured of a considerate hearing they would be encouraged to a more diligent study of their own bank and its needs.

While such meetings should primarily be for the purpose of discussing matters affecting their own particular bank, a portion of the time might profitably be devoted to the consideration of more general questions, such as laws governing bills and endorsements, foreign exchange and similar questions of practical interest to bankers. Current financial news might also be a feature of the meetings, all of which together would tend to give the clerks a broader idea of the principles of banking and finance, while giving the officers added opportunity of determining who was eligible for promotion or deserving of an increase in salary.

To set aside a certain number of shares of your own bank, for the use of your employees, if they should so desire to invest their savings, would produce good results by still further increasing their interest in their own bank.

FAITHFUL SERVICE TO BE COMMENDED.

Finally, do not forget the stimulating effects of a word of honest praise. There is a part of one's nature that responds more readily to the words "well done" than to dollars and cents. Remember this in your daily contact with your clerks. If their work has been faithfully done and meets with your appreciation, do not forget to tell them so. It may seem to many that because of the practical nature of our work, and in this each-man-for-himself age, there is no room for such sentiment as this. Its practice, however, will convince you that could its results be definitely measured, it would prove as profitable an investment, in its way, as bills or bonds.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR EMPLOYEES.

To guard against rust and to develop your own powers and increase your value to your employers, you must make daily and constant use of all your faculties. Your eyes, that you may see the work that needs to be done; your ears, that you may catch thoroughly the instructions given you by your superiors; and your brain to think about what you see and hear, that you may learn not only methods but reasons, not only the hows but the wherefores.

Fill your position to overflowing. Do not only that which is expected of you, but more, and do it cheerfully and willingly. Give good measure heaped up and running over. During business hours apply yourself diligently to business. Cultivate method and order in your work, combining as far as possible both accuracy and rapidity. Be thorough and conscientious, avoiding careless and slipshod methods. Appreciate the value of small things, cultivate a love for details. Be courteous to all and scrupulously honest. Devote your spare moments outside of business hours to self-improvement. So conduct yourself at all times as to win the confidence and respect of men, remembering that integrity of character speaks volumes for a bank that the printed advertisement could never do, and is a man's most valued asset both in this world and in the world to come.

XENOPHON.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

II.

The prosperity and prestige of an institution depend much upon its domestic economy in the treatment and training of its officers. Each member of its staff constitutes a vital part of an organism which imparts life and energy to the whole. Just as the body corporate owes life and vigor to the healthy action of its various organs, so the body politic attains strength and power only by the harmonious working of its collective forces. The highest state of efficiency, therefore, is that evolved from ability and perseverance, marshalled under the laws of organization and discipline.

THE JUNIOR CLERK.

Although it is true that a course of systematic training in the banking office often develops unexpected ability in some young men, too much stress

cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising a judicious care in the appointments of junior officers. That the junior clerk may be the future manager in embryo is as true as that the boy is father to the man; a truth which strongly emphasizes the wisdom of the policy suggested. The first requisites of an applicant are, of course, an unimpeachable character for honesty and good habits, combined with a courteous bearing and good address. He should possess a sound education, not altogether elementary, and yet not necessarily academic; a knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and the higher branches of mathematics, while not indispensable, are at all times a tangible asset; a familiarity with modern languages, and more especially French and German, is a most desirable accomplishment, and one which would prove of great service in our cosmopolitan business world. The plan of requiring an applicant to pass an examination before his admission to the bank's service is a wise one, and has been found to work to the advantage of those banks which have adopted the principle. The bank's object should not be so much to test the applicant's knowledge of technical questions, as to afford itself an opportunity at sight to sound the pupil's perceptive qualities and general aptitude. The examination should include spelling of a number of words frequently used in business; a problem or two in practical arithmetic; composition of a business letter on any given subject not requiring technical knowledge, penmanship and kindred subjects. An examination conducted on the lines indicated is infinitely more practical than one in which the applicant is plied with abstruse questions which perhaps half the senior members of the staff could not answer themselves. It is too often the case that the junior clerk is admitted solely on the strength of a stilted letter of application—not always an original composition—backed by the influence of a director or influential customer.

It is a strange anomaly that in this, an eminently commercial country, the school system does not include in its curriculum a distinct course of commercial study designed to equip the student for a business vocation. Years are spent in acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages, classics and other ornamental studies which, in the counting-house, have practically no relative value side by side with commercial arithmetic, commercial law and usage and political economy. The average youth has very visionary ideas about exchange, capital, interest and the law merchant until he is enlightened in practical business contact with them. There is no reason to doubt that the reorganization of our educational system to conform more closely to commercial requirements is attainable through the instrumentality of the great Boards of Trade, of which the banking profession forms a constituent part.

THE BANKING OFFICE.

In recent years, the erection of handsome, commodious and well-appointed banking offices is the rule; yet it is apparent that many modern architects still cling to the ancient order of things by which the bank officer's permanent comfort was so often sacrificed to the customer's temporary convenience. The officer spends the best part of the day at his desk, and the customer usually transacts his business in a few minutes; yet how often the architect of to-day accomplishes a monopoly of daylight for the sole benefit of the outside public. This fault is frequently found in the arrangement of the desks whereby the clerks are compelled to work facing the windows; a position

which oculists affirm is largely responsible for many of the cases of eye disaffections so prevalent among office men. Where it is possible, the desks should be so arranged that the light will fall upon them from behind or side-wise; this is the scientific formula and will commend itself in practice to any one who has been accustomed to the glare from the opposite direction. A proper system of ventilation and lighting will do much to preserve a cheerful moral atmosphere, lighten labor and expedite the office work.

PAY.

As the question of pay is wholly a discretionary one in the individual policy of every bank, no hard and fast rule is applicable to the subject. The minimum or commencing salary is much the same in most institutions, but the maximum pay differs largely, according to the general policy and prosperity of each bank and the volume of business transacted. The bank clerk is usually the architect of his own fortune; the rate of increase largely depending upon the individual reputation for zealous, conscientious and valuable services. It is necessary for all banks to consider and readjust staff salaries from time to time, and experience teaches that the punctual consideration of that matter at least once a year does much to encourage and satisfy the whole working force. Punctuality is one of the cardinal virtues of business, and no more forcible object lesson of its value could be given than its exemplification by bank directors in dealing with the salary question. The adoption and adherence to such a rule would afford the best assurance to the staff that their remuneration was of as much concern in the directors' policy as the earning of the shareholder's annual dividend, and a better and more interested quality of service would result. Such a policy would be especially appreciated by the younger generation and would tend to strengthen their allegiance and to engraft them quickly and permanently into the bank's service.

The bank which pursues a niggardly policy in paying its staff is "penny wise and pound foolish," for not only will good men already in its service gradually drift away from it for more remunerative positions, but good men on the lookout for employment will give it a wide berth. Sooner or later, such a condition of affairs will leave the bank with a staff whose standard of efficiency has been lowered to the extent of having a more or less hurtful effect on its business, and then the bank will awaken to the fact that its policy has been one of false economy.

On the other hand, the bank which pays its staff liberally, and which in prosperous years is generous in the matter of bonuses and increases, will always attract to itself the most intelligent and desirable class of applicants, and will in the long run reap the benefits of better service and bigger profits.

PENSION AND PROVIDENT FUNDS.

It is the part of wisdom for every individual to insure his life for the benefit of those who are dependent upon him; it is wisdom and philanthropy combined for an institution to accomplish a similar purpose for the declining years of the individual whose life's service is given in its behalf. A pension, superannuation or provident fund is a mark of the highest development of successful management in any institution, and at once gives it a status for solidity and progressiveness which must attract to its fold the most desirable class of applicants. Generally speaking, the youthful banker will not tem-

porize much upon what the future holds in store for him, but such considerations will not escape the vigilance of the parent or guardian whose care it is to launch the stripling upon the sea of life under the safest and most promising auspices; he will naturally seek to place his charge in that field of labor which affords a lifelong protection as a reward for duty faithfully performed. The possession of such a fund will lessen that breach which too often exists between employer and employed by emphasizing a closer community of interests whereby the employee's devotion to duty is not merely measured by the extent of his monthly pay. The implied interest by the bank in the material, as well as moral, welfare of the employee will serve to stimulate diligence, strengthen the loyalty of the entire staff, and minimize the chance of any officer leaving the bank's employ at a time when his services are most valued. It is true that the pay of most bank officials is not of such proportions as to render provision for the proverbial rainy day an easy task, and so with the advent of maturer years the problem of future ways and means becomes an ever-increasing cause of anxiety which must eventually undermine the health and prematurely impair the officer's usefulness. This unhappy state of misgiving and worry is substantially removed by the bank which in its wise solicitude makes provision for the time when "the shadows grow deeper and broader upon the understanding."

There are several schemes whereby a bank can provide material assistance for its aged employees and their dependents when death occurs, and these may be briefly outlined as follows:

(A) A compulsory system of life insurance enforced among the officials; the amount of policy graduated according to salary, and half or more of the premium paid by the bank; arrangements to be made with a reliable insurance company to assume all the risks.

(B) The guarantee and annuity fund, which effects an internal system of guaranty against loss by defalcation or other dishonesty; every officer to contribute to the fund upon the amount of a personal bond which is increased in the same ratio as his responsibilities; the rate of premium, ranging from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent., is sustained throughout the period of service, and in the event of retirement or death, the amount of premiums paid is computed and distributed upon a "surrender value" basis. All amounts in excess of a minimum sum decided upon and reserved for the purposes of the guarantee fund proper, to be transferred to the annuity fund, which is dispensed at the discretion of the directors.

(C) The pension and superannuation fund, which is maintained by contributions (1) from the bank, (2) its staff, (3) interest on moneys of the fund, and (4) returns for invested portions thereof.

Most of the larger banks of Great Britain, Australia, Canada and Europe have funds in operation based upon one or the other of the above principles, and every year adds to the number. The pension and superannuation system, however, obtains most favor and that most generally adopted embodies the following salient features:

(1) An annual contribution by the bank to the fund.

(2) Contribution by all members of the staff of three per cent. of salary, deducted from month's pay.

(3) Members entitled to claim pension (after ten years' service) at sixty-five years of age; bank reserving right to retain service after that age.

(4) Rate of pension: one-sixtieth of salary (received at retirement) for each year of service up to the thirty-fifth year, which is the maximum; no pension to exceed \$5,000.

(5) Forfeiture of pension is imposed if pensioned member takes other employment without bank's consent, or if any officer is dismissed for cause.

(6) The widow of a deceased officer is entitled to half the pension which her husband would have been entitled to at the time of his death; in the event of the widow's death, pension to revert to children until the youngest attains the age of eighteen. Pension ceases on re-marriage or misdemeanor.

The above scheme may be said to be the "composite" result of several working systems examined; the rates of assessment and pension varying slightly from those given. The extent of the bank's contribution to the fund has, of course, an important bearing upon the rate of premium borne by the staff. It is the custom of some banks, more especially those in Great Britain, to pay all the premium. To satisfy themselves that their funds are upon a perfectly sound basis, many banks have them examined septennially by an experienced actuary.

While it is probably true that no aged or incapacitated employee in any institution would be turned adrift without some tangible recognition of long and faithful service, the advantages of an established pension or superannuation fund cannot be denied. The larger banks can organize and maintain them independently; the smaller ones might group themselves and form a fund on the co-operative plan, to be contributed to, maintained and dispensed *pro rata*.

An alternative proposition which is at once economical and effective would be, as soon as possible, to dispense with the fidelity bonds now generally placed with the public guarantee companies and establish a bank guarantee fund to effect the same object. It has been shown that the claims against such companies are insignificant in proportion to the total amount guaranteed by them, so that a bank fund under average circumstances would soon reach the safety limit prescribed for guaranty purposes, and the "overflow" could be reserved to form the nucleus of a pension fund. The rate of premium necessary to put the fund on an effective basis would depend largely upon the amount of the bank's contributions to it, and the larger these are the sooner would a surplus be available for pension purposes. A sliding scale of premiums chargeable upon the amount of each officer's bond would seem to be the most equitable arrangement; for instance, three-quarters of one per cent. for the first five years, then one-half of one per cent. to the tenth year, and one-quarter of one per cent. from the tenth to the fifteenth year, after which payments to cease; the amount of each bond to depend upon the officer's position and to be increased with his responsibilities. At the end of the fifteenth year after the inception of such a fund, there would probably be a large sum available for transfer to the pension fund; moreover, the guarantee fund would then be practically self-sustaining, which in itself would conserve to the uses of the pension fund all those moneys which were originally paid out in premiums to the fidelity companies. There can be little doubt that the premiums exacted from members of the staff in connection with any insurance, provident or pension fund would, on the whole, be borne cheerfully and the outlay appreciated as a "gilt-edged investment."

It seems incredible that among the thousands of banks in the United

States, many of which are giants in the world's finance, that there are perhaps not half a dozen which have a pension or superannuation fund as part of their establishment, and yet the fact remains ! A profession which gives employment to upwards of fifty-five thousand of the "brightest and best" of the land should surely be beyond the reach of a charge which savors so strongly of improvidence.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline is one of the first lessons which a young man should be taught when he takes his place at his desk for the first time. If its seed is properly and carefully implanted at that early and impressionable age and carefully nurtured throughout the period of growth, the harvest will be rich in the fullness of all those attributes of action and power which owe their origin to the force of discipline. It is not so much the purpose of this paper to enlarge upon the advantages of those qualities which are the requisites of efficiency, as to suggest some practical method for their development. To ensure absolute smoothness in the despatch of the bank's routine work, its staff must be under perfect control, a condition which is only accomplished by the strict enforcement of a code of discipline. For the purposes of this portion of the topic it will be assumed that the Assistant Cashier is in control of the staff, and that he directs all matters pertaining to the clerical work. Firstly, in order for this officer to maintain a proper surveillance of his staff he should not be tied down too closely with detail work, but should have ample leisure time in which to keep his eye on the staff, to note their methods, business habits and treatment of customers. Secondly, his authority should be absolute in the settlement of all questions relating to division of work, direction of routine, and in short all matters of office discipline. Friction and differences are bound to arise in the best regulated offices, and can only be satisfactorily adjusted by a subordinate officer; the Assistant Cashier in this case when his decisions are recognized by the staff as final. If an appeal is made to the Cashier for the settlement of any difference, it should not be considered without reference to the Assistant's Cashier's previous decision in the case. Better that the latter's judgment, even though faulty, be sustained than that it should be ignored altogether. No bank staff can well serve two masters, for under such conditions discipline becomes a negligible quantity. Punctuality is one of the rudiments of discipline and is one of those things which never cease to be a virtue. To be thoroughly impressed with the seriousness of his new vocation the junior clerk must learn to be prompt in all things; the hour for reporting for duty each morning and the numerous small duties which fall to his lot during the day must be performed with strict punctuality. In large offices a clerk should be detailed each morning to record the hour of arrival of every officer, in a register provided for the purpose; such register to be occasionally examined by the Cashier, and all late-comers reprimanded. In the smaller offices this is a matter which easily comes under the eye of the senior officer in charge, and all offenders should be disciplined in a similar manner. It is in the application of discipline to such small matters that the groundwork is laid for its easy accomplishment in the larger affairs of the bank. In the striking of ledger and all other balances, handling and distributing mail matter, entering, forwarding and advising collections, balancing customer's pass books, in fact, in the performance of the hundred and one duties of every-day necessity, punctuality should be the invio-

lable rule. The "holding over" of entries and postponement of any balances invariably leads to slovenly methods and un-businesslike habits. There are periods in every office which recur from time to time when the exigencies of business will not require the banking machinery to work at high pressure and enforced inactivity on the part of the staff will result; at such times the opportunity is ripe for private discussions, joke cracking and other ebullitions of animal spirits, which though harmless enough in themselves, are altogether inconsistent with the surroundings. It is quite possible for one or two unruly spirits to demoralize the good order of the whole office, and any disposition to undue levity or loitering during business hours should be promptly checked. It is an easy matter to find work at all times in order to keep any member of the staff out of mischief, even if such work is not of the individual's own seeking. Another important phase of discipline is its bearing upon the staff's duty to the public.

RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

In his daily routine the bank officer comes into contact with all sorts and conditions of men and women, and his opportunities for profiting by the study of human nature are infinite. The average customer is somewhat punctilious concerning the attention he receives at the hands of his bankers, and very often the demands made upon the latter are a severe test of temper and patience; this is especially true of those officials who are in direct contact with the public, and uniform courtesy and attention from these constitute a strong factor in a bank's popularity. As popularity and prosperity are relative qualities, the importance of serving the public with patient and painstaking care is obviously paramount. The Assistant Cashier should always be on the *qui vive* to rebuke incivility or inattention upon the part of his subordinates in their dealings with the public, and should require every officer to be at his post at all times. Nothing, perhaps, creates a more unfavorable impression upon a customer than to be kept waiting upon the convenience of a clerk, who may be in full view reading a paper or discussing politics; the customer is quick to detect and make comment on any short-comings in this respect, and will naturally remain loyal to that institution wherein his affairs are treated with despatch and courtesy; indeed, so readily will a good manner insinuate itself and gain credit, that the ordinary business man will, aside from a consideration of financial stability, decide to lodge his account with that bank whose officers have established for it a popular reputation beyond that enjoyed by its rival.

STAFF RELATIONS.

Courtesy consistently practiced and cultivated in the office will soon become the habit of routine life. As good manners are communicable, the junior clerk will learn the better by the example than by the precept of his superiors; he must be treated from the first with firmness tempered by uniform civility, and when he makes a mistake or *faux pas* of any kind, he should be encouraged to correct the fault, rather than be roughly blamed for blundering; his good points are much more likely to be developed by a show of kindly interest in his welfare, than by a continual criticism of his short-comings. An all-pervading courtesy throughout the entire staff, aside from its moral aspect, is the necessary adjunct of subordination, besides possessing its reflex value in an added degree of influence and dignity. The consistent

cultivation of the amenities in office life will render the hum-drum monotony less irksome, promote better understanding and good fellowship, and result generally to the mutual advantage of the bank and its members. In all matters of staff relationship the administration of discipline, not of a harsh or martinet type, but of a firm and tactful sort, by the senior officer in charge supported judiciously by the heads of the different departments, will elevate the staff's moral temperament and improve its effective status immeasurably.

PROMOTIONS.

The prime wisdom in shaping the successful destiny of the bank is that employed by the directors in the selection of its officials—the instruments of a bank's success or failure. The principal forces which actuate the decisions of the directors in making appointments are, efficiency, seniority, and influence. Efficiency is natural ability developed by personal effort, and as such should rank first and highest as a means to advancement. Seniority, should be the deciding factor only when men of equal ability are in the balance. Influence is inimical to justice and should therefore hold no place in the council chamber. It is too much, however, to hope that the power of influence will be eliminated altogether, for so long as time rolls on, the director will have his nominee and the influential customer his *protégé*. But it cannot be gainsaid that the exercise of the "influential prerogative" has a baneful effect upon the *morale* of any staff and will exert a negative influence in driving ambitious members to seek fresh fields wherein merit will find commensurate recognition. Appointments to the junior positions are usually made in rotation, but even in these the youthful clerk who evinces an ambitious disposition should take precedence; appointments to the more advanced positions are, for the most part, based upon the recommendations of senior executive officers who are in closest touch with the material eligible for promotion. Any officer who is called upon to suggest the incumbent for a vacancy, whose desire it is to preserve absolute justice, must not be influenced by a prior knowledge of any director's predilection for any particular candidate, but should exercise an independent opinion free from all taint of partiality or favoritism.

Once a staff learns that merit takes precedence of seniority and influence as a means to promotion, the incentive to work and strive for reward is strengthened, and an all-round improvement in the quality of service is accomplished.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Vacations.—Every well-regulated bank should arrange a yearly holiday of at least two weeks for every member of its staff. This is very generally done, but in a number of offices the want of a definite policy in the matter detracts materially from the actual benefits bestowed. The true value of the annual holiday consists, not alone in its participation, but in its anticipation with a reasonable degree of certainty; to effect this a schedule must be made out early in the spring, and the prospective vacations arranged by choice in order of seniority; such schedule to be strictly adhered to in so far as circumstances will permit. By assuring the staff that every effort will be made to carry out the schedule as arranged, the extra work entailed upon each member for relieving purposes will be performed with a personal interest, and the desired result made more easy of accomplishment. The advantages of an annual

"house-cleaning" in each department which a regular relief from duty affords, are so apparent as to require no comment.

Recreations.—The encouragement of athletic sport among bank clerks cannot be too highly commended, for aside from the benefit of the mental stimulant which physical vigor involves, there can be no better medium than the field of sport for bringing together the various units of the working forces of different banks. The healthy spirit of rivalry engendered by the participation in any of the popular manly sports conduces to those mutual good feelings, which must be ultimately reflected in the affairs of business. The younger members of each bank might organize a football, baseball, rowing or hockey club, as the case might be; the whole to form a bank league under the patronage of the head of the different banks who might donate a suitable trophy to be competed for annually and held for a year by the victorious team. An interest taken in any such league by the chief officers of the banks would be the most effectual form of encouragement, and the one most calculated to excite a keen spirit of competition. Whether it be in the home, at the club, or on the gridiron, the cultivation of one's business acquaintances will afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas and opinions which familiarize the mind with up-to-date events, and which in a practical manner broaden the intelligence and strengthen one's grasp of the oft-recurring problems of business life.

The Bankers' Institute.—It is beyond question that the institute is destined to play an important part in moulding the material which will sway the future banking world. As soon as its object becomes better known, its principles understood and its educative influences appreciated, there will be no obstacle in the way of its permanent progress, but in the incipient stages, fostering and encouragement will no doubt be necessary, if not to assure, at least to hasten its success. To the majority of bank clerks, a free lecture or debate on any banking or commercial topic is an unattractive prospect, so that the popularity of a course of lectures under the auspices of the institute would not be enhanced by the exaction of fees. In order to give an impetus to the work, it might be advisable for the bank to pay the fees of the younger members of its staff for the first year or so; to award a cash honorarium to any of its members who passed any of the prescribed examinations, and to supplement the cash prizes offered by the institute in essay competitions when carried off by any clerk in its employ.

Such tangible forms of encouragement would awaken an interest which might otherwise remain dormant, establish the institute as a going concern, and ultimately cause its work to be recognized as an indispensable part of every bank clerk's education.

The Library.—Every well-equipped bank should have its library. The outlay necessary for the purpose would be insignificant compared with the advantages which would accrue to the staff by the inducement afforded for the cultivation of a taste for reading and desire for self-improvement; moreover, it would furnish material within easy reach for the preparation of essay and examination work. All members should have free access with the privilege of borrowing any work on the shelves. Among other works, the library should contain: Standard histories of the banking systems of the United States and other countries, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," John Stuart Mill's "Political Economy," such recognized text-books as "Daniel on Nego-

tible Instruments" and "Byles on Bills," and an authoritative periodical such as the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, which should be bound as each volume is completed.

In the banking profession, as in all other walks of life, the advancement of science and invention has wrought marked changes. The conditions which prevailed even a decade ago are superseded by more modern methods which must be adopted in order to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands of competition. Watchfulness and progressiveness are the modern concomitants of success, whether applied to the individual or the corporation.

The bank officer who hopes to achieve distinction in his profession must from the outset of his career apply himself to the mastery of the principles which underlie the science of banking. A perfunctory discharge of duty, no matter how well performed, will never lead to success; the *raison d'être* of every transaction must be solved, and thoughtful and intelligent service be the invariable order of things. The ambitious clerk will familiarize himself with the financial events of the day, keep himself informed upon judicial decisions affecting banking, accept every opportunity for self-improvement, and at all times place his services ungrudgingly at the disposal of the bank.

On the other hand, the bank which is too conservative to adapt itself to new conditions will as surely be outstripped in the race as the individual who does not realize that pre-eminence depends largely upon personal energy and application. The bank which is conducted upon what may be termed the broader humanitarian principles, which treats its employees with consideration and liberality, provides pensions and annuities, and makes its *attachés* one and all look upon it as their home, is the institution which will receive a fair *quid pro quo* in return.

SEMPER VIGILANS.

THE PRIZE ARTICLES—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is apparent that a number of those who have signified their intention of competing for the several prizes offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for the best papers on a number of topics relating to the Practical Work of a Bank have not been able to complete their papers by July 1, the date on which the papers were to be submitted.

Desiring to give all a fair opportunity, and in order to make the contest thoroughly competitive, it has been decided to extend the time for submitting papers to October 1, 1901. This applies to all topics except Topic No. 5, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force." As the publication of articles on this topic was commenced in the July number of the MAGAZINE, the time in which articles on this topic may be sent in will be extended only to August 1, 1901.

Intending competitors will therefore note that papers on all topics (except No. 5) must reach this office not later than October 1, 1901.

Papers on topic No. 5, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force," must be sent in not later than August 1, 1901.

Further announcement in regard to these Prize Articles will be found elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the *MAGAZINE'S* Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

USURY BY NATIONAL BANK—PENALTY—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Supreme Court of the United States, April 8, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF DAINGERFIELD vs. RAGLAND.

The period of two years within which an action to recover of a National bank the penalty provided by the National Bank Act for taking usurious interest begins to run from the time the interest is actually paid, and not from the time it was agreed to be paid.

If such usurious interest is included in a note, the limitation does not begin to run until the note is paid.

Mr. Justice White delivered the opinion of the court:

At various times between January 1, 1895, and May 22, 1896, the defendant in error, G. W. Ragland, with sureties, executed promissory notes to the Daingerfield National Bank, for various sums of money loaned to said Ragland. The bank was a National banking association doing business in Daingerfield, Morris county, Texas. Each original note embraced not only the amount of the loan but interest to the date of maturity of the note, calculated at a rate higher than that allowed by law. Certain of the notes were renewed from time to time, the additional interest for the extended period being added, calculated also at a usurious rate. The first payment made upon any of the notes so executed was on November 1, 1896, and all the notes were fully paid prior to February 14, 1898.

On March 28, 1898, Ragland filed a petition in the district court of Morris county, Texas, to recover twice the amount of the interest so as aforesaid paid by him, basing his right to recover upon the provisions of section 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. After deducting as an offset the amount of a note executed by Ragland which had been assigned to the bank by the payee thereof, there was found due to Ragland upon the cause of action stated in his petition the sum of \$252.05; and for that amount with interest judgment was entered in favor of Ragland in October, 1898. On appeal to the court of civil appeals the judgment was affirmed, and a motion for rehearing was overruled. (51 S. W. 661.) An application made to the supreme court of Texas for an allowance of a writ of error was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Thereafter the Chief Justice of the court of civil appeals allowed a writ of error, and the case is now here for review.

In the assignments of error contained in the record it is conceded by counsel for the plaintiff in error, and the record fully establishes, that the interest, the subject of this controversy, was paid to the plaintiff in error less than two years before Ragland commenced his action. The sole contention in this

court is that the courts of Texas erroneously held that the limitation of the statute did not begin to run until the usurious interest was paid. That the courts below, however, did not commit error in this regard is shown by *Brown vs. Marion Nat. Bank* (1898) 169 U. S. 416, 42 L. ed. 801, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 395, where, construing sections 5197 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes, it was held that the "usurious transaction," from the date of which the limitation of the statute begins to run, is the time when the usurious interest was actually paid, and not the time when it was agreed that it should be paid. This refutes the argument relied on at bar, that the inclusion of the usurious interest as principal in the notes amounted to payment of the interest within the meaning of the statute. Judgment affirmed.

COLLECTIONS—TRUST FUND—RIGHT OF OWNER OF PAPER TO RECOVER.

Supreme Court of Kansas, April 6, 1901.

KANSAS STATE BANK vs. FIRST STATE BANK OF MARION, *et al.*

1. Where a check is sent to a bank for collection, and such bank, after collection, retains and uses the proceeds of the check in its general business, it will be deemed to be an agent and trustee of the owner of the check, and the money so wrongfully retained and used to be a trust fund, which the owner may follow and reclaim if it can be identified and the rights of no innocent third parties have intervened.
2. If the trust fund has been mingled with other assets of the trustee, and it appears that such assets have been thereby appreciably augmented and bettered, a trust will be impressed on such assets, and the *cestui que* trust will be entitled to have the trust fund reclaimed and taken out of the assets with which it is mingled.
3. The use of the money so collected for the mere payment of the indebtedness of the trustee is not to be regarded as an enlargement and betterment of the trustee's estate; but the plan of exchanging checks and making a settlement of the day's business, which was adopted by the banks in the present case, is not to be regarded as a mere payment of indebtedness

(Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action to recover the proceeds of a check forwarded to the First State Bank of Marion, which bank became insolvent before the proceeds were paid over. The points decided are stated in the official syllabus given above.

DELAY IN PRESENTING CHECK—WHEN NOT DEFENSE.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, March 28, 1901.

BRADLEY vs. ANDRUS.

Mere delay by a *bona-fide* holder to present a check for payment within a reasonable time is no defense to the maker, who, relying upon the statement of the payee that the check has been mislaid, pays the amount thereof to the payee.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Before Gray, Circuit Judge, and Bradford and J. B. McPherson, District Judges.

BRADFORD, *District Judge*: John E. Andrus, the defendant in error, brought an action of assumpsit in the court below against Thomas Bradley, the plaintiff in error, on a check dated February 18, 1897, drawn by Bradley on the Security Trust Company of Philadelphia to the order of Francis C. Grable for \$12,500 and by Grable and Andrus indorsed in blank. The defend-

ant having pleaded *non-assumpsit*, payment and set-off, and given notice of special matter of defense, the case went to trial before a jury. At the close of the testimony the counsel for the respective parties stipulated in open court as follows:

"It is agreed by counsel in open court that a verdict shall be taken for the plaintiff for the sum of \$14,845.81, it being understood and agreed between them that the case shall be placed upon the proper list for argument upon the question reserved as to whether the defence which has been set up and shown by evidence is a valid defence. If the court shall be of opinion that it is a valid defence, judgment to be entered for defendant notwithstanding the verdict. Otherwise judgment for plaintiff upon the verdict as rendered. The verdict is to be taken with interest from —, amounting to —, subject to the power of the court upon the argument hereafter to take place, to reduce the verdict by the amount of interest so included, if in the judgment of the court the interest should not have been made a part of the verdict."

Pursuant to this agreement and by direction of the court the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$14,845.81; whereupon the defendant moved for a new trial and also for judgment *non obstante veredicto*. Both motions were denied, but the court corrected an improper inclusion of interest in the verdict by reducing the latter to \$14,139.56, for which amount judgment was rendered. (C. C. 102 Fed. 54.) The plaintiff in error relies on the third assignment, which is "that the learned judge erred in denying defendant's motion for judgment *non obstante veredicto*." The purpose of the above stipulation of counsel was to submit the evidence as well as the law in the case to the decision of the court. The learned circuit judge accordingly found the facts as follows:

"The defendant, Thomas Bradley, on February 18, 1897, gave to one Francis C. Grable a check for \$12,500 on the Security Trust Company of Philadelphia. Two or three weeks afterwards, when the bank book of Bradley was settled, he found that the check had not been presented for payment. He thereupon made inquiry of Grable, and was told by him that it was still in his possession, and that he would return it. On April 15, 1897, Bradley and Grable had a general settlement, and it then appeared that Bradley owed Grable \$19,416.67. In this last-mentioned amount, however, there was included the sum of \$12,500 for which Bradley's check of February 18, 1897, had been given. At this settlement Bradley was told by Grable that he had lost or mislaid that check and that he would look for it, and if found return it. In addition to this oral assurance Grable gave to Bradley a statement in writing as follows:

'PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1897.

I have in my possession check No. 1553, drawn on the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, dated February 18, 1897, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, drawn to my order and signed by Thomas Bradley, which I am to return to Mr. Bradley as settlement has been made, and it will not be presented for payment. FRANCIS C. GRABLE.

Witness: E. I. P. GRUBB.'

Relying on this statement Bradley paid Grable the full amount of \$19,416.67, instead of only \$6,916.67, which latter was the true amount due by Bradley to Grable, and the only amount which would have been paid if it had been known by Bradley that his check of February 18, 1897, was then

outstanding, as presently to be stated. Subsequently, on October 20, 1897, Bradley gave notice to the Security Trust Company not to pay the check, and when it was thereafter presented, as will presently be mentioned, the Trust Company, in obedience to that notice, refused payment, and the check was protested. The statements made by Grable to Bradley were false and fraudulent. The fact is that Grable had passed the check to John E. Andrus, the plaintiff in this case, upon the day after he (Grable) had obtained it from Bradley. Andrus had no knowledge of any fraud or contemplated fraud on the part of Grable, but took the check innocently and gave cash for it to the amount of its full face value. At Grable's request, Andrus held the check instead of presenting it, but subsequently passed it to one William J. Arkell for certain stocks or bonds. And Arkell, in January, 1898, presented it for payment, which, as has been stated, was refused. Arkell thereupon brought suit upon it, but that suit was discontinued, the check was returned to Andrus, and this present action instituted."

No assignment of error questions the authority of the court below to find the facts pursuant to the above stipulation of counsel, or the regularity of such procedure, nor has any such question been suggested by counsel on either side. We must, therefore, give to the finding by the court below conclusive effect in this court as to the facts so found. That finding expressly negatives fraud on the part of Andrus, the learned judge saying: "Andrus had no knowledge of any fraud or contemplated fraud on the part of Grable, but took the check innocently and gave cash for it to the amount of its full face value." Andrus in holding the check from February 19, 1897, until the latter part of January, 1898, without presenting it for payment, certainly was not diligent in the assertion of his rights. He omitted seeking payment for an unreasonable time. But mere delay for eleven months, though unreasonable, in presenting the check for payment at the bank on which it was drawn, could not of itself defeat in whole or in part the right of Andrus, as its *bona-fide* holder, to recover from the drawer, unless funds of the latter applicable to the check were in the interim lost through the insolvency or failure of the bank. It is admitted, however, that the bank was solvent during all that period, and thereafter continued so, and, further, that the check when presented would have been promptly paid by the bank had it not been for the notice given by Bradley to the bank October 20, 1897, not to pay it.

If Bradley has any defence to the action it must rest on some other ground than the mere omission by Andrus to present the check for payment within a reasonable time after he received it. Undoubtedly, if Andrus on receiving the check had promptly presented it at bank, Bradley would not have paid its amount to Grable in the settlement of April 15, 1897. But while the delay on the part of Andrus to present the check prior to such settlement was the condition, it was not the proximate cause, of such over-payment by Bradley to Grable. Bradley was induced to make such payment, not by the fact that the check had not been presented, but through his imprudent reliance on the false and fraudulent representation made to him by Grable that the check, though mislaid, was still in his possession and that he would return it. He could have insisted on full indemnity from Grable before including the amount of the check in the settlement or have refused, in the absence of the check, to pay its amount. Had he secured such indemnity he would have been saved from the loss with which he is now visited. Or had he refused to pay,

any judgment which might have been recovered against him for the amount of the check would have been within the control of the court rendering it, and execution could have been restrained until proper indemnity was given against any claim by a *bona-fide* holder for value. But he did not demand indemnity nor exercise any reasonable precaution. He wholly relied on the word of Grable, and in making payment to him of the amount of the check he must be held to have assumed the risk of his falsity. Bradley cannot successfully invoke the doctrine of estoppel. It is an elementary principle of the law of estoppel that he who claims the benefit of an equitable estoppel or estoppel *in pais* on the ground that he has been misled through the acts, conduct or representations of another, must not have been misled through his own want of reasonable care and circumspection. Had Bradley observed the caution to be expected from an ordinarily prudent man in similar circumstances, he would have required something more than the mere assurance of Grable before paying to him the amount of the check. Even if the other essential elements of an estoppel *in pais* were present, the lack of reasonable care on the part of Bradley would negative the existence of an estoppel. We think that the doctrine of estoppel is wholly inapplicable to the case. Andrus might have suffered loss by failure of the bank before presentation of the check, but he did not owe any legal duty to Bradley to present it. Bradley through his improvidence made the over-payment, and while great hardship has resulted to him from the fraud of Grable in connection with his own want of circumspection, yet as between Andrus and Bradley the latter must be treated as the author of his own misfortune. We perceive no ground on which the motion for judgment *non obstante veredicto* could have been granted.

The judgment below is affirmed.

COLLECTIONS—TITLE TO PROCEEDS—WHEN OWNER OF PAPER MAY
RECOVER AS TRUST FUND.

Supreme Court of South Carolina, April 1, 1901.

WHITE vs. COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF ROCKHILL, *et al.*

Where one seeks to recover specifically the proceeds of paper collected by a bank which has become insolvent, he must show that such proceeds, in some form, have gone into the assets of the bank.

McIVER, C. J.: The statement made in the "case" is as follows: "The above-entitled action was commenced in the court of common pleas for York county on February 3, 1900. The purpose was to have the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, an insolvent corporation, which had been organized under the laws of this State, put into the hands of a Receiver. A temporary Receiver was appointed on February 3, 1900 (afterwards made permanent), and all persons holding claims against the insolvent corporation were called in to establish their demands in this action. Under the call, John Rugheimer established his claim. Amount of claim, \$406. In establishing his claim, John Rugheimer claimed to be a creditor to the extent of \$150, but asserted that he was a *cestui que* trust as to the remaining \$256. His claim arose as follows: He sent, through the Exchange Banking and Trust Company, four drafts to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rockhill, S. C., for collection and remittance. Three of the drafts, aggregating \$256, were collected by said bank in money or its equivalent, and the fourth draft, for \$150, was collected

by a check on the Commercial and Farmers' Bank itself. The Commercial and Farmers' Bank did not remit for the collections, all of which were made before the appointment of a Receiver for the bank. The draft for \$150 and another draft for \$125 were sent to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank on January 4, 1900, and two other drafts (\$38 and \$93) on January 20, 1900. The claimant contended that, as to the \$256 which went to augment the assets of the bank, he was not a creditor simply, but had a lien upon all the assets of the bank, giving to him priority over other claimants who were creditors simply. The referee sustained the contention of the said John Rugheimer, but upon exceptions to his report the circuit judge (J. C. Klugh) held that the law was otherwise—that John Rugheimer was a creditor, simply, for all of his claim. The hearing was had upon the referee's report, an agreed statement of facts, and the entire record in the cause.

It is admitted that there are eighteen other claimants in like plight with John Rugheimer—presenting claims for unremitted collections—and that his and their claims aggregate \$1,123.48. It is also admitted that when the Receiver took charge of the bank there was only five dollars in cash on hand, but that the nominal assets (loans, discounts, overdrafts and amounts due by other banks) exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, and the indebtedness also exceeded that sum."

The appeal is based upon a single exception, which imputes error to the circuit judge in holding "that he (John Rugheimer) did not have priority over the creditors of the bank, in that he (John Rugheimer) was not a creditor as to \$256 of his claim, but a *cestui que* trust, and error in not specifically holding that he (John Rugheimer) was a *cestui que* trust, and was not a creditor of the bank, as to \$256 of his claim (proceeds of three drafts sent to the bank for collection, and collected but not remitted); and error in not holding that he (John Rugheimer) had a lien upon all the assets of the bank which had been augmented by the collection of three drafts for him, aggregating \$256, for which the bank had not remitted."

There being no controversy as to any part of the claim presented by the appellant, except that portion represented by the three drafts, aggregating the sum of \$256, we shall confine our attention to that only.

The facts as to these drafts are not as fully and clearly stated in the "case" (all of which we have copied above) as we would have preferred to have them. For example, it does not appear how these drafts were indorsed when they reached the Commercial and Farmers' Bank—whether they were simply indorsed in blank, or specially "for collection"—which seems to have been regarded as an important, if not a controlling, circumstance in *Sweeny vs. Easter* (1 Wall. 166)—one of the cases cited by counsel for appellants.

It is true that in the "case" it is stated that these drafts were sent to said bank for collection and remittance; but whether that was intended as a statement that the bank was so notified, either by indorsement or merely a statement otherwise of appellant's intention in sending the drafts, is left to conjecture, or at least to inference; and as it appears in the "case" that the drafts were not sent to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank directly by the appellant, but that they were sent through another bank—the Exchange Banking and Trust Company—the inference would be that the appellant did not so notify the Commercial and Farmers' Bank.

Again, it does not appear when these drafts were received or when they

were collected. All that does appear is that they were collected before the appointment of a Receiver, but how long before is left to conjecture. Again, it does not appear that these drafts, or, rather, the proceeds thereof, either in the original form in which they were collected, "in money or its equivalent," or in property into which the same had been converted, constitute any part of the assets of the bank which went into the hands of the Receiver, out of which the appellant claims the right of priority of payment. It is true that the "case" does contain the following language: "The claimant contended that as to the \$256 which went to augment the assets of the bank he was not a creditor simply, but had a lien upon all the assets of the bank, giving to him priority over other claimants who were creditors simply." But that language does not necessarily imply an admission of the party that the proceeds of these drafts went to augment the assets of the bank which went into the hands of the Receiver. On the contrary, it seems to imply a mere assertion of appellant on which he based his claim to priority. It is very certain that the proceeds of these drafts did not go into the hands of the Receiver in the form of money; for it is expressly admitted in the "case" that when the Receiver took possession of the assets of the bank there was only \$5 in cash on hand, and there is nothing to show that such proceeds went into the hands of the Receiver in some other form into which they had been converted. For all that appears, these proceeds may have been lost or otherwise disposed of before any Receiver was appointed; and, if so, there was nothing in the hands of the Receiver upon which any trust could attach, even conceding that there was a trust relation between appellant and the bank as to the proceeds of these drafts.

These views are, we think, not only founded in reason, but supported by authority. In 2 Story, Eq. Jur. secs. 1258, 1259, it is said: "The general proposition which is maintained both at law and in equity upon this subject is that if any property, in its original state and form, is covered with a trust in favor of the principal, no change of that state and form can divest it of such trust, or give the agent or trustee converting it, or those who represent him in right (not being *bon-fide* purchasers for a valuable consideration, without notice), any more valid claim in respect to it than they respectively had before such change. * * * It matters not in the slightest degree into whatever form, different from the original, the change may have been made, * * * for the product of a substitute for the original thing still follows the nature of the thing itself, so long as it can be ascertained to be such. The right ceases only when the means of ascertainment fail." And the learned author adds these words: "Which, of course, is the case when the subject-matter is turned into money and mixed and confounded in a general mass of property of the same description."

But the proposition expressed in these additional words, which is based upon the old doctrine held by some of the earlier cases in England, as well as in this country, that money, having no earmark, cannot be followed, has been practically repudiated in the more modern cases; the doctrine now held being that in following a trust fund it is not necessary to trace the identical coins or bills of which it is composed. Substantial identity is all that need be proved, and therefore a *cestui que* trust may pursue and recover a trust fund originally received by the trustee in the form of money, so long as its identity as a fund can be ascertained, although he may be unable to trace

the identical coins or bank bills in which such money was originally paid to the trustees. As an illustration of this, it is said in some of the cases that if a trustee receives a sum of money impressed with a trust, and puts such money into a bag along with other money which belongs to the trustee in his own right, the *cestui que* trust has a right to take out of that bag the amount of the trust fund which the trustee had put in the bag; and this for the reason that so much of the money in the bag belongs to the *cestui que* trust, and not to the trustee, and the fact that in taking out the money he may get some of the coins or bills which belonged to the trustee in his own right, cannot affect the question, as he gets no more than what belongs to him. Indeed, the fundamental principle upon which the doctrine that a *cestui que* trust may follow property in which his trust funds have been invested into the hands of any person, except a *bona-fide* purchaser for valuable consideration, rests, is that such property, in equity, belongs to him, and he has a right to reclaim it.

Other authorities in support of the view which we have taken may be found in a note to the case of *Bank vs. Goetz*, 27 N. E. 907, 32 Am. St. Rep., at page 119 *et seq.*, where the learned editor has collected a large number of cases in support of the principles he there lays down, one of which he states as follows: "While the *cestui que* trust may follow a trust fund through any number of transmutations, and into the hands of any person except a *bona-fide* purchaser for a valuable consideration without notice, so long as he can clearly identify it (meaning, as is shown in another part of the note, substantial identification), it is well settled that his right to so pursue it fails when the means of ascertaining its identity fails."

It is true that counsel for appellant has cited cases from other States, which are not binding upon us, and which go much further than we are disposed to go. These cases seem to hold that, where a trustee mixes trust funds with his own, all of his assets become impressed with a trust, except so much thereof as the trustee may be able to distinguish as his own. But even that doctrine, as we understand it, would not avail the appellant in this case. For in this case it has not been made to appear that the so-called trust fund, or any part thereof, has been mixed with the assets out of which appellant is claiming priority of payment. To entitle him to such priority, he must show that his so-called trust fund, in some form, has gone into the assets of the bank now in the hands of the Receiver; and this he has failed to do, so far as appears from the facts before us. He must therefore share ratably with the other creditors in the distribution of the assets of this insolvent bank now in the hands of the Receiver.

The judgment of this court is that the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

VALUE OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK—REPORT TO COMPTROLLER AS EVIDENCE.

Supreme Court of North Dakota, May 2, 1901.

PATTERSON vs. PLUMMER.

The written report of the officers of a National bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, made pursuant to section 5211, Rev. St. U. S., does not purport to give the actual or estimated value of the bank's property, and is incompetent, alone, as a basis from which to deduce the actual value of the bank's stock.

This action was brought by Daniel Patterson to recover of A. L. Plummer damages for the breach of an alleged contract to sell and deliver 353 shares of the capital stock of the Hillsboro National Bank at an agreed price of \$135 per share. One of the questions was whether the plaintiff had proved any damages.

YOUNG, J. (omitting part of the opinion): The nominal or par value of the stock in question was \$35 per share less than the plaintiff agreed to pay for it. What evidence has been offered to show that it had an actual value greater than its par value? None whatever. No testimony was introduced to show the actual value of the stock, and no evidence as to the actual value of the property of the corporation. The report of the Cashier to the Comptroller is not evidence of the value either of the property or the stock. It does not purport to give an estimate of the value of either. It is apparent that it was not within the scope or purpose of the report to declare upon the actual values of the various items of property owned by the corporation, and it does not do so. It is also apparent that the sums deduced from such reports as book value are purely arbitrary, and have no reference to actual value. This can be seen at once by considering that the actual value of the stock would necessarily rise or fall with changes in the actual value of the property of the corporation, but the book value would not change. It would remain fixed and entirely unresponsive to conditions rendering the assets of the bank highly valuable or entirely worthless.

Not only does the report itself show that it does not furnish a standard for measuring actual value, but it also appears in the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses that the so-called book value does not represent actual value. Neither have any authorities been presented sustaining appellant's views as to the probative value of the report. It is true, the report does contain an estimate of the value of certain real estate, but this is but a small fraction of the bank's assets. Whether the report was admissible for any purpose, we need not discuss or determine. It is sufficient to say that it did not furnish evidence of the value of the assets, or data from which the actual value of the stock could be deduced.

PROMISSORY NOTE—CONSIDERATION—NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department, April, 1901.

J. H. MOHLMAN COMPANY vs. FANNY MCKANE.

The acceptance of a note payable at a future date for goods sold and delivered to the maker, operates as a forbearance of the right to sue the maker until the maturity of the note, and constitutes a consideration for an indorsement of the note made for the purpose of procuring its acceptance.

This is the rule under the Negotiable Instruments Law, as well as under the general commercial law.

Where an indorser who lived at S. when the note was made, afterwards changed her residence, but it did not appear when such change was made, *Held*, that notice of dishonor sent to her at S. was sufficient under the Negotiable Instruments Law.

Motion by the defendant, Fanny McKane, for a new trial upon a case containing exceptions, ordered to be heard at the appellate division in the first instance after a trial at the Kings County Trial Term.

GOODRICH, P. J.: This action is brought against Fanny McKane, as indorser of a negotiable promissory note made by Minnie E. McKane to the

order of the plaintiff and payable three months after date. The complaint alleges that the indorsement was made for the purpose of procuring the acceptance of the note by the plaintiff and to enable Minnie to obtain credit from the plaintiff. A bill of particulars shows that the plaintiff, in February, 1897, sold to Minnie merchandise amounting to forty-seven dollars and seven cents. In May she gave an order to the plaintiff for other merchandise, but the order was "held up" until Fanny should guarantee the purchase and give a statement of her pecuniary responsibility. This statement was given to the plaintiff on May 29 and reads as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1897.

I herewith submit a statement of my affairs to J. H. Mohlman Co. to induce them to accept my guarantee for 500 and 00-100 dollars and my endorsements on notes for goods furnished to my son as manager.

Real estate.....	\$30,000
Mortgaged.....	16,000
Liabilities (including indorsed notes).....	2,000

FANNY MCKANE."

Subsequently the plaintiff delivered merchandise, amounting to \$399.15, making a total of \$447.72. On July 6, 1899, the note in suit was given for the whole bill, credit having been allowed for payments amounting to \$44.01.

The defendant contends that there was no consideration for her indorsement of the note. The acceptance of the note, payable at a future date, was a forbearance of the right to sue the maker until the maturity of the note, and this constitutes value.

Section 51 of the Negotiable Instruments Law (Laws of 1897, chap. 612) says: "Value is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing debt constitutes value."

Receiving a note as security for a debt or forbearance to sue upon a present claim or debt constitutes a consideration for the note. (1 Dan. Neg. Inst. [4th ed.] sec. 183; 4 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law [2d ed.], 188; *Howe vs. Taggart*, 133 Mass. 284; *National Bank of Gloversville vs. Place*, 86 N. Y. 444.)

The defendant also denies that the note was duly protested. She annexed to her answer an affidavit, pursuant to section 923 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that she did not receive any notice of protest. Section 168 of the Negotiable Instruments Law provides that notice of protest may be given to the party, "or to his agent in that behalf." Sections 175 and 179 provide that where the person giving the notice and the person to receive it reside in different places it may be sent by mail, and if the party to receive the notice has "added an address to his signature" the notice must be sent to that address, but, if not, then to the post office nearest to his place of residence or to the post office where he is accustomed to receive his letters. There was no address added to the defendant's indorsement. The notary mailed notice of protest to Fanny and to John Y. McKane, attorney, at Sheepshead Bay. The note was dated at Sheepshead Bay and was indorsed by the defendant "Fanny McKane," and there was another indorsement, "Fanny McKane, per John Y. McKane, atty." It matured October 6, 1899. John Y. McKane, the defendant's husband, died September 5, 1899, before which date the defendant lived with him at Sheepshead Bay. After his death, but how long after is not stated, she moved from Sheepshead Bay. As it did not appear that the defendant's residence was changed previously to the time of sending the notice, it was to be assumed that there had been no change of residence

up to that time, and consequently the mailing of notice to Sheepshead Bay was sufficient as matter of law.

The exceptions should be overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff. All concurred. Exceptions overruled and judgment directed for the plaintiff, with costs.

CHECKS—WHEN PAYABLE TO BEARER—FORGED INDORSEMENT.

Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Term, January, 1901.

BLOOMINGDALE vs. NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.

A check payable to the order of a particular bearer is not, in legal effect, payable to bearer, and hence is not negotiable without the payee's indorsement.

Where a check held by a bank under a forged indorsement is paid by the drawee in ignorance of the forgery, he is entitled to recover from the bank the amount paid thereon.

The rule that a check payable to the order of a fictitious person is payable to bearer applies only where the maker knows the payee to be fictitious, and actually intends to make the paper payable to a fictitious person.*

Appeal from Municipal Court, Borough of Manhattan.

Action by Lyman G. Bloomingdale against the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank to recover money paid out on checks on which the indorsements were alleged to be forged. From a judgment for plaintiff, defendant appealed. Affirmed.

Argued before Beekman, P. J., and Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

PER CURIAM (opinion rendered by the associate justices after the death of Presiding Justice Beekman): The checks in suit were payable "to the order of bearer, B. Cohen," and to the order of bearer, Ennulot," respectively, and it is claimed by the appellant's counsel that such checks are, in legal effect, payable to bearer, and hence were negotiable. We cannot, however, yield our assent to this proposition. The checks were not, as claimed, payable to a bearer "generally," but to a particular bearer—one to B. Cohen, and the other to Ennulot—and therefore were not negotiable without the indorsement of the payee thereon. (1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. (4th ed.), sec 105; Tied. Com. Paper, sec. 243; Warren vs. Scott, 32 Iowa, 22. See Neg. Inst. Law, secs. 27, 28.) The rule applicable to this question is stated by Daniel in his work on Negotiable Instruments in these words (section 105):

"If the bill or note be payable 'to the bearer, A,' it is the same as if simply payable to A, and is not negotiable. But, if payable to A, or bearer, it is the same as if payable to bearer; and so if payable to A, or holder."

The uncontradicted proof shows that the checks were payable to real persons who had rendered services to the maker as tailors, and they were signed by him upon the representation of the forger that each of the payees was entitled to receive the amount of the check for work actually performed. The forger testified that, instead of delivering the checks to the payees, he indorsed their respective names thereon, and got one Aaron Zwerdling to cash them; that he gave no part of the moneys so obtained to the payees, or either of them; and that he had no authority from either of them, or the maker, to indorse the checks. Zwerdling, on the other hand, testified that he cashed

* The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that the instrument is payable to bearer, when, among other cases, "it is payable to the order of a fictitious or non-existing person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable." (Sec. 28.)

the checks for the payees; but they denied indorsing them, or receiving any part of the sums for which they were drawn.

The jury resolved the conflict of testimony in favor of the plaintiff, and we think, upon a careful examination of the record, that they were warranted in finding—as must be assumed from their verdict they did find—that the indorsements were forged. Forgery of such indorsements being thus established, title to the checks in controversy did not pass; and the plaintiff, having paid the amount thereof to the defendant in ignorance of the facts, is entitled to recover back the moneys so paid. (*Citizens' Nat. Bank of Davenport vs. Importers and Traders' Bank of New York*, 119 N. Y. 195.)

The counsel for the appellant urge that the trial justice erred in refusing to submit to the jury the question of the intent of the maker as to whether the checks in suit should or should not be payable to bearer. We think such refusal was proper. The rule invoked by the appellant's counsel applies only to a case where the maker knows the payee to be fictitious, and actually intends to make the paper payable to a fictitious person. (*Shipman vs. Bank*, 126 N. Y. 318, 330.) Here we have no such situation.

DEPOSIT IN NAME OF ANOTHER—PAYMENT OF CHECKS DRAWN AGAINST.

Supreme Court of Idaho, April 24, 1901.

GREENE vs. BANK OF CAMAS PRAIRIE.

When by the terms of a contract of deposit money is received on deposit in the name of the daughter of the depositor, with the agreement that he (the depositor) may draw such deposit on checks signed by him, and he does draw the money so deposited on checks so signed, the daughter cannot hold the bank for the money so deposited and drawn out. It is not error to allow the Cashier of the bank to testify to the terms of such deposit agreement, although the person with whom it was made be dead.

This was an action by Aileen D. Greene against the Bank of Camas Prairie to recover the sum of \$285 deposited in such bank by her father in her name, and which had been paid out upon her father's checks in his lifetime. The Cashier of the bank testified that Greene came into the bank and said he desired to make a deposit of some money, and stated that there were some judgments against him; that he thought, if he deposited the money in his own name, it might be attached, and asked if he might make the deposit in the name of his daughter, and asked what the Cashier thought of it. The Cashier told him that he thought it could be held on attachment under those circumstances, but that, if Greene thought best to make the deposit in his daughter's name, the bank would accept it. And the Cashier also said that he did not think it would be attached as long as it was not in his (Greene's) name. And the Cashier then agreed that he might make the deposit in the name of the daughter, and that the money would be paid out on checks signed by him. The money was then deposited in the name of daughter. The money was paid out on checks of the father; that is, on checks signed, "Aileen Greene, per A. D. Greene," with the exception of one check—a memorandum check—which was drawn by the Cashier under the following circumstances: A. D. Greene telephoned the bank to pay his taxes, amounting to \$25.33. Thereupon the Cashier drew a check for that amount, signed it, paid the taxes, and attached a tax receipt thereto. The entire deposit of \$285 was paid out on these checks. The first time the bank had any knowledge that the daughter claimed the money was some time after her father's death, and

after the money had all been paid out. She met the Cashier and stated to him that she had checks and a statement showing that money had been deposited in the bank for her, and she then asked the Cashier why he had paid the money on checks drawn by her father. He explained why he had done so, and that was the first time he heard she knew anything about said deposit.

SULLIVAN, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): Was it error to allow the Cashier of respondent to testify to the conversation that took place between him and the father of appellant at the time the father made the deposit, which conversation showed the terms upon which said deposit was made? We know of no rule of law that would prohibit such evidence. This is not a suit against the estate of a deceased person, and the bank had the right to show the condition on which said money was deposited. The evidence clearly shows that said money was not deposited to the credit of appellant for her use and benefit, but was deposited for the use and benefit of her father. Appellant knew nothing of said deposit until after her father's death, and after he had drawn all of it. She was not a party or a privy to the deposit, and it was made with the distinct agreement that it might be drawn out by the father. The appellant's contention is that, as the deposit was made in her name, it became hers; but reason, justice and authority are against her.

In *Davis vs. Bank* (53 Mich. 163), it is held as follows: "A depositor contracting with a bank for the care of his money can control his funds until he has disposed of them, no matter in what name the account is kept, so long as it is understood to be his account, and has not been put beyond his control by some act that he cannot revoke." (See, also, 3 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 2d ed., pp. 832, 834.)

This deposit was made under a distinct agreement that it should be kept under the control of the depositor. There was no intent to put it to the credit of the appellant for her use and benefit, and, under the facts of this case the grossest injustice would be done, to require the bank to pay the amount of said deposit to the appellant. We fail to find any reversible error in the record. The judgment is affirmed, with costs of this appeal in favor of respondent.

USURY—WHEN CONTRACT VALID—CONFLICT OF STATE LAWS.

United States Supreme Court, April 22, 1901.

H. L. BEDFORD AND LOU M. BEDFORD vs. EASTERN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

A contract of a foreign loan association, which is not usurious under the laws of the State where the association is domiciled and where the obligations are payable, cannot be attacked for usury in the State where the mortgaged land is situated.

This action was originally brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee to foreclose a mortgage executed by H. L. Bedford and his wife. One of the defenses was that the transaction was usurious.

Mr. Justice MCKENNA (omitting part of the opinion): The transactions were not usurious under the laws of New York, where the notes were payable. (*Concordia Sav. and Aid Asso. vs. Read*, 93 N. Y. 474.) Therefore the principle expressed in *Miller vs. Tiffany* (1 Wall. 298) applies. It was said in that case: "The general principle in relation to contracts made in one place to be per-

formed in another is well settled. They are to be governed by the law of the place of performance, and if the interest allowed by the law of the place of performance is higher than that permitted at the place of contract, the parties may stipulate for the higher interest without incurring the penalties of usury. The converse of this proposition is also well settled. If the rate of interest be higher at the place of the contract than at the place of performance, the parties may lawfully contract in that case also for the higher rate." (See also *Andrews vs. Pond*, 13 Pet. 78; *Junction R. Co. vs. Bank of Ashland*, 12 Wall. 226; *Scotland County vs. Hill*, 132 U. S. 107; *Cromwell vs. Sac County*, 96 U. S. 57; *Cockle vs. Flack*, 93 U. S. 344.)

In *Pioneer Sav. & L. Co. vs. Cannon*, 96 Tenn. 599, 33 L. R. A. 112, 36 S. W. 386, a note secured by mortgage was given to a building association and made payable at Minneapolis. It provided for the payment of five per cent. interest per annum, a five per cent. premium per annum, monthly, on or before the last Saturday of each month, and stipulated, further, that "any failure to pay interest or premium, when due, shall, at the election of the payee, make the principal, interest, and premium at once due." Of the note and mortgage the Court said: "The second assignment of error is that the note and mortgage were both usurious on their faces, and non-enforceable. As already stated, the note stipulates on its face to pay five per cent. interest per annum, and five per cent. premium per annum, at the office of the company at Minneapolis, Minnesota. This contract is a Minnesota contract, and is expressly authorized by the charter of the company and the laws of that State, which have been distinctly proved, and appear on the record." The assignment of error was held not well taken.

PROTEST—WHEN AND HOW WAIVED.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, May 21, 1901.

MURPHY vs. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF OWENSBORO.

Protest and notice of protest of a bill may be waived, and this waiver may be express or may be inferred from circumstances after a considerable lapse of time.*

HOBSON, J.: In the earnest petition for a rehearing our attention is called to a section in the charter of appellee by which all bills of exchange negotiable and payable at this bank are placed on the footing of foreign bills of exchange, and it is insisted that therefore protest was necessary of the original bills in renewal of which the bill sued on was executed. The opinion is not finally rested on the character of the original bills. If appellant had not been a party to those bills at all he would be bound on the bill in suit, which was accepted in lieu of the old bills, and by reason of which further time was secured to the principal debtor. The new bill is supported by a good consideration wholly independent of the old bills. Protest and notice of protest of a bill are unnecessary when waived. This waiver may be express, or it may be inferred from circumstances after a considerable lapse of time in a case like this. The bare fact that the books of the bank do not show that protest was made or notice given, is insufficient to show that appellee was delinquent in this respect.

*The Negotiable Instruments Law provides, "Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied." (Sec. 180 N. Y. Act.)

RATIFICATION OF OFFICER'S ILLEGAL CONTRACT—KNOWLEDGE IMPUTABLE TO BANK.

Supreme Court of Georgia, May 22, 1901.

SINGLETON vs. BANK OF MONTICELLO.

A bank, by bringing an action upon a contract made in its behalf by one of its officers, ratifies his action in making the contract, and is in law chargeable with knowledge of whatever he knew at the time of so doing.

The Bank of Monticello brought its petition against Singleton to foreclose a mortgage which he had given to secure a note of \$300. Singleton filed a plea in which he alleged, among other things, that the consideration of the note and mortgage was "illegal, void and contrary to public policy, being for money loaned to defendant in aid of, to promote, and to further a gaming transaction," and from which it appeared that on the day the loan was made the defendant went to the bank and made an unsuccessful attempt to borrow \$300, intending to use \$200 of the amount in depositing "margins" with his broker for the purchase of cotton futures. Later, accompanied by his broker, Benton, who was a director of the bank, he again visited the bank, and the two together had a conversation with the Cashier, at which time it was made clear to that official that the purpose of the desired loan was to obtain money with which to buy cotton futures through the agency of Benton, the broker; and after this conversation, and as a result of Benton's persuasion, the Cashier consented to loan the money requested to the defendant, taking his note secured by a mortgage on realty. When the defendant sought to withdraw from the bank the remainder of his discounted note over and above the \$200 which he intended to deposit with Benton as margins, amounting to \$65, the Cashier refused to allow him to do so, informing him that the entire amount of the discounted note had been turned over to Benton, to be placed on the cotton-future transaction. This, it is alleged, was without the defendant's consent or authority, and on account of this unauthorized conduct he was unwillingly forced to go deeper into the speculation than he had intended.

The bank only consented to make the loan to the defendant at the earnest solicitation of Benton, one of its directors, upon information that the money was to be used in the purchase of cotton futures, the control of which would be in Benton's hands, and "it looked to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the illegal speculation." It is expressly alleged that the bank aided in and furthered the consummation of the illegal transaction set out.

LEWIS, J. (omitting part of the opinion): The court below, in our opinion, erred in holding that the knowledge of the Cashier as to the illegal use to which Singleton intended to put the money borrowed was not imputable to the bank. It must be borne in mind that the bank was the plaintiff below, seeking to recover upon a contract which was made for it by its Cashier. It would be absurd to say that it can take advantage of his act, and at the same time repudiate his knowledge of the attendant circumstances. It is not necessary to decide whether or not, under other circumstances, the bank would be chargeable with the knowledge of its Cashier in a transaction of this kind. By bringing an action upon the contract made by him in its behalf, it ratified his action in making the contract, and it is, in law, chargeable with knowledge of whatever he knew at the time the contract was made.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS OF SALE.

Defendant contended that he made arrangements with the President of the plaintiff bank whereby the proceeds of certain cotton to be sold by a firm of which defendant was a member were to be applied on the note in suit. The money realized from the cotton was applied by the bank President on other obligations. *Held*, that the question whether the note had been paid was properly submitted to the jury.

Dow-Law Bank vs. Godfrey, 85 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 1075.

ASSIGNED NOTES—DEFENSES ADMISSIBLE.

In Mississippi where a note payable to order is assigned, the maker in an action thereon can, under the statute, show, as against the assignee, that the note was procured by fraudulent representations.

Kennedy vs. Jones, 29 So. Rep. 813.

CLEARING-HOUSE RULES—AGENCY—BANKS.

Where the rules of the New York Clearing-House provided that checks and drafts payable through any bank a member of that institution must be paid in accordance with its rules, and that any error or mistake must be corrected by the banks which were parties to the transaction, a note on one bank held by another, both of which dealt through the clearing-house through the agency of members thereof, which was certified by mistake, its payment through the clearing-house was not a voluntary payment, so as to preclude recovery of the money paid from the holder of the note.

Mt. Morris Bank vs. Twenty-third Ward Bank of City of New York, 70 N. Y. Supp. 78.

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—DILIGENCE REQUIRED IN THEIR COLLECTION.

One who receives promissory notes or other choses in action as collateral security is bound to use ordinary diligence to collect them; where suit is brought on a promissory note against an accommodation indorser thereon, and the latter defends on the ground that certain accounts were given as collateral security for the payment of the note, and that the proceeds thereof were not applied to the payment of the note, it is incumbent on him to show either that the accounts were collected and the proceeds converted by the plaintiff, or that the failure to collect was due to the negligence of the plaintiff, and that damage resulted to the defendant therefrom. Mere proof that the accounts were valuable and were not collected is not sufficient.

Mauck vs. Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. 38 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 845.

CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATIONS—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Plaintiff and defendants entered into a pool for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of gas companies, and plaintiff subscribed \$650,000 to the pool, to which \$15,000,000 was the total subscription; and it was agreed that the profits should be divided in proportion to the various subscriptions. Plaintiff agreed to turn over his stock in one gas company, which was supposed to be of the value of \$650,000, and he transferred it to the pool, but received over

\$333,000 in cash therefor. The pool only paid \$8,700,000 for the total stock purchased, and the amount of stock actually contributed by plaintiff without receiving payment therefor only amounted to something over \$300,000. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to share in the profits in that proportion of the entire profits which \$650,000 bore to the \$8,700,000 actually expended, but was bound by the consolidation agreement, which entitled him to such share only as the \$650,000 bore to \$15,000,000.

Logan vs. Simpson, et al. 70 N. Y. Supp. 86.

CUSTOM OF BANKS BORROWING MONEY.

Where, in a suit on a note given by certain directors of a bank for a loan, and indorsed by the bank, the defense was that the loan was procured by the directors for their individual use, and that they had no authority to cause the indorsement, evidence of the custom of banks in that vicinity to borrow money without special authority of the board of directors was admissible.

First Nat. Bank of Huntington vs. Arnold, et al. 60 N. E. Rep. (Ind.) 135.

DEPOSIT IN ANOTHER'S NAME—TITLE TO FUND.

When, by the terms of a contract of deposit, money is received on deposit in the name of the daughter of the depositor, with the agreement that he (the depositor) may draw such deposit on checks signed by him, and he does draw the money so deposited on checks so signed, the daughter cannot hold the bank for the money so deposited and drawn out.

Greene vs. Bank of Camas Prairie, 64 Pac. Rep. (Idaho) 888.

DEPOSITOR'S FAILURE TO EXAMINE VOUCHERS AND ACCOUNTS.

Where a bank has paid raised checks, the depositor is not estopped from maintaining an action against the bank to recover the amounts thereby obtained by failing to examine his bank account and vouchers when returned to him by the bank, by which he would have discovered that the checks had been raised, and thus prevented further acts of such kind.

Critten, et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank, 70 N. Y. Supp. 246.

EXTENSION ON TIME—CONSIDERATION FOR INDORSEMENT.

The acceptance of an indorsed note payable at a future date, given for a debt of the maker, was a forbearance of the right to sue the maker until the maturity of the note, constituting a valuable consideration for the indorsement.

J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. McKane, et al. 69 N. Y. Supp. 1046.

DEPOSITS BY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS—DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

In 1878 several women organized a voluntary association to co-operate with a church to which they belonged in erecting a new church building, the funds of the society to be used in furnishing the church when erected. In 1881 the church abandoned the idea of erecting a new building, and decided to repair the old one, and in June, 1900, at a regular meeting of the society, at which all the members were present, it was unanimously voted that the society's funds, which were deposited in a bank, should be used in repairing the interior of the old building, and notice was given to that effect to a com-

mittee of the church appointed to make repairs, which incurred liabilities on the strength of the notice. *Held*, that the appropriation constituted a legal disposition of the funds, and was not objectionable, as authorizing an expenditure for a purpose for which the society was not organized; and the agent selected by the association had a right to the deposit.

Carter, *et al.* vs. Strafford Sav. Bank, *et al.* 48 At. Rep. (N. H.) 1083.

FORGED CHECKS—LIABILITIES OF BANK.

Plaintiff's confidential clerk prepared checks payable to certain creditors of plaintiff, each check being presented to plaintiff for signature, who compared it with the original bill, and placed it in an envelope directed to the payee, which he sealed, and placed in the mailing drawer. The clerk, in making the checks, left spaces between the dollar mark and the figure of the amount where it was punched and written, and afterwards stole the checks from the mailing drawer, raised them by perforating additional figures, and also writing them in the spaces left by him, then erased the name of the payee, and substituted "Cash," on which he obtained money from the defendant bank on which they were drawn. *Held*, in an action to recover the amount thus added, that plaintiff was not guilty of such negligence as to discharge the bank of its liability.

Critten, *et al.* vs. Chemical Nat. Bank, 70 N. Y. Supp. 246.

GUARANTY—NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

One who guaranties the payment of a note is not entitled to notice of dishonor, to which an ordinary indorser of a negotiable paper is entitled.

Farrer vs. People's Trust Co. 64 Pac. Rep. (Kan.) 1031.

INSOLVENT BANK—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

Where a bank collects a note for a stranger, and intermingles the money received with its own moneys, and afterwards becomes insolvent, a trust attaches to the money in possession of the bank to pay such note, though no trust attaches to the general assets of the bank, since it is presumed that the bank paid out its own money before embezzling the money of others.

Plano Mfg. Co. vs. Auld, 86 N. W. Rep. (S. D.) 21.

LIABILITY ON PURPORTED TRANSFER OF PLEDGED STOCK.

Where, on an issue as to whether defendant was liable as a stockholder of an insolvent bank, it appears from an agreed statement as to what the bank books and reports show that, at the time the four shares in question purported to have been transferred to him by the President, the latter's stock was all pledged, it must be held that defendant acquired no stock, and never in reality became a legal shareholder, and hence is not subject to a shareholder's liabilities.

Burt vs. Richmond, 107 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 387.

LIMITATIONS—PAYMENT BY HUSBAND.

Under Comp. Laws of Michigan, providing that no joint contractor shall lose the benefit of the bar of limitations by a subsequent promise or payment made by his joint contractor, a payment made by a husband, and indorsed

without the consent of his wife, on a mortgage jointly executed by them, does not defeat the bar of limitations in favor of the wife.

Curtiss vs. Perry, *et ux.* 85 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 1131.

MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS BY PRESIDENT—RATIFICATION BY OFFICERS.

To constitute the offense of willful misapplication of the funds of a National bank, under Rev. St. Sec. 5209, it is not essential that the money should be actually withdrawn from the bank, but the offense may be consummated by giving fraudulent credits, and the transfer of the same in the usual way by means of checks. An indictment for such offense, alleged to have been committed by discounting a certain note, is sustained by proof that defendant, as President of the bank, without the knowledge or consent of the directors, discounted such note, which he knew to be worthless and insufficiently secured, crediting the proceeds on the books of the bank to the maker, subject to his check; that the maker drew a check for the amount in favor of a third person, who indorsed the same to defendant; and that defendant by means of such check paid a note held by the bank for which he was himself liable, and the fact that they impliedly consented thereto, by taking no action in regard to it, was no defense.

Rieger vs. United States, 107 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 916.

OFFICERS OF BANK BORROWING MONEY—LIABILITY OF BANK.

The Vice-President of a bank represented to another bank that he desired a loan for his bank, and gave a note signed by himself and another director, indorsed by his bank and its President. Thereafter such note was renewed by another note indorsed by the bank by its Cashier. The lending bank knew that the two directors signing the first note were directors of the borrowing bank, and that the Cashier signing the indorsement on the second note transacted all the business of the borrowing bank. *Held*, that, though the loan was not in fact procured for the bank, and though it did not receive the proceeds, and the indorsement was not authorized by the board of directors, the bank was liable, the officers having implied authority to act.

First Nat. Bank of Huntington vs. Arnold, *et al.* 60 N. E. Rep. (Ind.) 134.

PARTNERSHIP FUNDS—BANK CONTRIBUTING TO—APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUAL DEBT.

Where a check of an insolvent firm, drawn on its funds by one of the partners, in favor of his surety on a note given to a bank for his individual debt for a loan to pay his part of the firm's overdrafts, was accepted, and applied by the bank on the note, with knowledge of the firm's insolvency and of his purpose to appropriate its funds in payment of the note, the bank did not accept and pay the check in good faith and in due course of business, and was therefore liable to account to the firm creditors for the amount thereof.

Mechanics' Sav. Bank, *et al.* vs. Fargeson, *et al.* 29 So. Rep. (Miss.) 791.

PROCEEDS OF FORECLOSURE—LIMITATION NOT EXTENDED BY APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS.

Where defendant purchased a bean-huller of plaintiff, giving a chattel mortgage thereon, together with his three notes, for the purchase price, an

indorsement on the notes of an amount received at a sale of the huller on foreclosure of the mortgage does not operate as a part payment to take the notes out of the statute of limitations, as no new promise of payment was shown; the giving of the chattel mortgage with power of sale not being evidence of an intention that such payment should operate as a renewal.

Westinghouse Co. vs. Boyle, 86 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 136.

SHARES OF BANK—UNAUTHORIZED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A holder of certificates of stock in a National banking association cannot escape liability as a stockholder to creditors under U. S. Rev. Stat. Sec. 5151, on the ground that the shares of stock which he holds are part of an increase which was made without compliance with the conditions of the act of May 1, 1886 (24 Stat. at L. 18, chap. 73), which prohibits the increase of capital until the whole amount of such increase is paid in and the Comptroller has certified to that fact, even if he has been induced to take such shares by fraud of the officers of the bank and of the Comptroller.

Scott vs. Deweese, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U. S.) 585.

TRANSFER OF SHARES—INSOLVENCY OF BANK.

An owner of shares in a National bank, who sold the same in good faith, without knowledge or reason to believe that the bank was insolvent, and who did everything that was reasonably possible to have the proper formal transfer made on the books of the bank, cannot be treated as a shareholder, and held liable to an assessment made by the Comptroller upon the subsequent closing of the bank as insolvent, upon evidence showing that the bank was in fact insolvent at the time the sale was made, and that the purchaser was also insolvent. The statute imposes no restriction upon the right to transfer shares because of the insolvency of the bank or the transferee, nor do considerations of public policy justify it where the seller has exercised due diligence, and has acted in the transaction with fairness and good faith.

Earle vs. Carson, 107 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 639.

CONSIDERATION OF NOTE—INCONVENIENCE TO PROMISEE SUFFICIENT.

In order to constitute a valuable consideration for a promise, neither the benefit to the promisor nor the detriment to the promisee need be actual. It would be a detriment to the promisee, in a legal sense, if he, at the request of the promisor, and upon the strength of his promise, performed any act which occasioned him the slightest trouble or inconvenience, and which he was not obliged to perform.

Bigelow, *et al.* vs. Bigelow, *et al.* 49 At. Rep. (Me.) 49.

NOTICE OF NON-PAYMENT—RIGHT TO.

Where one who indorses a note is in fact a principal in the transaction, he is not entitled to notice of non-payment.

Where presentment for payment is waived in a note, the indorser is not entitled to notice of non-payment.

Furth vs. Bacter, *et al.* 64 Pac. Rep. (Wash.) 798.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B.; Barrister, Toronto.]

LIEN NOTE—LOSS OF ARTICLE FOR WHICH GIVEN—RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS.

GILLESPIE vs. HAM. (N. W. T. Law Rep., Vol. 4, p. 78.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The plaintiff in the year 1893 sold to the defendant for the sum of \$135, a certain mare. He received the defendant's lien note for that sum, which note provided that, until payment thereof, the title, property and right to possession of the mare remained in the vendor, who had power on default to sell and apply the proceeds on the note. The mare was delivered in 1893 to the defendant.

In the year 1894 a colt was born and in the same year the mare was drowned. In 1898 the colt was sold for \$75 and this sum was credited on the note. The defendant denied any liability for the balance of the note, claiming that as the ownership in the mare had not passed to him, the loss must fall upon the vendor.

JUDGMENT: The learned trial judge held, following *Martineau vs. Kitchny* (L. R. 5 Q. B. p. 456), that the loss must fall upon the defendant, the purchaser, for although the change of ownership was not completed at the time the loss occurred, nevertheless the note being overdue it was by the defendant's default that the transactions were not completed, and therefore, although the ownership did not actually pass to the defendant, he must bear the loss which would have fallen upon him beyond question but for his own default.

Judgment was given therefore in the plaintiff's favor for the balance of the note.

PROMISSORY NOTE—PLEDGE—NEW DEBT—ARTICLE 1975, CIVIL CODE.

BRUNET vs. CAMERON, et al. (Quebec Superior Court Rep., Vol. 19, p. 192.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendant M obtained from the plaintiff a loan of the sum of \$250, and to secure that sum M and the defendant, Cameron, gave to the plaintiff a collateral promissory note for \$450, dated January 21, 1895, at four months. M also gave to the plaintiff his own promissory notes at three months and four months, respectively, for \$125, each of these notes being dated January 24, 1895. In February, 1895, the plaintiff loaned M a further sum of \$150 for which M gave his own promissory note at four months, dated February 8, 1895.

The note at three months for \$125 became due on April 27, and M paid \$25 on account of it and gave a renewal at four months for \$100. M subsequently became unable to pay these loans, and the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant Cameron on the collateral note for \$450 not only the balance due on M's two notes of January 24, 1895, but also the \$150 due on his note of February 8, 1895.

JUDGMENT: The claim to recover the sum of \$150 due on the note of February 8, 1895, was based on paragraph 2, article 1975, of the Civil Code, which says: "If another debt be contracted after the pledging of the thing and become due before that for which the pledge was given, the pledge may be retained until both debts are paid."

Doherty, J., on the circuit court held against this contention, but the superior court on appeal held that the sum of \$100 represented by the renewal note of April 27, 1895, did not become due until after the note for \$150 became due, and that the plaintiff was entitled, under the circumstances to the benefit of the article referred to. Judgment was therefore directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the sum of \$375 on Cameron's collateral note for \$450.

(NOTE.—Since this judgment was reported this case has been carried to the court of King's bench which reversed the judgment of the superior court and reaffirmed that by Doherty, J. The particulars of this judgment are not yet to hand.)

*DEBENTURES PAYABLE TO BEARER—NEGLIGENCE IN THE ISSUE OF—
INNOCENT PURCHASER FOR VALUE BEFORE MATURITY.*

ROBINSON vs. BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
(Supreme Court Rep., Vol. 34, p. 503.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was an action for the sum of \$120 for interest due on two coupons for \$60 each on a \$2,000 debenture of the board of school trustees of St. John. The debenture in question appeared on its face to be regularly signed by the chairman and secretary of the defendant school board and to have their corporate seal attached. This debenture was pledged to the Bank of New Brunswick by J. P. Mott in the year 1888. Mr. Mott subsequently died and the administrator of his estate directed the bank to realize upon this debenture and they sold it to the plaintiff, Robinson, in 1895. The first interest coupon became payable in February, 1896, and was, in accordance with an agreement to that effect, paid by the Bank of New Brunswick. Later the secretary of the board (who was not the secretary signing the debenture) looked over the interest coupons so paid and excepted this first coupon among others. Afterwards the board, upon investigation, came to the conclusion that this particular debenture had never been issued by them and the fact was that they had never received value for it. March, the secretary of the board at the date of the debenture, first admitted his signature thereto but subsequently denied it. The board refused payment of the next two interest coupons and suit was brought upon them. Owing to Mr. Mott's death, the debenture could not be traced farther back than to its possession by his firm.

A number of questions were left to the jury, who found:

1. That the plaintiff was an innocent purchaser for value before maturity.
2. That by a resolution the chairman and secretary had a general authority to sign debentures.
3. That this debenture was properly executed, the signatures being genuine.
4. That the defendant school board did not sell or negotiate this debenture which was negotiated through the negligence or fraud of the defendants or their officers.

JUDGMENT: On these findings judgment was entered for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed from this judgment to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick whose judgment was given by Tuck, C. J., who distinguished this case from that of the Bank of Ireland vs. Evan's Charities (5 H. & L. Cases, p. 389). In that case, owing to the negligent care of the debenture, the defendants' servant was enabled to commit a forgery, and the debenture when ne-

gotiated had not been properly executed. "I think," proceeded the learned Chief Justice, "that the defendants are liable on the bond. There is a distinction between negotiable instruments and ordinary personal property. Debentures payable to bearer pass from hand to hand with as little question and almost as freely as bank notes. This debenture on its face appears to have been regularly issued. It has on it the corporate seal of the trustees and is signed by the chairman and secretary of the board. No person seeing the instrument would have any information or knowledge or reason to suspect that there was anything wrong in respect of the issue or that the trustees had not received its full market value or that there had been any fraud or dishonesty in putting the instrument in circulation; there was nothing in the instrument itself to put an innocent purchaser on inquiry; and when the Bank of New Brunswick first negotiated the bond with Willis Mott & Co., they acted in the ordinary course of every-day dealing; and when Mr. Robinson purchased from the bank he did the same. Considering these facts and that negligence by the defendants has, upon sufficient evidence, been found by the jury, and the additional important factor that instruments such as this should be readily negotiated in the market, I am constrained to come to the conclusion that the plaintiff must be paid. Between two innocent parties on whom must the loss fall? The answer is on him through whose fault or negligence the loss occurred."

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

CHECK PAYABLE THROUGH CLEARING-HOUSE—PLACE OF DEMAND.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19, 1901.

SIR: A check is drawn, we will say, on the Second National Bank of Austin, Ill., payable through the Chicago Clearing-House. In the event of such check going to protest, where should the notary make demand?

NOTARY.

Answer.—We think the notary should make demand of the bank on which the check is drawn. Presentment to the clearing-house agent is proper only where the presentment is made through the clearing-house, and when presentment in any other form is required it must be made to the drawee bank itself.

REVOCATION OF CHECK CREDITED ON DEPOSITOR'S PASS-BOOK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ALBION, Neb., June 24, 1901.

SIR: A draws his check for \$3.35 on B bank, in which he has more than amount of check to his credit, and delivers same to C. Before check is presented A stops payment thereon. D presents check with other items on drawee bank and is given credit on pass-book, but before credit was given on books of bank it was discovered that payment had been stopped. Can bank cancel credit on pass-book or compel depositor to take up check?

TELLER.

Answer.—The entry of the credit of the amount of the check on B's bank book was equivalent to the payment of the check, but the payment was made under a mistake, and the rule is well settled that money paid under a mistake of fact may be recovered back, however negligent the party paying may have

been in making the mistake, unless the payment has caused such a change in the position of the other party that it would be unjust to require him to refund. (National Bank of Commerce vs. National Mechanics' Bank, 55 N. Y. 211; Bank of Commerce vs. Union Bank, 3 N. Y. 236; Canal Bank vs. Bank of Albany, 1 Hill, 287, 291.) Hence, if D's position was not changed before he had notice of the mistake, the credit may be cancelled. But if he would be prejudiced, the credit must stand. Thus, for example, if on the faith of such payment he extended additional credit to A, he would be placed in a worse position by reason of the mistake, and it could not be corrected. For the rule is, that where loss results from a mistake it must fall upon the person responsible for the mistake.

ENDORSEMENT OF CHECK BY OTHER THAN THE PAYEE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19, 1901.

SIR: If a check drawn in New York on a bank in San Francisco is made payable to John Smith, and is paid on the endorsement "John Smith per D. Smith," can the drawer recover the amount of the check from the bank because the authority of D. Smith to endorse for John Smith is not shown in the endorsement? The law of California does not say that the authority to endorse must be shown in the endorsement.

Answer.—The law of New York does not, any more than the law of California, require that the authority to indorse shall be shown in the indorsement, and hence it is immaterial whether the case is governed by the law of the one State or the other. Such an authority could not very well appear in the indorsement; for it would be merely the unsworn statement of the agent, which is not proof of the agency. The burden of proving the authority would be upon the bank, but if D. Smith was actually authorized to indorse for John Smith, the indorsement in the form given would be sufficient, and could be proved by producing the written evidence of such authority if it was in writing; or if it was merely verbal, by proving it in that form.

TITLE TO CHECK DEPOSITED.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 17, 1901.

SIR: A holder of a check deposited it for collection and credit with a bank with which he had an account; the amount of the check was at once placed to his credit and he drew a small check against it. The bank receiving the check forwarded it to the Kansas City bank which was its correspondent, the check being drawn on another bank located in Kansas City. The Kansas City bank to which the check had been forwarded secured payment thereof and credited the forwarding bank with the amount. In the meantime the forwarding bank had failed; the party who deposited the check now claims that the Kansas City bank, collecting the same, is liable to him for the amount of the check. Has he any claim against the Kansas City bank?

C. C. H.

Answer.—No. The arrangement between the depositor of the check and the forwarding bank amounted to a sale of the check to the latter.

BANK DEALING IN ITS OWN STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DETROIT, Mich., June 8, 1901.

SIR: I am a stockholder in the _____ bank in _____ Georgia. Recently the Cashier and President purchased some of the outstanding stock of the bank with funds belonging to the bank. Afterwards they bought the stock themselves. I would like to know if they had any right to purchase the stock with the bank funds; and if they had, was it not their duty to give the stockholders a preference for the purchase of the stock when they sold it for the bank?

STOCKHOLDER.

Answer.—If the bank had idle capital that could not be usefully employed in loans it had a right to apply the same to the purchase of its own stock, and on resale of such stock the stockholders have no right to a preference in the

purchase, nor can the directors be deemed trustees, and, on that ground, restricted from the purchase of the stock.

PRIVATE BANK IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

—, NORTH DAKOTA, June 20, 1901.

SIR: We have no bank in our town and I have a reasonable amount of money that I would like to invest in starting a bank here; will you tell me what steps it is necessary to take in order to start into business?

J. H.

Answer.—Under the laws of North Dakota you will not be able to start a bank unless you organize a corporation for that purpose, as private individuals are not permitted to engage in banking business.

PAYMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23, 1901.

SIR: I deposited \$500 in a bank in our town and received a certificate of deposit therefor payable one year after date, the bank agreeing to allow me four per cent. interest on the amount. Last week I wanted to use the money and asked the bank to take up their certificate, but it refused to do so, although I offered to throw off two months' interest which has accumulated. Can I make the bank take up the certificate and repay me my money?

J. G. D.

Answer.—Yes. Under the Illinois laws no bank is permitted to issue any bills or notes unless the same shall be payable on demand, and you have a right to recover your deposit at any time.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31, 1901.

SIR: I am a director in a Minnesota bank and the officers have loaned some of the funds of the bank on real estate, taking a real estate mortgage as security. I don't think the bank has any right to loan money on real estate, and if the bank loses money on account of the loan, are the directors liable?

DIRECTOR.

Answer.—No. A bank in Minnesota has a legal right to loan money on real estate security and can enforce payment of the loan by foreclosure proceedings or otherwise the same as an individual can.

NEGLIGENCE IN NOT INQUIRING FOR DRAFT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16, 1901.

SIR: I deposited a draft in a Boston bank for collection in Louisville, Ky., and the home bank placed the amount to my credit. About a month afterwards they notified me that the bank to which they had forwarded the draft for collection had failed to receive the same and that the party on whom the draft was drawn had in the meantime become insolvent, and they demand that I repay them the amount of the draft. Am I compelled to repay the amount or should they not lose it on account of their failure to inquire for a month as to what had become of the draft?

D.

Answer.—If the party on whom the draft was drawn was solvent at the time the draft was drawn and remained so for some days after the bank could reasonably have secured the presentation of it, the bank should stand the loss; its failure to inquire for a month as to what had become of the draft was negligence on its part, and you would doubtless be successful if the bank should sue you to recover the amount paid you on the draft.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES—REPRESENTATION OF BANK BY CASHIER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22, 1901.

SIR: The Cashier of a certain bank in our county with whom I had been on very friendly terms got me to borrow money from a third party for his use, he signing the note as an indor-

ser and agreeing to take care of it when it became due, the note being payable at the bank of which he was Cashier. When the note became due he paid it out of the funds of the bank and charged my account with the same although I did not have enough money on deposit by nearly \$300 to take up the note. The bank now not only refuses to pay me the amount taken from my account to pay the note with, but it demands payment from me for the balance of the note. Had the bank a right to use my money to pay the note and will I have to pay the balance?

J. W.

Answer.—You were liable as maker of the note for the full amount thereof and your accommodation note given the Cashier was a personal transaction between you and the Cashier for which the bank was not bound. The note being payable at the bank, and the bank having paid the same out of your funds to the extent of your deposit therefor, can now maintain action against you for the balance.

COLLECTIONS—LACK OF DILIGENCE OF BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7, 1901.

SIR: I placed a note in the A bank for collection, which the bank failed to collect or have protested although the maker continued in business several weeks after the maturity of the note. Upon the maker's going into bankruptcy I withdrew the note from the bank. Did I lose my right of action against the bank for its failure to collect the note by withdrawing the same from the bank?

MANUFACTURER.

Answer.—No. Attempts made by you to secure payments on note after loss through bank's lack of diligence in collecting did not lessen liability of bank.

CHECK DEPOSITED FOR COLLECTION—INSOLVENCY OF BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

TOPEKA, Kans., June 29, 1901.

SIR: A check was deposited in the _____ bank of Emporia, Kansas, for collection on the day before the failure of the bank. Is the owner entitled to all the proceeds of the check from the Receiver, the check being collected by the Receiver, or must the person who deposited his check file his claim and share in the distribution of the assets of the bank with other creditors?

F. R. C.

Answer.—The depositor was entitled to the return of the check or its proceeds, no collection having been made thereon until after the closing of the bank.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS—OVERDRAFT BY TREASURER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

OMAHA, Nebr., June 30, 1901.

SIR: W. H. is President of the I. S. bank and is also the treasurer of a voluntary association; as treasurer of the association he gave his check for a greater amount than was on deposit with the bank to its credit, and the bank paid the same. Can the bank collect from the members of the association the amount of the overdraft paid out on the check of the treasurer.

DIRECTOR.

Answer.—Yes. He was acting as agent of the association and the fact that he was also President of the bank made no difference in the liability of the association.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS—CHECK OF INDIVIDUAL.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 1, 1901.

SIR: The firm of H. & S. was a partnership composed of two members, H. & S., and had a deposit in the firm name in the A bank. A check was presented to the bank signed by S individually. S had no deposit with the bank, and being called up by telephone stated that the check was for services performed for the firm, and directed payment from the firm account, stating that the signature of his own instead of the firm name was inadvertent. Upon the monthly balancing of accounts, H objected to the check thus signed by S individually, and demands that the amount paid out thereon be recredited to the firm account. H has also secured the appointment of a Receiver for the winding up of the partnership affairs. Will the bank have to reimburse the partnership for the money paid out on the individual check of S?

CASHIER.

Answer.—A partnership account is not subject to the individual check of the member of the firm, and the bank should have required the firm signature before paying it; if, however, it can be shown that the money paid on the check was for services actually performed for the partnership or on its behalf, the bank will be protected in the payment and will not have to repay the same.

INSOLVENCY—RIGHTS OF PAYING SURETY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23, 1901.

SIR: I indorsed a note given to the B bank by C for \$300; when the note became due C failed to pay it, and the bank asked me to pay the same. Thinking that the bank could more easily collect from C than I could, I arranged with the bank that \$300 of my account on deposit with the bank should be considered as applied in payment of the note at any time and that the note should be retained by the bank and collected if possible for my benefit. I agreed to, at no time, draw my account below the amount due on the note. Afterwards the bank failed. Prior to its failure it had collected from C enough to reduce the indebtedness to \$475 at the time of failure. The Receiver collected the balance of the money due on the note from C; the bank will only pay out about sixty per cent. on the claims against it. At the time of its failure I had \$300 on deposit in addition to the \$475 to offset the amount due on C's note. Must I take the sixty per cent. on \$775 in my settlement with the Receiver, or am I entitled to the \$475 collected by the Receiver from C and my *pro rata* of the \$300 balance?

SURETY.

Answer.—The agreement with the bank amounted to an equitable appropriation of your deposit to the amount due on the note and made you the equitable owner of the note. As such you are entitled to the full amount collected thereon by the Receiver, and your *pro rata* on the \$300 balance of your account.

UNAUTHORIZED CHECKS DRAWN BY CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5, 1901.

SIR: I authorized, in writing and verbally, the payment, by the bank I deposited with of checks drawn for thirty days last summer by my confidential clerk who was in charge of my business during my absence. This spring I discovered that the clerk has been continuing to draw checks on my account for his own purposes and the bank has continued to cash them. Upon appealing to the bank for reimbursement the bank refuses to make good the unauthorized amount thus checked out since the first day of last October. On that date the bank returned my paid checks and bank book. A careful examination of the vouchers and book at that time would have shown unauthorized payments on the clerk's checks which the bank offers to refund, but claims that by my failure to protest against them I have lost my right to hold the bank responsible. As was customary in my business, the comparison of these returned vouchers was intrusted to my confidential clerk who had drawn the checks. I had no knowledge of them. Can I hold the bank responsible for the whole amount thus drawn out by my clerk since the time he was authorized to draw the checks?

H. S.

Answer.—The bank, having your written and oral instructions as to the limitation of the authority of your clerk in drawing on your funds, is bound thereby, and will not be excused for its gross negligence in paying unauthorized checks of your clerk merely because you failed to examine the returned checks which you had a right to presume were drawn by yourself alone.

PRESIDENT'S CERTIFIED CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1, 1901.

SIR: A was President of a bank at —, Missouri, and was authorized by the bank to certify checks of its depositors. He gave to his partner, in another business, his individual check for \$3,000 and certified the check as President of the bank. The partner cashed the check in Kansas City; but upon its presentation to the bank on which it was drawn payment was refused for lack of funds of the President, on deposit in the bank. Is the bank liable for the certification of the check by its President, the President not having had the amount thereof on deposit and being now insolvent?

S. A.

Answer.—No; his authority to certify checks could not extend to checks drawn by himself.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR CURRENCY.

[Address of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa, before the Northeastern Nebraska Bankers' Association, Norfolk, Neb., April 22, 1901.]

I have been requested to speak of national finances. I scarcely know what to say that will interest you. Fundamental questions, though perhaps most important, are too well understood by you to need amplification.

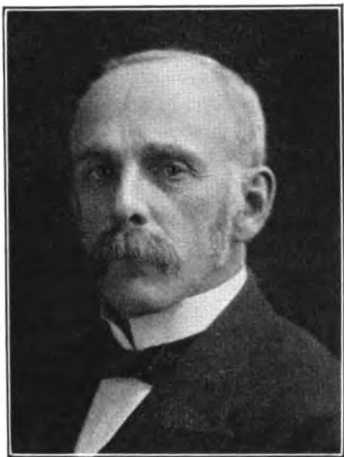
I have listened with both pleasure and profit to the other addresses this afternoon, and was specially interested with one where the banker is spoken of as an educator. While I would not transform a place of business into a financial school, yet I thoroughly believe that the banker, of all men, is best qualified to impart sound financial theories, and as a nation we are financially safe only when the people are wisely instructed.

QUESTION OF THE STANDARD SETTLED.

I think I may say, without being charged with injecting politics into my remarks, that we have at least reached one vital conclusion: that the nation can have but one standard coin. It required some time to learn this, but it is well worth the while if we have learned it so well as never again to call it in question. During the heat of the discussion, and even before political parties had expressed themselves definitely on the subject, it was suggested, in my State at least, that bankers ought to remain silent. I believe that bankers, of all men, ought to have talked. I repeat, it took a long time to learn that we could not have two standards. Men of excellent ability were slow to recognize that a standard coin is always worth the material of which it is made; that the stamp of the Government adds nothing to the value of the 25.8 grains of gold contained in our standard dollar. The Government accepts the bullion, imprints its stamp upon it without expense, and returns it to him who owns the bullion, worth not a penny more than when it was weighed in.

It took the people a long time to learn that the man who owned a twenty-dollar gold piece would not exchange it at par for twenty silver dollars, when he could exchange the material from which the Government had coined his twenty-dollar gold piece for material out of which the Government stood ready to coin, without expense, forty silver dollars.

It took the people a long time to realize that an irredeemable coin or piece of money would not maintain its parity with another coin or piece of money of the same denomination, unless intrinsically of the same value. Our standard coin is 25.8 grains of gold, and it is exchangeable for the coins of any other nation according to their relative weights. The scales, and not the gold broker, will hereafter determine the value of our money in the markets of the world.



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

GOLD REDEMPTION OF ALL FORMS OF MONEY.

With this much settled, the next proposition, equally as important, and the logical and irresistible sequence of the first, is that every piece of money, and everything that circulates as money, must be redeemable, directly or remotely, in standard coin. Years ago the penny was made redeemable, and because of the statutory provision for its redemption a piece of copper of less value than the tenth of a mill circulates at par, and as the equivalent of the hundredth part of 25.8 grains of gold. If it were not redeemable it would be worth the same as old copper as soon as its coinage exceeded the absorbing capacity of commerce.

If it was originally wise to safeguard the penny by making it redeemable, upon what theory is the silver dollar safe without analogous legislation for its protection?

Present provisions may be sufficient to protect the present volume of silver under ordinary circumstances, but so long as there is an element of doubt there is an element of danger, and this danger will exist in proportion as the doubt is recognized.

Some of you may think I am treading on dangerous ground, but I am not afraid of any ground that is supported by facts. Error is quicksand, facts are rock.

There is in existence no excess of pennies, and they are coined only as actually needed, and every penny coined is immediately absorbed, and yet, I say, to insure their circulation at par, it was deemed necessary to provide for their redemption. The same can not be said of silver. We have a volume of coined silver now in the vaults of the United States sufficient to fill a corn crib eight feet wide, ten feet high and twelve hundred and fifty feet long. This volume commerce refuses to absorb. In lieu thereof the Government issues a warehouse receipt, commonly called a silver certificate, stamps upon a piece of paper the statement that there have been deposited with the United States Treasurer twenty silver dollars to be paid to the bearer on the surrender of the receipt. But there is no provision for the exchangeability of either the silver or the certificate at par with gold. Under present conditions there is no danger in this. The balance of trade is in our favor. We sell abroad five hundred millions per annum more than we buy abroad, and this requires the importation of five hundred millions of gold per annum or the purchase or redemption of five hundred millions of outstanding national, municipal or personal obligations, or the investment of that much money in foreign securities. The account has to be balanced. But these conditions may not last forever. We hold one-fifth of the world's supply of gold. Suppose this balance of five hundred millions per annum should be settled in gold. In ten years we would have the world's supply. It is needless to say it would not remain with us. Other nations would borrow or buy, and it would need to be exported.

The point I make is this: as soon as we begin to export gold in any large amounts the timid will begin to cast about for a place of safety. Knowing that this great volume of silver is not exchangeable or redeemable in gold, this timid fellow may deem it wise to hoard a little gold against a possible danger, and the next timid fellow discovering, as he looks over the reports, that some gold has been hoarded, will be induced to hoard also. Such conditions might start us well on the road to a panic. Some time, in some way, either with or without an enforced lesson, provision will be made for the exchangeability of all our forms of money.

Please do not understand me as saying that silver certificates should be redeemable in gold; nor do I say that the National bank notes should be redeemable in gold. I am speaking theoretically, and not advocating any specific measure. It might be safe to make National bank notes legal tender and redeemable in silver certificates; and the silver certificates redeemable in silver, if silver were redeemable in gold. All I contend for is that every note signed by a solvent debtor, every draft on a solvent merchant, every deposit with a solvent bank, every piece of paper

that circulates as money, and every coin, shall ultimately be payable, redeemable or exchangeable in the standard coin of this country. In no other way can it be protected from discount. Safeguard it as you may, under conditions easily conceivable the silver certificate or the silver coin may be at a discount, and so long as there is the element of danger, however remote, so long there will exist an ever-present cause of panic.

BENEFITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

I consider our National bank system one of the best in the world. It was a great and wise conception. Suppose it were abolished. The Government would still owe the debt. If the bonds were held abroad, the interest would have to be paid just the same, and this interest would help to settle the balance of trade, and would reduce the importation of gold in proportion to its volume. A rate of interest would be charged higher than now. We have all noticed that, as the facility for using Government bonds as the basis of National bank circulation has increased, the value of these bonds has increased, and rates have decreased, until our Government obligations now circulate at a lower rate than the securities of any other country on the map. The Government could now borrow practically at one and one-half per cent. interest. It would probably be compelled to pay three per cent., two and one-half at least, but for the National bank system. Thus the people are saving something in interest.

The fact that a National bank can purchase bonds that will yield one and one-half per cent. interest, and issue National bank currency against it, is an ever-present inducement to an increase of our circulation, and an ever-present attraction to capital towards the banking business. Capital will be invested in banks so long as the profits to be derived from all sources are satisfactory. Thus the very interest which the Government pays on its bonds tends to reduce the rate of interest which the people are compelled to pay for the use of money. In this way the people pay the interest on the Government bonds to themselves.

INCREASING THE BANK CIRCULATION.

I have been asked to say something on the subject of bank circulation based on assets. This is not an issue in politics, nor have we any legal provision therefor. I shall, therefore, not attempt to defend it. I am willing, however, to go on record as in favor of an elastic currency, and if I believed there was no other way to secure an elastic currency, other than asset currency, then I should advocate such an issue.

I am mindful of the fact that it is claimed that an elastic currency places the control of the volume in the hands of the bankers. Who should control the volume? I am willing the railroads shall determine the number of cars to be used, for they will build cars as long as there is a demand for them. The cars of the western railroads are all employed when the crops are being moved; but literally acres of cars stand on side-tracks retired from circulation while the crops are growing. If the cars could be constructed as cheaply as currency can be issued, they would be burned in the spring and rebuilt in the fall.

But, as I have said, I do not believe it necessary to resort to asset banking in order to provide an elastic currency. I recognize a public prejudice, akin to fear, against a currency based on assets, and prejudice, so long as it exists, constitutes an element of danger, even when the thing itself, against which the prejudice lies, contains no element of danger. I believe that a graduated tax on currency based on Government bonds would result in elasticity. That I may make myself clear, permit an illustration, but do not understand me as advocating, or so much as intimating, the correctness of the scale of taxation I suggest. I make it only to bring out an idea.

Suppose banks were permitted to issue a volume of circulation equivalent to one-

fourth of their capital stock, at a tax of say one-fourth per cent. Then permit an increase to one-half its capital stock at one-half per cent., then to increase again to three-fourths at a relatively increased rate, and then to increase again to equal its capital stock, at one per cent. tax. I believe this would induce the banks to carry a larger volume of Government bonds. They are good assets, especially for banks with large deposits. Then instead of selling these bonds to increase its cash—its circulation in time of stringency—they would be kept on deposit in Washington, and on call an increase of circulation would be issued to be retired when not needed.

When a Western bank now needs more circulation, more cash, it rediscounts its commercial paper and is compelled to redeem it at a given date, and pay a much higher rate. Let the banks be permitted to increase their circulation when needed, to be retired as soon as the demand for it ceases, and keep ever present the inducement to retire it when not needed, and elasticity is secured.

I repeat, that currency based on assets contains, in my judgment, no element of danger except popular prejudice. This will vanish as the question is discussed and explained by those who make a study of it. The depositor would be in no worse condition than now. Whenever a bank fails, the assignee finds its bankable commercial paper hypothecated. In other words it has increased its circulation by sending its assets to some other bank and borrowing circulation at a high rate of interest, and it does this even after it ceases to be solvent. It certainly would be no worse to allow a Government issue after special examination.

I think I need not spend any time in this presence defending the proposition that no class of our people will purposely induce a panic. Of all men, bankers have most cause to fear panics. No merchant fails in business without some bank suffering thereby. No factory goes into the hands of a Receiver without having a bank among its creditors. The only man I ever heard say that he profited by the panic of 1893 was a farmer who took advantage of the depression in live stock and in farm lands, and drew his money out of the bank at a time when its board of directors were holding midnight sessions devising ways and means to escape destruction; and when good times were restored and the bank did not need his money, he was able to increase his deposit several fold. He told me frankly that he wished he could see one more panic. Gentlemen present will recall a certain bank in Chicago, in the summer of 1895, charging up a clean million dollars to profit and loss, its contribution to the panic. At the rate of dividends which banks are now paying, it will take only fifteen years to make that back.

Personally, I want these questions discussed by bankers. Justly the banker has the confidence of the community as no other man enjoys it. He is entitled to it. He is not a speculator. He knows his business, and when there is no politics involved, and when there is no fear present in the land, his customer will take his word as verity. Then he will go home and tell his son what the banker has told him. Do not be afraid to discuss these questions, gentlemen. They will bear investigation.

We are the richest nation on earth; we occupy the best position on the map; we have more energy than any other people; and we ought to have the best currency in the world. The reason why foreign goods are marked in pounds, shillings and pence, is because the English pound has meant, and always will mean, a definite quantity of gold. And the reason that foreign balances, until recently, have been settled in drafts on England is because a draft on England is always payable in gold or its equivalent. I want these questions discussed until our people shall fully understand their logic, and then they will appreciate an equally stable currency. Give the American merchant as good tools, give him equal equipment, reinforce him with as safe a banking system, and he will write the prices current of this earth in United States money and make our financial centres the clearing-houses of the world.

HISTORIC CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF INTEREST.

[From Gunton's Magazine.]

In the evolution of industry, interest has had a very eventful career. From the earliest times it has been under the ban alike of philosophers, theologians, moralists, humanitarians and statesmen. The hand of authority is still raised against it, as seen in the prevalence of anti-usury laws. Even in this country interest is still limited by law, while in no country in Christendom is there any restriction on rent or profits. The opposition to interest is both older and more intense than that to any other form of capitalistic distribution.

This is due chiefly to the peculiarity of its early social character. Although economic interest is essentially of the same nature as rent and profit, being a part of the surplus created by the use of capital, it differs from these in that it has a pre-capitalist as well as a capitalist history.

Interest has always been identified with borrowing but not with borrowing capital. It acquired its unsavory reputation long before it had any recognized association with capital, indeed before capital became a factor in general industry. While exacting interest for the loan of money was one of the earliest pre capitalist devices, a credit system of industry and capitalistic production are comparatively recent developments.

In primitive times loans were made, not as now to increase the efficiency of production and so make the payment of interest beneficial to borrower as well as to lender, but money was borrowed chiefly for immediate domestic consumption and often under the pressure of dire distress. "Borrowers," says Professor Nicholson, "were not induced to borrow as a rule with the view of employing the capital so obtained at a greater profit, but they were compelled of necessity to borrow as a last resort."

Since such loans yielded no increased income, nor any income at all in fact, the borrowers were necessarily impoverished to the full extent of the interest exacted. To borrow a loaf of bread, for example, and return a loaf and a quarter would necessarily impoverish the borrower to the extent of a quarter of a loaf, because the principal borrowed was used to satisfy hunger and not to aid in producing more bread. All money so borrowed to secure food in times of scarcity and famine increased by so much the poverty of the poor. Borrowing under such circumstances by the needy poor was practically pawning themselves to the prosperous rich for the necessities of life. It is not surprising, therefore, that under such conditions the spirit of justice and humanity should array itself vigorously against interest as an unjust exaction of the rich from the poor. That this was the case among the early Jews is clear from the terms of the Mosaic code forbidding usury:

"If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury."* Again: "If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. . . . Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase."† "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury."‡

The practice seems to have been too prevalent and too profitable for even Moses,

* Exodus XXII, 25.

† Leviticus XXV, 35, 37.

‡ Deuteronomy XXIII, 19. Cf. Psalms XV, 1-7. Nehemiah V, 2-5.

backed by divine authority, to suppress it altogether, so by way of compromise he limited his prohibition to the Jews in their dealings with one another, but gave them express permission to continue exacting usury from strangers.* Despite the injunction of Moses against usury it continued to be a lucrative means of exploiting the poor. And, under the prevalent custom of making bondage the penalty for debt,† usury became a direct cause of slavery.

A thousand years later we find the people complaining "against their brethren the Jews." Some said: "We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards, and houses, that we might buy corn, because of the dearth." Others said: "We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards . . . and, lo, we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants, and some of our daughters are brought unto bondage already: neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands and our vineyards."‡ The prevalence of this is also shown by Job's complaint about giving children in pledge,§ and by the widow's cry to Elisha that "the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen."¶

Nor was this peculiar to the Jews; similar conditions prevailed throughout the ancient world. Under the Roman republic "the insolvent debtor was either put to death or sold in foreign slavery beyond the Tiber."¶ So also in ancient Greece. We are told that the Athenian like the Roman debtor had often sunk under the legalized oppression of his creditor into an actual slave and had from time to time been sold and exported.

There is abundant evidence that this debtor-slave system with usury as its chief handmaid was a general feature of pre-capitalistic society. "At Athens," we are told, "up to the time of Solon an insolvent debtor became the slave of his creditor."** "Every debtor," says Grote,†† "unable to fulfill his contract was liable to be adjudged as the slave of his creditor. . . . So severely had these oppressive contracts been enforced that many debtors had been reduced from freedom to slavery in Attica itself—many others had been sold for exportation—and some had only hitherto preserved their own freedom by selling their children." By this means the population of Attica, which is estimated to have approximated 240,000 souls, had 173,000 slaves, or about three out of every four.‡‡ In ancient India the same general system prevailed. According to Buchanan,|| it was established both by law and custom that if a laborer was unable to pay his debts he or his wife and children became the property of the creditor. Turner found the same customs in Bengal.§§

Little wonder, therefore, that hatred of usury and usurers should be among the earliest phases of social discontent. The protests, often reaching to conspiracy and revolt, with which the leaders of the Jews and the ancient kings had to deal, arose from the impoverishment and slavery resulting from converting debtors into slaves, which was commonly the result of borrowing for bread. It was to quell the revolution and utter disruption of Greece from this cause that led Solon to introduce his sweeping revolutionary reforms, chief among which was the abolition of debt and the slavery that had resulted therefrom. It was this which led Aristotle to condemn interest as unnatural and hateful on the theory that money does not breed money.

* "Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." Deuteronomy XXIII, 20.

† Leviticus XXV, 39-50 ‡ Nehemiah V, 1, 3, 4, 5. § Job XXIV, 9. ¶ 2 Kings. IV, 1.

‡ Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Vol. IV, p. 373.

** Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXII, p. 130. †† "History of Greece," Vol. I, p. 530.

‡‡ Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXII, p. 130.

|| "Journey through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar," Vol. II, pp. 320-362.

§§ "Embassy to the Court of Thibet," pp. 10-11. Cf. Ashley's "English Economic History." Vol. II, p. 398.

To demand interest for money loaned to an unfortunate neighbor for "victuals" was detestably oppressive. Hence he says : *

"Usury is most reasonably detested, as the increase of our fortune arises from the money itself, and not by employing it to the purpose for which it was intended. For it was devised for the sake of exchange, but usury multiplies it. And hence usury has received a name signifying "produce," for whatever is produced is itself like its parents; and usury is merely money born of money; so that of all means of money-making this is the most contrary to nature."

The enmity to the Jew in Europe during the middle ages and in Russia to-day is due mainly to the same cause; namely, exacting interest for loans used for immediate personal purposes and not for productive investment. Clearly, every dollar of such interest impoverishes the borrower, and under the system of slavery for debt makes him the property of the lender. Every social instinct and ethical impulse naturally revolts against a system which converted what ought to have been a neighborly kindness into a means of oppression and slavery.

The censure of usury among the Jews by Moses and the prophets, its condemnation in Greece by the reforms of Solon and the philosophy of Aristotle, Roman legislation against it in the twelve tables and the Justinian code, and the crusade of canonists and schoolmen against it in the middle ages, were but the logical result of thirty centuries of experience. But it was experience under pre-capitalist conditions, where, as we have seen, usury meant the impoverishment and sometimes slavery of the borrower.

With the division of labor and development of capitalist production a new industrial era began, in which all this was radically changed. To be sure, borrowing continued but under different economic conditions and from entirely different motives. The advent of capitalist production brought with it a new industrial class whose function was to furnish laborers with tools, pay them wages and assume all the responsibilities of the enterprise. As this system extended, employment became more regular and permanent and laborers lost both the motive and the means for extensive borrowing. In the first place, the greater regularity of income tended to make borrowing for mere domestic consumption less necessary, and, laborers having neither crops nor merchandise to pledge, the inducement to lend them money disappeared, and charity took its place, first by giving alms, encouraged by the Christian teaching, then enforced by the church, and finally, as now, provided by the State. Moreover, since capitalists who alone could give security would borrow only for productive purposes, they, of course, would continue to borrow only so long as the increased product equalled the interest paid for the loan—no other motive would induce the borrowing. In this way, by the mere force of industrial differentiation and development, borrowing was changed from an uneconomic to an economic basis, and interest became a means of increasing production instead of a device for increasing poverty. In other words, through the industrial transition of society by the advent of a distinctive capitalist industrial class, interest changed from an immoral extortion to a moral distribution of wealth.

This transition, however, was slow and long drawn out. The progress of capitalist production for centuries was too slight to give public emphasis to this economic transition and command serious consideration for the new aspect of the subject. Consequently, the precapitalist theory of interest continued long into the period of capitalist industry. It should be remembered that for the first twelve centuries of the Christian era, economic theory and public policy, as well as the standards for personal conduct, were determined by the church. All high authority on religion and philosophy was arrayed against interest for the highest ethical reasons. The injunctions of Moses against usury, the teachings of Aristotle on the "barrenness of

* "Politics and Economics," Book I, Chapter X, Gillies' Translation, p. 25.

money," and the Christian command to "lend, hoping for nothing again," made a moral bulkwark against usury, in the interest of humanity, philanthropy and neighborly kindness.

Nor was this the only economic subject upon which the church exercised its authority, and, to its credit be it said, so far at least as its teachings were concerned the economic authority of the church was used in the interest of equity and protection of the poor, especially in regard to prices. The masses were for the most part quasi-slaves. The church took an early stand against chattel slavery and always resisted the pagan custom of slavery-for debt, and substituted charity for borrowing bread. An important economic question then was to prevent the simple freemen from being swindled in their purchases. Hence honest selling was made a moral and religious question rather than an economic one. Was it allowable, according to the golden rule, "to sell a thing for more than it is worth?"* For a long time it was laid down as a sin to charge more for a thing than it was worth, the cost of production being taken as the measure of worth.† Thus it was made sinful to sell a thing for more than its cost, a doctrine which, to say the least, contains a strong element of economic equity.

The tendency of producers to seek a profit naturally led to a multitude of ways of evading this principle. Hence we find, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a gradual but steady modification of the doctrine that "cost is the limit of price." At the time of Thomas Aquinas it was argued that if a purchaser would suffer greatly for the want of a thing he might properly give the dealer a little more than it was worth "from good feeling,"‡ though the seller might not properly exact it. A little later it was argued that a man might charge more for a thing than it cost to provide against loss at some other time, which he was forced to incur. So, too, with reference to the quality of goods. On the rigid application of the golden rule it was at first laid down as highly sinful to sell defective goods without pointing out the defects to the customer, and then this doctrine was modified so as to permit selling of defective goods without exposing the defect, provided the defect would not cause loss to the purchaser.

All this shows how the church, which was the sole authority on economics, struggled to keep business on an ethical basis and force the observance of the golden rule in the market. It is not surprising, therefore, that interest was kept under the ban long after it had ceased to be an immoral exaction. The schoolmen of the thirteenth century were scarcely less students of Aristotle than teachers of Christianity. Hence the doctrine that "money is barren" and "cannot breed money" was clung to as sound economic philosophy and the command to "lend, hoping for nothing again" was the highest Christian philanthropy. But in the industrial transition one important fact had occurred which made the condition of the common people, even in the middle ages, radically different from that in ancient Greece, Rome and Palestine; namely, that the element of slavery for debt had entirely disappeared, and that the habit and even possibility of borrowing for food practically was gone. The capitalist had assumed the responsibility of furnishing employment and paying wages, and the church had assumed the responsibility of dispensing charity to the needy; so that, with the establishment of Christianity slavery for debt was abolished, and by the advent of the capitalist system the custom of borrowing for bread had disappeared.

Interest now became a matter of economic equity rather than social oppression, and while it was anathematized the anathema was necessarily modified as the evils disappeared and as the benefits became apparent. This tendency became so marked that by the fourteenth and particularly the fifteenth century borrowing at interest

* Ashley's "Economic History," Vol. I, p. 134.

† *Ibid.* p. 138.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 136

became an economic necessity to business and its prohibition a detriment to society. When the payment of interest thus became a positive benefit to both borrower and lender its suppression became practically impossible as well as injurious. It must be said in favor of the Christians that the principle has always been theoretically applied to all. They did not permit the Christians to take interest of strangers while forbidding it to their brethren, as did Moses. Yet, in the progress of events, when interest became a business necessity, and the church was still refusing to withdraw its censure, it directed its penalties for usury mainly against the Jews. It may be that they were the chief sinners in this respect and often exacted more than the "pound of flesh," but they received the penalty in the cumulative wrath of the Christians.

In England, for instance, the whole nation practically turned to persecuting the Jews. They were hemmed in on every hand by law; they were not allowed to hold real property or employ Christian servants nor even to move through the streets without a colored badge on their breasts to distinguish their race. They were not allowed to build synagogues nor eat with Christians nor act as physicians for any but their own race. As the culmination of this persecuting fanaticism, in 1290 all who would not become Christians were expelled from the country. "Of the sixteen thousand," says Green,* "who preferred exile to apostasy few reached the shores of France. Many were wrecked, others robbed and flung overboard. One shipmaster turned a crew of wealthy merchants out on a sandbank, and bade them call a new Moses to save them from the sea. From the time of Edward to that of Cromwell no Jew touched English ground."

Although the exacting of usury in its many offensive forms was doubtless very largely the cause of this hatred of the Jews, as it is now in Russia, their expulsion did not stop the payment of interest. On the contrary, its payment became indispensable to industry, and the doctrine of the church gradually adjusted itself to the persistent necessities of society. In the fourteenth century it began to be argued that interest might be exacted where loss had occurred, but the loss must be proven. Then it was admitted that interest might be demanded to cover probable loss, and finally it was admitted that interest might properly be charged to compensate for the "loss of opportunity" for otherwise profitably using the money.

As industry developed and freedom advanced, political government superseded ecclesiastical authority in secular and particularly industrial affairs. The next step was to limit the amount of interest that might be taken. Under the Tudors this became a matter of law. The first decisive step in this direction was taken in 1545, the last year of Henry VIII's reign; it restricted the rate of interest to a maximum of ten per cent. It had previously been much higher. This to the old-fashioned Christians seemed like legalizing what was forbidden by the word of God, and caused a reaction against interest, and the law was repealed in 1552 only to be re-enacted twenty years later (1571), since which time interest has been legally recognized by the State and morally recognized by the church and economically demanded by society.

Historically, therefore, the economic as well as ethical character of interest has undergone a complete revolution. Moses and the prophets, Solon and Aristotle, Aquinas and the scholastics, were right in denouncing interest as oppressive and immoral, because in their time it was a direct means of poverty and slavery. So, during the first thousand years of the Christian era, the injunction to "lend, hoping for nothing again," was the embodiment of moral philosophy and economic equity; but, when the new industrial era came and economic production involved borrowing capital for the purpose of increasing productive power, interest became helpful to society. As is always the case, neither religion, philosophy nor law could permanently prevail against the silent working of economic forces. Hence, when the profitable use of capital made the payment of interest as beneficial to borrowers as to lenders, it gradually and inevitably became a recognized feature of legitimate business. In ultimately changing its attitude on the subject the church did but follow the movement of progress, and it is economically and ethically as correct now in justifying interest as it was from the first to the thirteenth centuries in opposing it. Those who quote the sayings of Moses, Solon, Aristotle and the early Christian fathers as arguments against modern interest, show, like Rip Van Winkle, that they have lost track of time and missed the movements and metamorphoses of social progress. They are asking for the methods of barbarism because they understand not the economics of civilization.

*"A Short History of the English People," p. 224.

INTEREST IN BANKING EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

At the recent annual convention of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, held at Lawrence May 28 and 29, C. C. K. Scoville, President of the Citizens' State Bank, Seneca, presented the following report of the educational committee:

"Education is the watchword of the hour. Education is the modern weapon of offense and defense. To-day as never before in the history of the world the doctrine of 'the survival of the fittest' is being demonstrated, and in this day and generation of the highest type of civilization ever known to man, he who fails to reach forth his hand and grasp the opportunities of acquiring knowledge as they are offered at the present time is lost.

R. W. Jones, Jr., President of the American National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., in a most excellent address recently delivered before the Commercial Club of that city, in speaking of the secret of prosperity and the general improvement in the business situation of the country, says:

'The underlying cause of these improvements, both in methods and conditions, is to be found in the wisdom of the people individually; in their increase in the knowledge of self-government and the soundness of the financial views of a majority of the body politic.'

The people have and are studying carefully business conditions and methods. It no longer disqualifies a man for a commercial career to be educated. Daniel Drew, at one time a leading figure in Wall Street, in answer to the question 'if it would have been a benefit to him as a business man to have been educated,' replied: 'No; it would have spoilt me.' He gave expression, it is true, to a popular idea of his day, but one that is now thoroughly exploded.

Safety lies in knowledge. Trained by study in financial affairs, the people will be able to reason from cause to effect and will intelligently apply the remedy. They will no longer grope in the dark, mistaking the light of a firefly for a star of hope, nor will they be ready to embrace every unproven theory as the ignorant hypochondriac does every nostrum suggested. The establishment within the last few years by Dartmouth College of a school of administration and finance is a move to fill a popular demand. Much attention is being paid to economic questions, and the result must certainly be most wholesome.

PRIZE OFFERS BY THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

Referring to the subject of the practical work of a bank a recent writer in *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* says the demand for thoroughly trained and educated bankers and the opportunities for advancement in the profession of banking were never so great as they are now; and that there is a general tendency on the part of bank managers and employees to take advantage of this situation and to fit themselves more adequately for the proper discharge of their duties.

To meet this demand for more thorough information on all matters relating to practical banking and in order to bring out new and practical ideas for promoting the efficiency of bank clerks and officers and improving the management of banks, the publishers of that magazine have offered cash prizes amounting to \$1,050, to be awarded to the authors of the best papers on the practical work of a bank, the papers to be prepared on a general line under topics laid out about as follows:

Banking rules and customs. Collection department. Discounts. Loans and investments. Bookkeeping for city and country banks. Increasing the efficiency of the working force. Embezzlements and defalcations. Increasing the net earnings.

This competition is open to all bank clerks, junior and senior officers and bank managers in the United States.

It has occurred to your educational committee, whose report this paper is supposed to embody, that much good might be accomplished in our own State if a line of work similar to the foregoing could be instituted and successfully carried out under the fostering care and encouragement of this association.

Recognizing the truth and importance of some of the principles already hinted at in this paper, the officers of this association recently appointed this educational committee, intending that their duties should be to report to this convention a possible line of work that might ultimately prove beneficial to the banking interests of Kansas and especially to the younger members of our fraternity and if possible to lead the thought of this meeting into channels of practical value and interest.

BETTER TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED.

That as a profession we are lacking in both technical and practical training, goes without saying. It is astonishing how few in number of the managers of our Kansas banks ever had either practical or technical training for the important positions they now occupy. There are thirteen managers of banks in my county, and of these only two or three had any considerable training for their responsible positions before assuming the duties now imposed upon them. Such a conditions of things is prohibited by law in other professions. Take for instance the lawyers, doctors, pharmacists, teachers, and in our neighboring State of Missouri even the barbers, and they must have a specified technical and practical training and experience before being allowed to practice their respective callings. But without let or hindrance the farmer, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the preacher, and perchance the barber also, are allowed to step into this most important of professions and proceed to manage the financial interests of the communities in which they live, often to the everlasting regret of a large proportion of the people with whom they come in contact.

In my humble judgment if there is any one business, profession or calling which in the very nature of things demands a trained mind, it is the business of banking; and if this be true, is it not well for us to consider, and if possible put into practice, some of the methods which will lead up to a better knowledge of our business and render more efficient and successful the services of those who are to assume these responsibilities in the coming years?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANK CLERKS.

The American Bankers' Association has been wrestling with this problem for some time, and in consequence of their labors along this line a scheme has been evolved which is known as the American Institute of Bank Clerks. In furtherance of the plan a number of the leading financiers and authors on economic questions in this country have agreed to lend their aid and assistance to the work proposed. The parent organization is to be located in New York city, while its ramifications will extend to every city of considerable size within the United States and in which branches will be organized and established, to be known as chapters. Opportunity will be furnished to those not able to attend in person to avail themselves of the benefits of a course of study through correspondence, and in this way every young man in the country will be able to receive instruction that will be to him of the utmost importance.

I apprehend this work will prove most comprehensive and far-reaching in its effects, and that it will eventually be the means of fitting thousands of young men for successful banking careers who otherwise would have remained in complete obscurity.

To the practical bank manager who has for years had in his employ young men striving to master the details of the banking business it is easy to comprehend the incalculable benefit accruing to a student who carefully and conscientiously undertakes any considerable portion of the work as laid out in the prospectus of the institute.

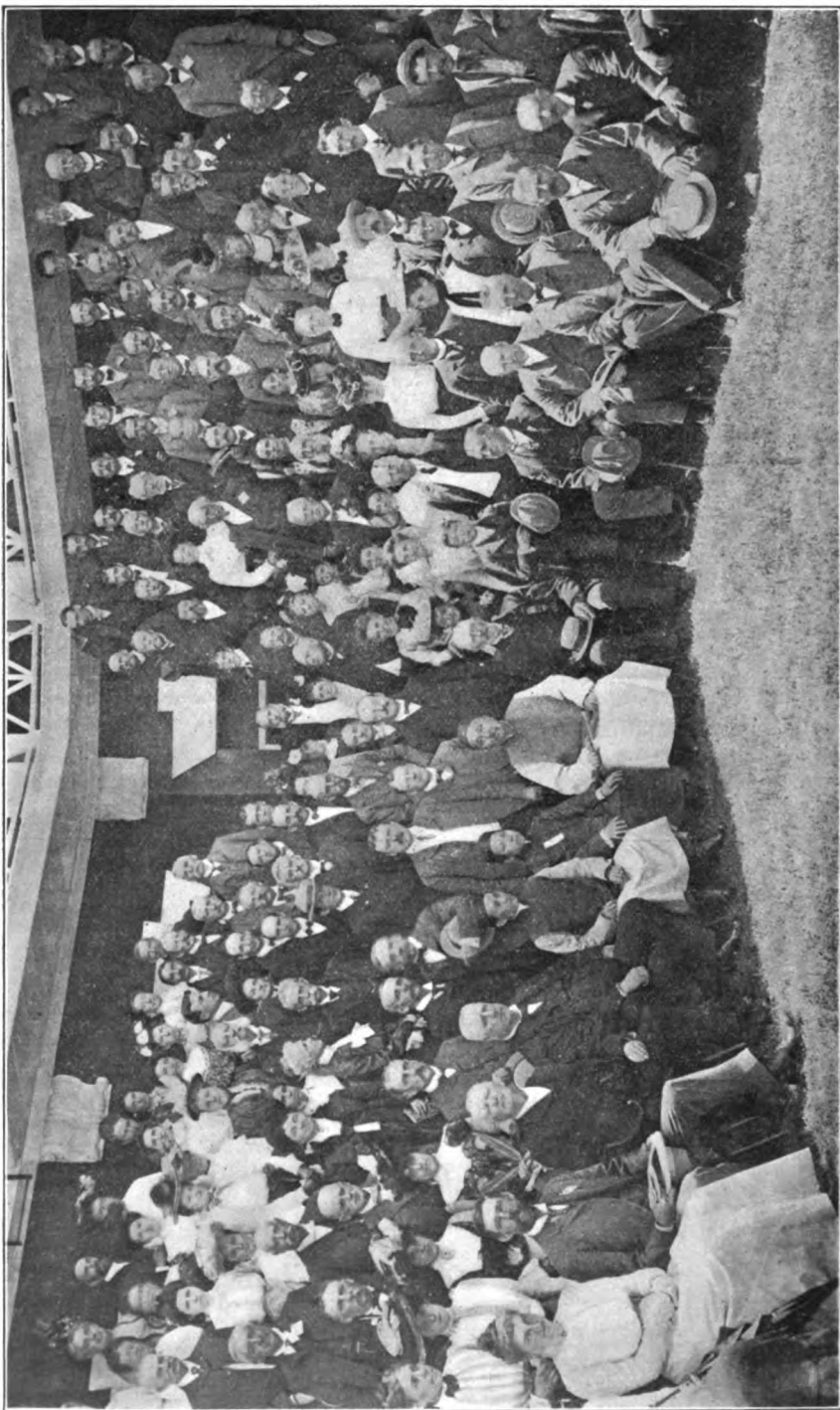
One of the banes to a successful career in the business life of to-day is the unseemly haste with which our young men aspire to become bank managers. More study, more preparation, a greater desire to master details and to become entirely competent, are the things needful for our young men.

I sincerely trust that every banker within the sound of my voice, remembering how much better it would have been for him personally could he have received such a course of training as is here offered, will feel it incumbent upon himself to try to interest the young men under his charge in the scheme so admirably outlined and set forth by the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Our worthy secretary has suggested to me that another of the objects to be obtained by the appointment of this educational committee was to awaken a general interest in this convention along the line as set forth in this paper, and also that different members of this association might feel it incumbent upon themselves to take some part in the discussion of this question which is so important to us all. Your committee therefore trusts that the suggestions so briefly outlined in this report may be the means of furnishing additional impetus to a movement which shall finally grow and culminate in furnishing a higher degree of education, ability and practical training to the young men who are soon to take our places as the managers of the financial institutions of our great State."

Best and Most Practical.—Wm. E. Holloway, attorney for the National Building and Loan Association, Montgomery, Ala., writes as follows, under date of June 28, regarding PATTEN'S PRACTICAL BANKING:

"It is the best and most practical book of its class that I have ever seen."



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION—DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT BUFFALO, JUNE 20, 21 AND 22.

The eighth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association met at the Niagara Hotel, Buffalo, Thursday morning, June 20, and was called to order by President John B. Dutcher. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Right Reverend William D. Walker, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

President Dutcher then delivered the following address :

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JOHN B. DUTCHER.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the New York State Bankers' Association—I appreciate it as no ordinary honor to have been elected President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

On the assembling of this our eighth annual convention I am pleased to meet and greet so many of the members of our association, and am more than gratified that we are favored with the attendance of so many ladies. The interest taken by them in our organization has materially contributed to its success.

We meet to-day under more favorable auspices than at any of our previous meetings, with a united and prosperous country, with every department of industry and trade in a healthy and flourishing condition, and the majority of our people are happy and contented.

I congratulate you that we are meeting in this beautiful city, at the gateway of our inland sea, at the request of a people who had the courage, energy and the capital to undertake and carry to completion such a magnificent enterprise as the Pan-American Exposition.

REFORM IN METHODS OF TAXATION.

For a number of years one of the most important questions considered in our annual conventions has been the subject of the equalization of the taxes imposed upon and paid by the banks and trust companies of this State. A committee on taxation has been annually appointed by this association, and they have endeavored to secure the legislation demanded and required. At our last annual meeting my predecessor, in his address, recommended that another committee of the same nature be appointed by the convention, or that the same committee be continued to agitate this question until satisfactory results were obtained. The convention wisely disposed of the question by continuing the same committee, and the result has proved that no mistake was made by such action.

Without detracting from any member of this taxation committee, I want to say that I think this association is under more obligations than a debt of gratitude to its able and efficient chairman, Mr. Charles Adsit, who, at the sacrifice of his personal interests has, with untiring energy and perseverance, finally accomplished the desired result.

It may not be best at this time, but if not now, at some time in the near future, action should be taken to secure legislation that will require the trust companies doing banking business to be placed upon the same basis as the banks, compelling them to carry the same reserve as the banks are compelled to carry.

Mr. Adsit, the chairman of the taxation committee, will, in its order, and in detail, present to you his report.

PROSPERITY OF THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

Our organization now numbers 448 banks, an increase of twenty-seven since our last annual meeting.

The secretary and treasurer will, in their order, submit to you their reports in detail.

We have in our State 537 National and State banks, with a capital, including their surplus and undivided profits, of two hundred and fifty-six millions, and their deposits are over thirteen hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, and the Savings banks have deposits amounting to over nine hundred and forty-seven millions, with a surplus based on the mar-

ket value of their securities of over one hundred and eighteen millions, and if reduced to their par value, over seventy millions of dollars.

These enormous figures demonstrate the responsibility and influence of these institutions in the commerce and business of our State; they speak eloquently for the financial ability and strength of our imperial commonwealth, New York. The money thus handled and administered by the banks represents only a fraction of the transactions of which the capital and deposits are the basis. Only about five per cent. of the exchanges of these great mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural and trading people of New York is done with cash; ninety-five per cent. is carried on by the credit facilities afforded by the banks.

SERVICES OF BANKERS IN BEHALF OF SOUND MONEY.

It has been popular in recent years, in certain sections of the country, to attack the banks as the oppressors of the community, and to represent them as sucking the life-blood out of labor and its products. Happily, our State has been too enlightened to join in this feeling or to inaugurate any crusade. I wonder what would have been the effect upon the Western and Southern States which were so hostile, if they had succeeded. The banks of that territory closed, and banking facilities removed, would have produced business stagnation and industrial paralysis. The towns would have dried up and the country would have been partly depopulated.

Bankers rarely receive any praise for their work, but in our annual meetings we can congratulate ourselves on the honesty and ability with which vast sums of money have been safeguarded and handled. The money lost by the people in banks is an infinitesimal amount of their aggregate capital and deposits.

Our association and kindred ones in other States, and the national organization, have done good work in education. The banks have with unanimity, courage and energy, fought all forms of depreciating the currency. They have broken loose from party associations of a life to fight for sound money. As students of finance, as well as practical men of business, they knew that a dishonest dollar meant national bankruptcy, ruin to individual credit and a blow at regular and remunerative employment in every department of industry. The bankers opposed the politicians by meetings, pamphlets, literature and the press; converted the people first, and then the conversion of the politicians was easy. It is to the efforts of the banks and the work of their associations that at last the Government of the United States cannot be compelled by speculators to suspend specie payments, and its gold reserve placed beyond accident or attack.

Our meeting this year marks the placing upon the statute books of the laws we have framed so often and which have been so often defeated or amended so as to greatly impair their value. Never discouraged nor disheartened, we have renewed at each session of Congress our appeals, and in the recesses of Congress kept up our work of general education. While at first a large majority of the people were hostile to our views, it is now safe to say that four-fifths of the people are happy as we are that the gold standard is established by law.

BENEFITS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK.

Our annual meetings and the meetings of the various groups in our association have been of great benefit to all our members; the experience of each has added to the ability of all to handle the problems presented daily to the President and Cashier. The larger opportunities and greater facilities for improving our business and escaping its dangers, which are acquired by the officers of the banks in cities, in the papers and discussions here, are of the greatest value to the country banks. The friendships and acquaintances formed at these gatherings are among the best memories of the year to those hard-worked and often poorly-paid bank officers, who find in our conventions rest, recreation and instruction.

The report of the treasurer was then called for, and was read as follows:

REPORT OF J. F. THOMPSON, TREASURER.

To the President and Members of the New York State Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—As treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association, I herewith submit my report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1901:

At the date of the last annual convention, July 12, 1900, my predecessor in office reported the amount on hand as.....	\$3,969.63
It appears that it has been the habit of the retiring treasurers of this body to pay all outstanding convention and other expenses, turning over the balance to the incoming treasurer. Pursuing that plan, there was disbursed from the balance reported, upon thirty-four vouchers approved by the retiring chairman of the council of administration.....	2,901.35
Which acts were subsequently approved by the present council of administration, leaving an actual cash fund of.....	\$978.28
Which was placed in my hands on August 13, 1900.	

Since that date I have received:

In dues from 449 members.....	\$5,410.00
From the New York Clearing-House, on account of expenses of our taxation committee this year and in the past.....	6,500.00

Making total receipts.....	\$12,888.28
Of this amount I have disbursed upon approved vouchers.....	6,188.97

Balance on hand at this date.....	\$6,754.81
Vouchers amounting to \$223 were for 1900 convention expenses, which, added to the bills under that head paid by the former treasurer, make the total cost of the convention last year.....	\$3,214.35

This includes printing secretary's report of the proceedings.

Out of the disbursements I have made, \$629.50 is chargeable to the previous administration, \$600 of that amount being account taxation committee.

A classification of the total disbursements shows as follows:

1900 convention.....	\$3,214.35
Council of administration.....	800.91
Officers' expenditures.....	197.50
Taxation committee.....	3,845.74
Preliminary expenses, 1901 convention.....	219.82

By a resolution of the council of administration, adopted January 12, 1901, the treasurer was directed to pay to the several groups \$3 per each paid member. Payments were as follows:

Group I.....	\$162
Group II.....	81
Group III.....	103
Group IV.....	186
Group V.....	234
Group VI.....	117
Group VII.....	126
Group VIII.....	389
	1,847.00

Total disbursements since July 12, 1900.....	\$9,125.32
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The total membership to-day is 451, divided as follows:

Group I.....	54	Group V.....	78
Group II.....	27	Group VI.....	39
Group III.....	34	Group VII.....	42
Group IV.....	62	Group VIII.....	118

Total.....	449
Added to-day.....	2

Grand total.....	451
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An increase of thirty members during the past year.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: I am very happy to hear that there are still new members coming into the fold. I was not aware of it when I got up to make my address. I am very glad to know that such is the case, however. This report of the treasurer will take the usual course, by being referred to an audit committee, and I would name as such committee, T. Ellwood Carpenter, of Westchester, and E. O. Eldredge, of Tioga, who will audit this report and report back to the convention.

The next business in order is the report of the secretary.

REPORT OF B. W. WELLINGTON, SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Members of the New York State Bankers' Association—Your secretary respectfully reports as follows: There have been held three meetings of the council of administration during the past year.

The first was assembled at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, September 14, 1900, President Dutcher presiding, and representatives of all the several groups present.

This communication under date of July 30, 1900, was presented:

"We, the undersigned members of the Council of Administration of the New York State Bankers' Association, appreciating the labor performed during the past year by Mr. Charles

Adsit, chairman of the committee on taxation, and believing that he should continue the work so well begun, hereby pledge our support to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$100 per month be paid Mr. Adsit for his services in connection with the work of said committee, from January 1, 1900."

[Signed]

H. C. BREWSTER,

A. D. BISSELL,

W. I. TABER,

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER,

JOHN B. DUTCHER,

LEWIS J. CLARK,

J. H. DERIDDER,

E. O. ELDERIDGE,

H. BERNARD COOMBE,

WARNER VAN NORDEN,

J. F. THOMPSON,

E. F. JOHNSON.

Acting on this recommendation and obedient to the command of plain duty, the council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$100 per month be paid Mr. Charles Adsit for his services in connection with the work of the committee on taxation, said salary to date from January 1, 1900."

Matters of minor importance were brought before the meeting and acted upon.

The second meeting of the council of administration was held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, January 12, 1901.

At this meeting the dates for the annual convention were fixed for June 20, 21 and 22, at Buffalo.

The appointment of a committee on education to act with a like committee of the American Bankers' Association was referred to the president, with power.

The President appointed, subsequently, as such committee, J. F. Thompson, New York city; E. A. Groesbeck, Albany; J. G. Cannon, New York city.

A resolution was passed that the treasurer be authorized to pay to the chairman of each of the several groups three dollars per member of the respective groups for all members who have paid, or who may hereafter pay, during the year, their annual dues.

Upon motion of Mr. Griswold the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"We, the council of administration of the New York State Bankers' Association, do hereby respectfully request Congress to repeal paragraph 1, section 2 of the War Revenue Law of 1898, thereby removing the special tax on capital and surplus employed by banks and bankers; said tax, although burdensome, having been thus far cheerfully paid because of the Government's necessities. Now that the necessity therefor has ceased we earnestly and respectfully urge the removal of the tax, believing that justice and right will be better subserved by the repeal of this section rather than that of any other of the War Revenue Act."

The secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the secretary of the American Bankers' Association and to the chairman of the proper committees of Senate and House.

Mr. Adsit, of the committee on taxation, gave the council full information as to the work that had been done and the unexpected difficulties encountered. The committee was of the opinion that Mr. Frank M. Eastman ought to be employed to gather certain statistics to be used in Albany before the Legislature.

Upon motion of Mr. Bissell it was moved that,

"Whereas, We have entire confidence in Mr. Adsit and this committee, and believing that the matter should be left with the committee with power to act in the premises; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to employ Mr. Eastman or anybody else they think proper, and to incur such expense as, in their judgment, may be necessary to attain the end in view."

This was carried unanimously.

The third meeting of the council of administration was held in Buffalo, June 20, 1901.

The secretary then read reports from the several groups, showing generally an increase in the membership and interest. A number of meetings were held during the year, and addresses were made in many instances by distinguished bankers and financiers.)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SEVERAL GROUPS.

The present membership of the association is 448, a gain of twenty-seven during the year. The total includes 246 National banks, 156 State and forty-six private. The membership is distributed as follows:

GROUP I has at present a membership of fifty-four; twenty National, thirty-one State and three private, a gain of five over last year. The incorporated banks of this group represent a capital of \$6,997,000, a surplus and undivided profits of \$5,959,000 and a deposit of \$58,904,000. Possibly there are twelve eligible banks in this group not members of the association.

GROUP II has a membership of twenty-six, a gain of one over last year; eleven National, ten State and five private. The incorporated banks represent a capital of \$2,805,000, surplus

and undivided profits of \$2,165,000, and deposits of \$20,725,000. In this group there are eleven banks not members that are possibly eligible.

GROUP III has a membership of thirty-four, a gain of one during the past year; twenty National, ten State and four private. The incorporated banks represent a capital of \$2,900,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$1,797,000, and deposits of \$14,923,800. There are in this group thirteen (possibly) eligible banks not members of the association.

GROUP IV has a membership of sixty-two, the same membership as last year; forty-nine National, ten State and three private. Capital \$7,658,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$5,410,000, and deposits of \$32,865,000. There are thirty-two eligible banks in this group not members.

GROUP V has a membership of seventy-eight, a gain of thirteen during the year; sixty-one National, fourteen State and three private, representing a capital of \$9,923,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$3,211,000, and deposits of \$82,943,000. There are twenty-three eligible banks in this group not members.

GROUP VI has a membership of forty; thirty-two National, eight State, a loss of three during the year. Capital represented is \$3,858,000, surplus and undivided profits \$2,416,000, and deposits \$14,073,000. There are twenty-one eligible banks in this group not members.

GROUP VII has a membership of forty-two, a loss of two during the year; nine National, thirty-three State, representing a capital of \$4,297,000, surplus and undivided profits \$4,847,000, and deposits \$38,270,000. There are four eligible banks not members.

GROUP VIII has a membership of 112, a gain of twelve during the year; forty-four National, forty State, twenty-eight private, the incorporated banks representing a capital of \$87,103,000, a surplus and undivided profits of \$90,048,000, and deposits of \$1,023,023,000. Other than private banks there is but one bank not a member eligible for membership in Group VIII.

By comparison to realize somewhat the enormous latent power represented by the New York State Bankers' Association it may be well to point out that the aggregate deposits of the incorporated banks, members of the association, by 250 millions exceed the obligations of the Division of Issue of our Federal Treasury. On the contrary they are less than the capital of the United States Steel Corporation. "We are big, we are little."

The important work done by our association during the past year was before the Legislature at Albany. The history of the clean, hard-fought battle is known to many of you. Notwithstanding a predisposition on the part of the Legislature to believe banks were already too well treated in the matter of taxation, Mr. Adsit and his conferees on the committee on taxation presented an array of facts that compelled consideration and ultimately controverted the existing prejudice against banks.

Statistics were accumulated by dint of the hardest sort of work by the committee, and too much cannot be said in commendation of the zeal and masterful ability displayed by the members of the committee on taxation.

It may be proper to say, according to the testimony of a leading member of the committee on taxation, that the Governor and the Senators having the matter of tax revision in charge were strong, hard-headed, brainy men, always disposed to be fair and ever searching for truth and justice.

The compliment paid our constructive statesmen was a high one, and merited. It may be we are too prone to believe differently concerning lawmakers.

To reiterate, the important work done by the New York State Bankers' Association has been accomplished by the committee on taxation.

At the meeting of the council on June 20, 1901, the treasurer reported that among the receipts he had received from the New York Clearing-House, on account of expenses of the taxation committee this year and in the past, the sum of \$3,500. It was stated in the council that the intention of the clearing-house committee was to devote \$1,500 of that sum to partially compensate Mr. Adsit for the personal services that he had performed in connection with the committee work. The council unanimously, in view of this fact, appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to Mr. Adsit, as a mere earnest of their appreciation of his unremitting work.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: This report will take the usual course—be spread upon the minutes and printed in the proceedings of our convention. The next business in order seems to be the nomination of officers, and if there are no remarks to make the secretary will call the roll of the groups for the presentation of candidates for the office of president.

THE SECRETARY: Group No. 1.

W. C. CORNWELL, of Buffalo: Mr. President, I wish to place in nomination for

the high office of president of this association a man who is the choice of the Buffalo bankers, the choice of Group No. 1, and I think when we come to have an election you will find that he is the choice of this association. I do not need to eulogize him. I have only to mention his name. You all know him. He is prominent in this association in other ways than by his towering figure. He stands for good business industry at home, and in the work of this association, for kind fellowship, and he is one of the most popular men I have ever met. When he looks you in the eye and takes you by the hand you begin to smile because you know that what he has to say will interest you, is to the point and will amuse and cheer you, and I say all hail to a man who scatters sunshine. Mr. President, I nominate for the office of president for the ensuing year Mr. Arthur D. Bissell, of Buffalo.

Mr. Bissell's nomination was warmly seconded by George Sandrock, of Buffalo; also, on behalf of the various groups, by C. C. Woodworth, of Rochester; Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira; G. K. Betts, of Syracuse; Hon. George B. Sloan, of Oswego; E. A. Groesbeck, of Albany; J. T. Smith, of Fishkill; Hon. S. M. Griswold, of Brooklyn, and Gen. A. C. Barnes, of New York.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: Is there anything further to be said? If not, the nomination of Mr. Bissell seems to be unanimous. Unless there are some objections I shall so announce it, and at the time of our election he will be voted for as your next president, and I am free and frank to say that I think you have made a most capital choice.

The next business in order is the nomination of vice-president. The groups will be called in their order.

THE SECRETARY: Group I (no response.) Group II.

C. C. WOODWORTH, of Rochester: Mr. President, we have been looking around the State to find a man who we think would fill the position of vice-president of this association with as much credit to the association and with as much good will to the members as Mr. Bissell will perform the duties of president, and we think that way down in the eastern part of the State we have found the man—a man who has, since the organization of the association, been always active, willing to lend a hand, always ready with good judgment, who is here to-day and is always at our conventions; a man who is as well fitted for president of this association as any of us, and we hope some time or other may become that president, but at the present time the place for him is the vice-presidency; and I take pleasure in nominating for that position Mr. S. M. Griswold, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Griswold's nomination was unanimously seconded by the various groups.

Nominations for treasurer were called for, and John H. DeRidder, of Saratoga Springs, placed in nomination Frank E. Howe, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Troy. His nomination was also seconded by the several groups.

Upon nominations being called for the office of secretary, J. T. Sawyer, of Waverly, renominated B. W. Wellington, of Corning. Mr. Wellington declined on account of other duties requiring his entire attention.

Considerable discussion followed, Mr. Sawyer favoring the election of a secretary for a longer term than one year. President Dutcher concurred in this view, and also thought the secretary should be compensated for his services. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Wellington also favored the idea of compensation, the latter stating, however, that the matter of compensation was not considered by him in declining to be a candidate for re-election.

Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville, and J. C. Estelow, of Oxford, were named, but their names were afterwards withdrawn, they being unwilling to accept the office, and the selection of a candidate for secretary was referred to the council of administration.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: The convention will please be in order. I am requested to announce, by the council of administration, who were instructed yesterday to select a candidate for the office of secretary of this association, that they met this morning and unanimously agreed to present the name of Mr. T. Ellwood Carpenter, of Mount Kisco, and have also recommended that he be allowed a salary of \$1,000 a year, which is to cover all expenses of the office. Consequently, Mr. Carpenter tomorrow on the election of officers, will be voted for for the office of secretary.

We have with us here to-day a distinguished gentleman, who is known by reputation probably to all of you. He is to deliver us an address on the Pan-American Exposition. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition.

ADDRESS OF HON. W. I. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Attempting to talk to a body of bankers, upon this particular subject at least, recalls to my mind an interview I once had with a very small body of bankers, at which I endeavored to explain at some length and with such force as I could present the qualifications of a scheme that I desired to float, and I recall the answer; it comes to my mind particularly as being apt in connection with this subject. The President of the bank, to whom I was elaborating this subject, said that if my securities were half as good as my argument, there would be no difficulty. I feel in so far as this subject is concerned that has been set aside for me that the "security" is before all of you and I doubt whether any argument is necessary at all. I feel that in so far as the exposition is concerned it is certainly unnecessary for me to say anything whatever with regard to it. It is an accomplished fact. It is there. It is a thing which all of you can enjoy.

I recall, in connection possibly with the subject of the exposition and its relation to the interests represented by you gentlemen, the story told of a Dictator of Bolivia—Melgarejo. Melgarejo was a revolutionary soldier, and in the early period of the history of the Republic of Bolivia, he was at the head of a revolutionary body attempting to gain control of the Government. For some time war had been waged between this revolutionary leader and the Government with varying chances of success, and one day, in La Paz, very much to the surprise of everyone, Melgarejo appeared in the plaza of the city, mounted, in full uniform, with an *aide de camp*, mounted also, and rode up to the Government house unattended, with the exception of his *aide de camp*. Everyone was pretty joyous, because they believed and felt that he had come in to surrender and that peace was in sight. He went up the steps of the Government house, requested to see the President, was immediately ushered into the presence of the ruler of the country, and in the course of some five minutes, or less possibly, appeared on the plaza with evidences of the decapitation of the President, and proclaimed himself Dictator of Bolivia.

This was no ordinary man, and I am telling the story to illustrate possibly some of the possibilities that exist in finance. At that time the money of Bolivia was the common money current throughout all of the Spanish-American countries, the Spanish ounce being the basis and the silver being the Peruvian sol, all of it of the standard weight and standard fineness and good in any one of the Spanish colonies, or practically throughout the world. Melgarejo was considerable of a financier himself, and conceived the idea that it did not require any very elaborate amount of gray matter to float a currency that was stable and that was at par, so Melgarejo undertook to accomplish something in the way of finance which was at that time new. He prepared two coins of silver and by decreasing their weight and debasing their fineness he proposed to accomplish something in finance which would be creditable to him. These coins were minted or put in circulation at par. Very much to his surprise there were people who objected to taking them at par, and in that country they had certain methods for making effective legislation which are not common to our own countries and which have disappeared in all of those as well. After the merchants had declined for a number of days to take these new coins of Melgarejo's he called in four of them and asked them why. They told him that the reason was that they were not of standard weight and not of standard fineness and that they would not pass current in other countries and could not be used by them in exchange. He said to them that those coins had been minted by his order and direction and that they were to pass at par and be current in Bolivia, and he desired to know whether they proposed to take them. They said that they did not. The funerals of three of them were attended within a day or two, and the coins passed current thereafter. This was

but short-lived, however, because in a little while Melgarejo, very much to his surprise, found that all of his own debased coins were in Bolivia and all of the standard coins that had been current in the country went out in exchange. The coins from that time forward were known as "melgarejos." They were finally taken out of circulation in the Argentine Republic and in Chili, certainly within the last ten years, and are now curios in the financial world. This illustrates, as I said, an incident in the financial life of some of those countries.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE AND BANKING IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The underlying idea of this exposition was and is to bring about a better knowledge and a more intimate acquaintance with the peoples of the Americas, to extend and broaden their commerce and to make each of the peoples of the three Americas more thoroughly and more intimately acquainted with the products and resources of each country and more familiar with their peoples.

I believe that one of the chief reasons why the United States has not more commerce in Latin-America than it has is owing to our lack of familiarity with the Spanish language. Personally I have at least one hobby; I hope every person has one, because I like to feel that I am not lonesome. I believe that every boy in this country should have an opportunity in the public schools of the United States to-day, if he so desires, to acquire the rudiments of the Spanish language. That, I believe, is certainly truer to-day than it ever has been. To-day, south of the United States, there are 45,000,000 of people whose language is the Spanish tongue; the laws of all of these countries are written in the Spanish tongue; you cannot appear in court except by a Spanish document; you can have no business intercourse of any moment except by the use of that tongue; and it does seem to me that when we take into consideration the fact that we have within the past two or three years now acquired possessions in which that tongue is to-day and has been for centuries the dominant one, that it is no more than ordinary common business foresight that we should acquire that idiom and be able to express ourselves in it. This is certainly true of your own business and of commerce as a whole. I have had the pleasure and it has been a great satisfaction to me during some seven years' residence in one of the South American countries, to have given considerable attention to the banking interests there and to what was being done and how it was being done, and what I shall say of the one country can be said equally of a number of others. I want to speak just for a moment of banking in the Argentine Republic. There are fourteen banks in that country, the larger number being branches of foreign banking institutions, the largest one being the Bank of the River Plate. That bank has one million five hundred thousand pounds capital, of which nine hundred thousand pounds, as I now recall it, were paid in; it has eleven branches in Buenos Ayres alone; they had, when I left there two years ago, one hundred and sixteen employees in their branch there. They carry, in that one branch, an average of five millions of gold, a daily balance, and of sixty millions of paper money. As a foreign banking institution they are not obliged to render accounts to the national Government, as banks are that are organized under the national law; they are free to do their business as they may see fit; they report only to their home institution in London; and, to show you that there is no weeping nor gnashing of teeth when some young bride is given a few shares of the London and River Plate Bank stock as a wedding gift, let me say that that bank has paid, for the last fifteen years, to my knowledge, never less than twenty per cent. dividend and as high as twenty-seven per cent. We to-day haven't a bank in the City of Buenos Ayres nor in the Argentine Republic nor in all of South or Central America—not one single, solitary banking institution which can draw a draft upon the city of New York. Drafts are drawn on New York in almost all of those countries, but they are drawn upon the agents of the foreign banking institutions that are located in New York.

Now, it is utterly impossible for any great amount of satisfactory business to be done by Americans in those countries where your means for ascertaining the credit of concerns doing business there must be secured from foreign corporations. An English bank, a German bank or a French bank located abroad has its own methods and its own ideas as to what constitutes credit, and their ideas and their methods with regard to establishing the stability or the credit of a business house there are entirely different from those of you gentlemen here who are accustomed to banking in this country. An American institution, writing to one of those banks as to the credit or status of a concern there receives an answer written in Spanish from a concern that is not in touch with American methods of banking or is not in touch with American methods of credit, and, as a result, the whole tenor and course of that business is unsatisfactory. In addition to that, times come, as they did come while I was there at one time, to the humiliation of every man in this country, when you walk up to a banking institution with a letter of credit drawn upon as solvent an institution as there is in this country, simply drawn in United States dollars, and are politely told that they are buying no exchange on the United States for the present. That sort of an intimation, that inability on the part of our own people to take care of themselves abroad, is, to my mind, one of the

things which this exposition, or the idea which dominates this exposition, and which underlies it, can do much to overcome and bring about a change in reference to. I have never been able to understand, since I have given any investigation to this subject, why it is not entirely safe and entirely wise and certainly for the best interests of our own countries, to organize in this country a foreign banking corporation just as the London and River Plate Bank is organized in England, establish branches throughout South and Central America—modestly, quietly, safely and securely—and build up a business abroad just as the London and River Plate Bank and just as the London and Brazilian Bank, and as numbers of others of those foreign corporations are built up. I believe that this is entirely feasible, and I believe further that until that is done that our commerce and our business relations and our acquaintance with the peoples and with the commerce of the Americas to the south of us, I believe that it will always be more or less in exactly the condition it is now, and that is that the whole of the United States exports possibly to all of Latin-America, I suppose now, about one billion and a half per year. Those peoples are all looking toward us to find some outlet for their products: they are looking toward us to find new financial links and chains and connections, and it certainly is not their fault if they are not found; it is certainly ours.

I have talked, Mr. President, a great deal longer than I ever would have been able to be permitted to talk if I had been trying to borrow money of any of these gentlemen, and I know all of you are desirous to hear the distinguished Minister who is present here and who is known so warmly and with such kindness and such love by everyone in this country who has ever had the opportunity to meet him, and I only wish to say that in so far as the exposition is concerned, we are delighted to have you all here, and particularly the ladies, and I am especially glad to know that there are so many lady bankers in the State of New York as there are, and we extend to you a cordial welcome and every courtesy that it is possible for us to extend to any one of you. I thank you very much.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: We are complimented and honored by the presence to-day of a distinguished citizen of the Chinese Empire who will address you on "The Banking System of China." It is not necessary for me to present him to this company, for I think you all know him, especially the ladies—I know the most of them know him. Nevertheless, I take pleasure in presenting His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, who will now address you.

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF CHINA.—ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY WU TING FANG, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. President, Members of the New York State Bankers' Association, Ladies and Gentlemen—When I received the invitation of this association to address you here at your annual convention, I had some hesitation in accepting it, inasmuch as I knew that a body of representative men like bankers would hardly have time to listen to a discourse given by a layman not versed in the science of finance, or the intricacies of the banking problems which daily engage their attention, and with which they are thoroughly familiar. But when it was suggested that I should speak on the subject of the banking system of China, which is not much known in this country, and certainly not much known outside of China, I thought I might accept this invitation, because unfamiliarity with the subject might lend interest to it.

As the previous speaker has said, there are many ladies here. I am glad they are here, because I know the ladies in this country take part in all matters, public as well as domestic. They engage in all professions, literary or otherwise. Since my arrival in this city I have met a lady, who is a married woman; she has taken the pains to learn the law, and a short time ago she received a diploma, and she is now a full-fledged lawyer. Whether she practices or not I do not know, but it shows that the ladies in this country are very intellectual and engaged in all sorts of pursuits. I feel a little nervous in speaking before them, because they are not only intellectual but they are critical. I have to ask their indulgence when I make the few observations that I have prepared to-day.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CHINESE MONETARY SYSTEM.

As money forms the working basis of banking, let us first examine the monetary system of China and note its peculiarities in order to comprehend clearly the banking methods in that country.

Banking in this country, I understand, includes in its transactions not only money and credit instruments, but securities of all kinds. In China, bankers deal almost wholly with money and credit.

Our monetary system is not uniform throughout the Empire. The only money which has a recognized uniform value in every part of the realm is a coin called by foreigners in China,

"cash." It is made of copper alloyed with zinc or lead, about the size of the American silver twenty-five cent piece, but thinner and lighter in weight. It is perforated in the center with a square hole for the convenience of being strung together in suitable quantities for carrying. Each province has a mint the output of which, under the supervision of the provincial treasurer, is regulated according to the demand of the money market.



HIS EXCELLENCY WU TING-FANG.

The value and use of copper as a medium of exchange was long known to the Chinese. The origin of the "cash" is traced back to the twelfth century B. C., about the time of the founding of the Chow dynasty. In the collections of Chinese numismatists may be seen two curious coins of much more ancient origin. One is rectangular in shape, with a round hole at one end and a slit running from the center of the coin to the opposite end. The other has the shape of a curved sword and is called "sword-cash." The origin of the latter is traced to the twenty-third century B. C.

The first metallic coin is said to have been made in the reign of Hwang Ti, about twenty-seven centuries before the Christian era.

Silver acquired a monetary value and use in the Han dynasty, when Han Wu Ti, about the latter part of the second century B. C., made coins of silver alloyed with gold and tin. These coins were of three sizes, worth at the time 2,000 cash, 500 cash and 800 cash respectively. The largest coin bore a distinguishing dragon design, the intermediate one a horse and the smallest one a turtle. From that time on silver filled a place of more or less importance as a medium of exchange for large transactions and the cash for small ones.

The silver in general circulation is in the form of ingots or "shoes," so-called by foreigners from their imaginary resemblance to the shape of a Chinese woman's shoe. The ingots

are generally made in sizes varying from ten to fifty taels in weight. Ingots smaller than ten taels may be easily supplied by the use of bank notes and broken pieces of silver, and in these latter days by that also of silver dollars and subsidiary coins.

The value of gold as a medium of exchange was not overlooked by the ancient Chinese, for history mentions the use in the Chow dynasty (which flourished from the twelfth century to the third century B. C.) of gold made in square blocks of a catty in weight. In the subsequent dynasty, ingots of twenty taels in weight were used. Gold bullion now in use is usually in slabs or bars of ten taels in weight. Although gold in China partakes more of the character of a commodity than money in the ordinary sense of the term, it is an acceptable medium of exchange in any part of the Empire and bankers as well as goldsmiths often deal in it.

The tael is a weight equal to about one and one-third ounces avoirdupois. A tael of sycee or refined silver is regarded as the unit of our monetary system. Although the day laborer is paid and petty transactions are reckoned in "cash," the tael is the unit of account in banking and general commercial business. It is an imaginary unit, inasmuch as it is not coined; just as the rouble in Russia was at one time. The tael is not a standard uniform throughout the whole Empire, but it varies according to the locality and the kind of trade; so that in a single city oftentimes two or three standards are in use. The customs tael, in which all import and export duties are collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, is uniform throughout all the treaty ports. The Treasury tael is the standard fixed by the Board of Finance at Peking for the collection of taxes and all other kinds of revenue not under the control of the Maritime Customs Service, and is uniform, of course, in every part of the Empire. The multiplicity of the standards of account is necessarily an inconvenience to commerce, but a source of profit to the banking business.

The table of values of foreign coins and currencies contained in the Consular Reports published monthly by the State Department in Washington includes a list of valuations in United States money of fourteen kinds of taels. Of these the Shanghai tael, which is the least in value of the list, is quoted at 84.4 cents in United States gold, on October 1, 1890, and the Haikwan, or customs tael, the largest in value on the list, at 71.8 cents on the same date.

A brief notice of foreign coins in China might be of interest, inasmuch as all kinds of foreign coins find more or less currency there, and the circulation of the Mexican dollar is now firmly established at the several treaty ports. The early Spanish traders introduced into China the Spanish dollar, specimens of which are still in circulation in some districts in the interior, having filtered through the treaty ports, where they have been displaced by the Mexican dollar.

The American trade dollar at one time might be met with in some of the Southern ports, but it never obtained much currency and has now entirely disappeared from circulation.

The British Government at Hongkong has also minted a dollar with the evident purpose of supplying the demands of the Chinese foreign trade, and it is current in that colony and in the Southern ports.

An attempt was also made to introduce the Japanese dollar into China, but its circulation is limited to Shanghai and one or two other ports.

Within the past fifteen years the Chinese authorities in several of the provinces have established mints, fully equipped with improved plants procured from this country and Europe, for the coinage of silver and copper coins, the former being the silver dollar, equal in size and value to the Mexican dollar, together with subsidiary coins. Owing to the absence of protective legislation, the domestic coin has not yet superseded the foreign coins.

THE USE OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CHINA.

Paper currency obtained favor in greater or less degree at different times in Chinese history. The earliest use of it was made in the reign of the Emperor Han-Wu in the second century B. C. The material employed was deerskin, of the size of a foot square. After the invention of paper, that material was used instead. The issuance of paper currency was regularly and systematically conducted under Emperor Hsien Tsung of the Tang dynasty, in the early part of the ninth century A. D. The use of this form of money throughout early history was only intermittent. It seemed to have reached the culminating point of its ascendancy during the beginning of the Yuan or Mongol dynasty, when the aggregate value of all the issues during the Emperor Kublai's reign of thirty-four years was estimated to amount to a sum equivalent to over six hundred million dollars; which at that time represented far greater financial potency than the same amount would in these days, especially in this country whose financiers are accustomed to figure transactions in the millions and gigantic combinations of capital are represented mathematically by nine or even ten figures graphically arranged in a horizontal line.

The use of paper currency at the present day is not general, its issue and circulation being confined to certain localities, chiefly in Chihli and adjoining provinces in Northern China and some interior cities in Western China. The notes are issued not by the Government, but by local banks, and they represent mostly "cash," though frequently silver also. The value of the "cash" notes ranges from twenty-five cents up. Without governmental supervision or guarantee and issued by local private banks, the bank notes must necessarily be restricted as to amount of issue and radius of circulation. They, in fact, do not pass current beyond the limits of the town or city where they are issued. The reliability of these notes depends, of course, upon the financial standing of the bank issuing them. They command, however, public confidence to such a degree as to create and maintain a large circulation within the aforesaid prescribed limits. There is no law restricting the right to issue notes to any particular bank or class of banks, though invariably only cash-shops or local banks issue them. In the control which the banker's guild exercises over its members may be found a usually effectual check on an over-issue of notes by any individual bank. It happens sometimes, however, that at the general settlement of accounts at the end of the Chinese year, an injudicious banker comes to grief on this commercial sand-bar and is obliged therefore to suspend payment of his notes. Friends come to his rescue with loans, by which the notes presented for redemption are paid a certain per cent. of their face value. Failure to effect a settlement by some such arrangement would render the bank liable to prosecution before a court of justice in the same manner as for the recovery of any other kind of debts.

Since the opening of ports to foreign commerce, several European banks have been established in China with headquarters at Shanghai or Hongkong and branch houses in other ports. Some of these banks issue notes, partly in taels and partly in Mexican dollars, which find a large local circulation among natives as well as foreigners. In some of the southern ports where native banks do not issue paper currency, the foreign bank notes are rapidly gaining favor among the Chinese, and the circulation of Hongkong notes has even spread over to the adjacent districts on the mainland, where there are no foreign residents. Indeed, on account of their portability a premium is sometimes paid for them. This fact indicates the great confidence placed by the Chinese in the stability of foreign banks. It goes also to disprove the assertion that the Chinese are prejudiced against the introduction of foreign innovations. The Chinese are a practical people; they would not allow sentimentality to stand

in the way of progress and improvement, when they have been given an opportunity to ascertain the value and practicability of the adoption of the innovation.

THE CHINESE BANKING SYSTEM.

But to return to the subject. I have been endeavoring, in the foregoing part of my paper, to give you a general idea of the coinage and paper currency in use in China. Permit me now to tell you something of our banking system, which, according to the opinion of some competent foreign observers, is fairly complete, and has so far adequately served the mercantile needs of the Chinese.

There are, generally speaking, two classes of Chinese banking establishments, the local banks, or cash-shops, and the exchange banks. Cash-shops, so-called from the character of the business chiefly engaged in, do only a local business and supply a local want. They are as numerous in our cities as drug stores are in yours, and their patronage is circumscribed just as that of your drug stores is. The cash-shop is a natural outgrowth and an indispensable concomitant of the existing currency system. Wages of laborers, servants and the like being extremely low, and the daily necessities of life being correspondingly cheap, the copper cash enters very largely into the daily transactions of the people of every class, hence immense quantities of cash change hands every day. Those who have silver must buy cash for sundry uses. Shop-keepers who have received cash in payment for wares sold, convert their accumulated cash into silver by selling it to the cash-shops. Buying and selling cash is the principal business of the cash-shop and its chief source of profit. The rate of exchange between cash and silver is daily determined by the guild of cash-shops, which is guided, of course, by the law of supply and demand. Another source of income consists in loaning money to small traders and shop-keepers. Speculation in buying and selling cash is sometimes indulged in by cash-shops. When money beyond the amount of the capital stock is needed, it is obtainable by loans from the exchange banks. The issuance of cash-notes in vogue in some parts of China is another method of increasing the working capital. As the use of silver dollars is becoming general in many cities, the addition of this circulating medium brings an increase of business to the cash-shops. This cumbersome system of mixed coinage affords a means of livelihood to a large class of people, who naturally regard currency reform as being a menace to their interests.

The other large class of banking houses may be described as exchange banks, which are numerically weaker but financially far stronger and operate in a wider field than the local banks. They are conducted upon the general principles of banking. Their usual line of business comprises buying and selling drafts or bills of exchange on other cities of the Empire and issuing letters of credit for purposes of travel or business. The system of remittance by drafts compares favorably with that in vogue in America or Europe in respect to its completeness. They do not, as a rule, receive deposits from individuals, though some banks receive money on a fixed deposit and keep current or drawing accounts with individuals and mercantile houses. A small interest of four or five per cent. is allowed on fixed deposits by such banks as accept them. Financial business is sometimes done for the Government. As already referred to, they loan money to local banks or cash-shops and mercantile firms, which they do, not on collateral, but personal security. In such cases the signature of a third party as a surety is sometimes required, though quite as often only two parties figure in the transaction. Instances are not wanting of large loans made on verbal pledges without even the formality of a promissory note. I mention this to illustrate the peculiar practice among Chinese bankers and business men and not to dilate upon their high commercial honor, which has been generally and favorably spoken of by foreigners who have had actual experience with them. In this connection I may be permitted to quote the words uttered by a manager of one of the largest foreign banks outside of Europe and America, in a speech he delivered on the eve of his departure from China. He said:

"I know of no people in the world I would sooner trust than the Chinese merchant and banker. I may mention that for the last twenty-five years the bank has been doing a very large business with the Chinese at Shanghai, amounting, I should say, to hundreds of millions of taels, and we have never yet met with a defaulting Chinaman."

This class of banks do not issue notes, nor do they, as a rule, advance money on goods or shipments, as is customarily practiced by European and American bankers. This latter practice, I think, will in course of time be generally adopted, when its benefits to commerce become known and appreciated, its working fully understood, and proper facilities together with necessary safeguards for the protection of the lender against loss by fraud or accident are found to exist.

Exchange brokerage does not exist as a distinct branch of business. In fact, China can hardly be said to have any exchange brokers at all. When a firm desires to make a remittance by draft, it sends a clerk to several exchange banks to ascertain their respective quotations and then deals direct with the bank of its choice. As every line of trade has its own guild or

association, so the exchange banks have a guild, which exercises a general supervision and controlling influence over its members and safeguards their common interests. This guild has been erroneously compared to the clearing-house of your cities, but the practice of cancelling indebtedness between the various banks at or through the clearing-house, is, I think, not known to exist in any city in China.

The rate of interest charged by these banks on loans varies from nine per cent. to twelve per cent., according to the state of the money market, the term required and the commercial standing of the borrower. The most noted and numerous among this class of bankers are those of Shansi, a province of Northern China. Centuries of training and rigid discipline have turned out a class of sound and shrewd financiers, respected all over the Empire for their high integrity and ability.

There is a small class of licensed bankers, who do business principally with and for Government authorities; such as, for instance, the provincial treasurer, customs *tatals*, district magistrate and others. One of the sources of income of these banks is in assaying and refining silver and casting it into ingots, for which a small percentage is allowed for commission or seigniorage. These ingots bear the official stamp of the banker and the percentage of fineness. The weight is marked with ink only, as wear and tear in handling necessitate constant weighing and marking. All other banking establishments of whatever class are private concerns. Any person or a number of persons may establish a bank. To give you an idea of the abundance of banking houses in China, I may take, for instance, the cities of Peking and Tientsin. A recent investigation places the number of banks in Peking at nearly four hundred, and the number in Tientsin at about three hundred. These figures may seem large, but by far the majority of these banks are cash-shops with limited capital.

Besides professional banking, some inconsiderable business in exchange is done by commercial houses, which sell private drafts on their own branch houses in other cities. This is done to save themselves the expense of their own remittances through banks and sometimes as a favor or accommodation to friends, especially where no banking facilities exist at the place for the purpose.

Savings banks have yet no existence among the Chinese. The fact that the want has not been felt is due, in a great measure, to the general practice among them of forming mutual loan and savings associations, which afford a means of saving money as well as a way of obtaining loans when required. They are peculiar in China, and I am not aware that they are in vogue in any other country. These associations are composed of an agreed number of shares of a certain amount each, to be paid by all the shareholders to the association at stated periods in as many installments as there are shares. To illustrate the working of such an association, let us assume that it is composed of ten shares of \$100 each, to be paid up by ten equal monthly installments of \$10 each. The contributions from the ten shares therefore amount to \$100 each month. The head or chairman of the association, who organizes it and conducts its affairs from beginning to end, has the right or privilege of using the money collected on the first installment without bid. On a fixed day of the following month, when the members assemble, the chairman collects from each the amount due on his share for that month. The total amount of contributions (including the chairman's), which amount to \$100, is drawn for by each one of the nine members, and the member offering the highest interest in his bid is awarded the drawing. To insure perfect fairness the bids are submitted to the chairman in writing, simultaneously, and in the presence of the assembled members. The amount of the contributions for that month is then paid to the successful bidder by the chairman, after deducting therefrom the amount of his bid, which covers or represents the entire interest due on his loan for the balance of the term. This interest is then distributed by the chairman among the other shareholders, or, rather, deducted from their respective contributions, which amounts to the same thing. On the stated day of every month thereafter, the same process is gone through until the last drawing, when every other shareholder having had a drawing, the remaining one is entitled to receive his without bidding for it, each share being entitled to only one drawing. When every shareholder has been awarded a drawing and has practically received back all the different sums contributed by him, the term of the association expires by limitation. The chairman, in compensation for his labors in behalf of the association and the responsibility assumed by him for the good faith of the members and the punctuality of each payment by them, is exempted from paying any interest for the use of the money loaned to him at the outset of the association. As, according to the regulations, every shareholder is entitled to receive interest until he has drawn a loan, the first successful bidder, in this supposed case, pays interest on eight shares, the next one on seven shares, and so on until the last drawing, when no interest is paid because the amount received by the last shareholder is not a loan, but in reality a refund of the money he has been paying out every month. Thus the shareholder who has the last drawing receives the largest amount of interest.

It will be seen from the above description that these associations serve the double purpose of affording a convenient means of raising loans as well as of saving money. I hope that

the ladies who have heard me will initiate this custom, this system. It is very useful because by adopting this system you can—I do not suppose you ladies here need money, but you can save your money to a great extent. It is a very good thing for saving money instead of going to a Savings bank. I do not know whether there are any managers of Savings banks here. I do not propose to compete with them, but I would just throw out this as another means of saving money.

As stated above, all banking business is conducted by private bankers. There are no joint-stock banks incorporated or chartered under provincial or national laws, with the exception of the Imperial Bank of China, which was only recently established by special Imperial Edict. It is a Chinese organization, but conducted upon improved Western methods. Its head office is located at Shanghai in the handsome red-brick structure built by an American architect for the original owners, the defunct but once large American firm of Russell & Co. Branch offices and agencies have been established at other ports, and its business is reported to be on the increase.

FOREIGN BANKS IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The banking business of the foreign merchants and other foreign residents in China is almost entirely carried on by foreign banks. The British have several banks or banking agencies in China. The French, Germans and Russians have each a large bank. The Japanese, for a number of years, have had a banking agency in China, and, I understand, the establishment of a banking house with gigantic capitalization for business in China and elsewhere has been in contemplation for some time.

The principal offices of the foreign banks are located at Shanghai or Hongkong, with branch houses or agencies at the other treaty ports. Besides the business in foreign exchange which is almost entirely monopolized by them, and the usual lines of local and inter-port banking, these foreign banks, or rather, some of them, figure quite prominently in Chinese Government loans and in financing contracts for railway, mining and other plants and supplies. It is reported that one of these banks cleared a net profit of several millions of dollars in a single transaction a few years ago.

The American banker is conspicuous by his absence, which is all the more remarkable when the large share of China's foreign trade, enjoyed by Americans as compared with that participated in by other nations, is taken into consideration. The commerce between China and the United States in recent years has increased by leaps and bounds. Its astonishing increase has attracted the attention of your great European rivals and has opened their eyes to the growing importance of the United States as a factor to be reckoned with in the commerce of the world, especially in the Far East.

Although the volume of China's trade with the United States is of considerable magnitude, and China draws largely upon the United States for railway and other supplies, most of the business is transacted not with Americans directly, but through the agency of European or other merchants. At present Americans in China, in the conduct of their ordinary mercantile or contract business, are obliged to do their financiering through European banks.

One would think that in a great international trade center like Hongkong, where the merchants and other people of nearly all nationalities congregate, some Americans would have established themselves in business there, but according to the report of your late Consul-General Wildman for 1900, there was "not a single American firm" in that colony. This cannot be considered a satisfactory state of things from an American point of view, and is certainly not in keeping with the spirit of commercial enterprise which characterizes the American people. I hope that at your next annual convention you will be able to report not only the existence of some American mercantile houses in that colony but, through your influence and support, the establishment of an American bank also in China.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901,

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: The convention will please be in order. We have with us here to-day a gentleman who is a master in finance, and I take much pleasure in announcing that he will address you on the subject of "The Clearing-House"—an institution that has cleared over six hundred millions of dollars in one day. I take pleasure in presenting Mr. William Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing-House Association.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.—ADDRESS OF WILLIAM SHERER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is with some apprehension that I ask your attention at the closing hour of our convention to the important feature of bank work called a

clearing-house, and its methods. The feeling of apprehension is caused by the knowledge that many are so well informed on the subject that to them it is a twice-told tale. We have all been instructed and edified by the remarks of the gentlemen yesterday—Director-General Buchanan and Minister Wu, and we have been astonished and delighted at the wonderful display of industry, science and art shown at the Pan-American Exposition, and let us give all honor to the business sagacity and public spirit of the citizens of Buffalo, by whose enterprise this unequalled exposition was brought about.

The bankers of New York are adepts at combining business with pleasure. We have brought it to a fine point, because we came here to show our interest in the prosperity of the country, and at the same time we acknowledge the advantage of being in touch with each other, at least annually, so that possibly we may not be "touched" by those not of the guild. It is also to our interest to see what new schemes may be presented by which we may continue to pay large interest on daily balances notwithstanding the loaning rates for money, and incidentally take far-away collections at par and pay the charges thereon and for a time at least ignore such mundane things as dividends, expenses and taxes.

But I must beg pardon for wandering from the subject, the New York Clearing-House and its use to banks and the general business of the country.

METHODS OF MAKING CLEARING-HOUSE SETTLEMENTS.

I shall give you briefly a description of the detail work at the clearing-house on each business day of the year. The building is built especially for the purpose of a clearing-house, the upper floor of the building set aside for the exchange room; the building is about as deep as this room, the exchange room, and along the room are placed four parallel lines of desks; there are sixty-eight desks altogether; at the present time the membership of the clearing-house is sixty-four; at each desk sits a clerk, representing his bank; he is called the settling clerk; in front of him stands a clerk, generally called the messenger, who carries with him the exchanges from his bank; each bank is required to be on hand at ten o'clock precisely. As I said, stationed at each desk is a representative of the bank to whom that task is assigned. In the packages or boxes that the messengers carry are the exchanges, and really the clearing-house system of settlement of exchanges is to have a central place where each bank may bring its exchanges against every other bank and where they may receive the resultant balances instead of going all over the city of New York and Brooklyn and Jersey City to make these exchanges.

At precisely ten o'clock the signal is given and each clerk, delivery clerk or messenger, passes to the bank next to him, and delivers the package of exchanges he has against that bank. He is followed by the next one in turn. These banks are numbered consecutively, from No. 1 up, and No. 1 drops his package on the desk of No. 95, the last bank; No. 2 drops his package on No. 1's desk, receiving at the same time a receipt on the margin of a sheet he carries with him. These packages, as fast as they are received by the settling clerks, are listed on sheets before them. In just ten minutes this exchange is made. Over four thousand nine hundred packages have been distributed and receipted for and within ten minutes more a list has been made of those packages that these clerks receive. The delivery clerks or messengers carry away these packages at once when the exchange is completed. They are not examined at the clearing-house. As it is estimated that some two hundred and forty thousand checks sometimes pass through the clearing-house in one day, the examination of them would be a physical impossibility. The next step is for this settling clerk, who remains, to send us a memorandum of the amount that he has against him; the amount that he brought we have already credited his bank with. No. 1, we will say, brings twenty millions and some hundred thousand; they have received that credit on the balance-sheet or proof-sheet. The amount that they carry away with them is charged to them. The resultant balance, of course, is either debit or credit, and if a debit balance it must be paid before half-past one. The credit balances are paid after that hour. No credit balances are paid until all the debit balances have been paid to us.

Banks do not keep accounts with each other. The clearing-house is the one place where they settle. They are either debit or credit at the clearing-house. As there are now sixty-four members of the New York Clearing-House Association and seventy-eight non-members, they would have to make all these individual settlements were it not for the fact that they settle at the clearing-house. These balances are required to be paid in legal-tender notes, United States gold certificates or clearing-house gold certificates. We do not receive Cashier's checks or evidence of debt in payment of these balances. The settlement must be positive each day in money that is good anywhere. Of course, the clearing-house gold certificate is really in the nature of a warehouse receipt. It represents gold on deposit in the vaults of the clearing-house, belonging to depositors; that is, the banks of the association. The amount varies according to the uses required for gold coin—shipment abroad or for domestic purposes. It has been as high as one hundred and eighty-six millions in the vaults down to, at the

present time, about ninety millions. Outstanding against that gold are the certificates spoken of, payable to the order of the depositing bank, and by that bank made payable to the order of any bank member of the clearing-house association. If lost they would be valueless in the hands of any finder except the bank to which they belong—making the handling of the enormous sums that we have for balances comparatively safe. Of course, at the present time, the United States Government issues gold certificates on deposits of gold: those are payable to bearer, and the use of them is attendant of course with more or less risk, as their loss might be a total loss. The law permits the National banks and the State banks to hold their reserve if they want to in the certificates of the clearing-house, so that we have not a circulating medium that is not being taxed or in defiance of the law.

FAILURE OF BANKS TO PAY DEBTOR BALANCES.

The course pursued by the Manager in the event of failure on the part of any member to appear at the proper hour to pay the balance against it differs somewhat from that pursued in many other associations. Section 18 of the constitution provides that in such an emergency the "several banks exchanging at the clearing-house with the defaulting bank shall immediately furnish the Manager the amount of that balance in proportion to their respective balances against that bank resulting from the exchanges of the day, and the Manager shall make a requisition accordingly, so that the general settlement may be accomplished with as little delay as possible. The respective amounts so furnished the clearing-house on account of the defaulting bank will, of course, constitute claims on the part of the several responding banks against that bank."

Thus it will be observed that they shall "immediately furnish the Manager the amount of that balance in proportion to their respective balances" against the defaulting bank. It would be manifestly unfair to charge a bank anything for the failure of the bank if they had no hand in bringing about that failure, if they had no claims against the failed bank. Those who are creditors of the failed bank are the ones who must settle ultimately in court or with the Receiver. Most clearing-houses in a similar exigency require that a defaulting member shall deliver to the Manager all the checks received through the clearing-house on the day of default, and that the latter shall return the same to the members clearing them. Similarly, all the members receiving checks from the defaulting member on that day are required to surrender the same to said defaulting member, after which the clearing of the day is readjusted and a new settlement made, the same as if no items had been sent through, by or on the defaulting member. In other words, they are for the time being taken away. There have been cases, however, where the insolvency of a bank was known before clearing hour, whereupon the clearing-house committee has declined to allow it to clear.

The association is in no way responsible for the balances, except in so far as they are actually paid into the hands of the Manager, and then its responsibility is strictly limited to the faithful distribution by him among the creditor banks of the amounts which he has received. Should any losses occur while the balances are in his custody, the associated banks must bear the same in proportion to the other expenses. Any error in the exchanges and claim arising from the return of checks, or from any other cause, are adjusted directly between the banks concerned.

The association is free from responsibility for the contents of sealed packages or bags received at the clearing-house, and all reclamations for errors or deficiencies in the contents of said sealed bags or packages must be made by one o'clock on the following day by the receiving bank directly against the bank whose mark the sealed bag or package bears. "All checks, drafts, notes, or other items in the exchanges returned as not good or misent, must be returned the same day directly to the bank from which they were received, and the said bank must immediately refund to the bank returning the same the amount which it had received through the clearing-house for the said checks, drafts, notes or other items so returned to it in specie or legal-tender notes." Were it not so bogus checks, by those who are inclined to do wrong, might be passed through the exchanges and for the time being a bank brought very heavily in debt to the clearing-house, but by the requirements of the constitution this bad check may be immediately returned to the bank by whom it was sent and they, according to the constitution of the clearing-house, must make good that bad check or missing check at once in legal-tender money." But checks, drafts, notes or other items to be returned for informality of indorsement, which sometimes happens, may, after being certified by the bank returning it, be returned through the exchanges the following morning, not exceeding five thousand dollars in amount to any one bank.

In 1884, caused by the failure of the Marine Bank, the constitution of the clearing-house was altered to this extent: providing that in case of the refusal or inability of any bank to refund promptly to the bank presenting items not good, the bank holding them may report the amount of the same to the Manager, whose duty it shall be, with the approval of the clearing-house committee, to take from the settling sheet of both banks the amount of such

items and readjust the clearing-house statement and declare the correct balance, in conformity with the change so made, provided such report be given to the Manager before one o'clock of the same day.

You will thus see, those of you who have followed clearing-house work, that it is hardly possible, if a clearing-house Manager and his assistants are properly attending to business, for one bank to ruin another, because in any such event as this, the whole transaction is taken from both sides as though it had never occurred.

Thus we see that the purpose for which the New York Clearing-House was established was to afford a central and convenient place where each bank member of the association could send all items held by it against every other member for exchange for items held by every other member against it, and to that center pay all resultant debit balances and from it receive all credit balances.

The successful carrying out of this plan did away with the labor and expense attendant upon the presentation of items at the counters of the several banks as well as the great risk of loss in handling the large sums of money if payment was demanded at time of presentation.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE WORK OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

When the clearing-house was deemed a necessity in 1854, the exchanges, or items, amounted to \$5,750,455,987.06, or a daily average of \$19,104,504.94. The total cash balances were \$297,411,498.69, or a daily average of \$988,078.06. If conditions were such at that time as to require a clearing-house, what could we do to-day without it, when we consider the enormous transactions? In 1899 they were \$57,368,230,771.33, a daily average of \$189,961,029.04, and resultant balances were \$3,086,971,370.53, or a daily average of \$10,218,448.24. That was a sum of actual cash passing through the clearing-house each day for 1899, over ten millions of dollars.

The year 1901 will exceed all others in the volume of exchanges, as it has exceeded all previous years in general business. Our fiscal year is from October to October. So far as the figures show to June 1, 1901, exchanges are \$54,101,276,786.58, with balances \$2,289,867,821.40. The fractional part of June already carries the amount above 1899. You have no doubt noticed that on several occasions within the last six months the exchanges have exceeded \$500,000,000, the largest being \$598,000,000, on May 10, 1901, when incidentally I learned that there was some trouble in Wall Street.

The transactions at the clearing-house since the date of its commencement (1854)—now, if any of you have forgotten the sum in enumeration you did a good many years ago, just listen—have been \$1,233,388,007,071.54. It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of such a sum. This is more than sufficient to run the whole machinery of the Government for two thousand years, and it is more than one hundred and thirty-five times as much as all the gold and silver money in the world. If put up in eight-ounce bags in the form of silver dollars it would require more than ten million two hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three cubic yards of space for storage; and to count it all in a single year, it would take more than twelve thousand men, counting at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five dollars a minute, day and night, without intermission.

These figures distance the transactions of all the other clearing-houses of the United States combined, whether we consider the sum total of the exchanges since the inauguration of our clearing system or the current transactions. And, incidentally, last year our exchanges were two hundred and forty millions more than the clearings of the London clearing-house.

The largest transactions for any one day since the organization of the clearing-house took place on May 10, 1901, when they reached the prodigious sum of \$622,410,525.56. That, of course, includes the exchanges and the balances. The smallest transactions for any one day was October 30, 1857, amounting to \$8,357,394.82. By the way, we had trouble then—if any here are old enough to remember when the Ohio Life and Trust Insurance Company failed, and like a row of bricks, everything went down. Can't do that to-day. The largest balances resulting from any one day's exchanges was on March 5, 1901, amounting to \$24,170,338.08. The smallest balance on record was on October 30, 1857, amounting to \$489,720.32. The greatest amount of exchanges brought to the clearing-house by any one bank was on May 10, 1901, amounting to \$74,564,165.12. The greatest amount taken away by any one bank was on May 10, 1901, amounting to \$70,032,819.72. The largest balance ever paid by the clearing-house to any one bank was on March 15, 1901, amounting to \$16,471,867.39. What would they have thought of that in 1864—more than sixteen millions daily balance going to one bank. Now, see this: the smallest balance ever paid by the clearing-house to any one bank was on December 16, 1878, amounting to ten cents. The smallest balance paid to the clearing-house by any one bank was on September 22, 1882, amounting to one cent. That is an object lesson, one of the economic uses of the clearing-house. Sometimes the resultant balances between the large amounts brought for the credit of the bank and the amount taken away to its debit come so close together that it is frequently less than a hundred dollars. It clears the busi-

ness of twenty or thirty millions. That is, the amount brought and the amount taken away, will amount to between twenty and thirty millions, yet the use of less than a hundred dollars in cash clears the transaction, showing the economy of the system.

An interesting fact is shown in the small percentage of cash balances to exchanges. The average being for forty-seven years of the existence of the clearing-house only $4\frac{1}{4}$ per 100. That is, \$4.78 transacts a hundred dollars' worth of business, because our credit is well established. Without that credit I do not know that we could do any business appreciable at all. Of course, there is much business done that is not paid for in checks, and does not show in the exchanges, but the vast volume shown gives us the fact that more than ninety-five per cent. of the business of the country is done through bank credits—a fact mentioned yesterday by our honored president.

While the founders of the New York Clearing-House performed a useful work in providing a central office for the exchange of checks and settlement of balances, yet the development of the system has led to a higher use.

The men who organized the clearing-house system for bank work in 1854 builded wisely. They not only guarded against the danger of loss by robbery or accident during the conveyance of vouchers and money through the streets, reduced the time and cost of daily transactions, rendering it possible to finish up on the same day the business of that day, even in the large territory of Greater New York, but an important if not greater result has followed their creation and adoption of the system. The clearing-house, as one writer puts it, has become the "conservator of sound banking."

SUPERVISORY POWERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The requirement of weekly statements from member and non-member banks gives all business interests an opportunity to judge of each bank's condition. The clearing-house committee, the executive committee of the association, composed of men of large experience and of ability as bankers equal to any in the world, keep informed as to the affairs of the banks through the weekly statements and the records of their daily transactions at the clearing-house, and are thus enabled to judge whether a bank is being managed in a way detrimental to the safety of the banking and business interests.

This committee has power to examine any bank or trust company making exchanges at the clearing-house and to suspend any institution from its privileges, if, in the judgment of the committee, that be the proper step to take. The clearing-house committee has never been known, in the history of the institution, to transcend its powers or to take unwise or arbitrary action in carrying out its rules, nor have they ever shrunk from the vigorous and prompt performance of their duty when the occasion demanded. These occasions are happily very few of late years and are growing less.

INFLUENCE OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION IN SUSTAINING CREDIT.

The history of the work done by the clearing-house association in times of financial trouble, panics and threatened panics, is well known, and I will not take your time in giving a detailed description of the steps taken. On eight occasions since 1860, to prevent disaster to the business of the country, the banks were enabled, by reason of their close association in the clearing-house, to act as one bank, and, standing together, presented such a bulwark of credit and resources that confidence was at once restored and the storm ceased.

The total amount of clearing-house loan certificates issued since 1860—these were issued in times of panic—is \$168,774,000; all were redeemed within six months of the time that they were issued, without loss to the association—proving that they can stand together in time of need, one for all and all for one, and help the country.

The confidence and trust reposed in the judgment and action of the New York Clearing-House Association during all the years of its existence, by the banks and business men of the United States, as well as the encomiums passed upon it by the bankers of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, prove that it is a great and useful agency in the business world.

The New York State Bankers' Association should be proud of the record of the Clearing-House Association, as its actions have been the expression of the best and soundest judgment of the banking interests not only in the city of New York but throughout the entire State.

As the motto of our State is "Excelsior," so should we strive to uphold and maintain in the field of banking that condition of confidence and mutual trust, begat by fair and honorable actions, which has given the clearing-house its well-deserved fame, and has also given the bankers of the State of New York the right to place on their banner the proud motto "Excelsior."

Gentlemen of the convention, I am aware that much remains unsaid that might have been said about the clearing-house and its great uses as a conservator of sound banking and a directing agency in the work of maintaining a high standard of credit among the banking

institutions of the State and country, and I regret that the duty of saying it was not entrusted to some one abler than myself.

But one word more and I have done. I have spent forty-six years of my life with the banks of New York city, and I am proud to have the privilege of standing in this presence and saying that to testify to their enterprise in helping to develop the resources of our country, to aid all legitimate and wise business enterprise, to their patriotism when the national or State credit is threatened, and to their integrity and fairness in all business transactions, is an honor of which I am proud indeed.

PRESIDENT DUTCHER: I want to congratulate you myself, Mr. Sherer, not only for myself personally, but on behalf of the convention, for your very able paper.

We are favored by having with us to day Senor Doctor Don Francesco Altschul, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works of the Government of Honduras and Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition. He will address you upon the subject: "How can American Banks Help American Trade Relations with Central America." I take pleasure in presenting to you Dr. Altschul.

ADDRESS OF SENOR DOCTOR DON FRANCESCO ALTSCHUL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND PUBLIC WORKS, OF HONDURAS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Very seldom have I, in addressing the public, felt as much the want of interesting my audience as to-day, because if I would be happy enough to impress you, gentlemen, with what I will say, the trade relations of this country with Latin America might enter into a new channel to the benefit of all concerned in that trade.

The subject I have selected for my address is: How Can American Banks Help American Trade Relations with Latin America?

To interpret this theme, I will answer one by one the following questions:

1st. Why must American banking facilities be established in Latin America?

2d. How will these banking facilities help your merchant to increase his trade relations with Central and South America?

3d. Would it be profitable to establish banking facilities in those countries?

4th. What are the difficulties banking institutions will find in Latin America?

5th. In which way should banking facilities be established in the countries mentioned?

Commencing with the question, Why American banking facilities must be established in Latin America, I want to call your attention to the fact that inasmuch as banks could not exist without commerce, commerce of to-day cannot live without banks, just as a nation cannot be thought of without its government, nor a government without its people. This fact not only refers to your commerce at home, if not also and even more so to your trade relations abroad, because as much as a nation does not like to be ruled by the government of some other country, your merchant wants in a foreign land the banking facilities of his own country and not those of Europe. The reasons are very easily understood, when you remember that a very different idea of what credit should be exists in the United States from that of Europe; besides a business man believes—and believes so rightly—that his interests would be more looked after by a banker of his own country than by foreign houses. And, finally, he knows that it is more expensive for him and takes more time to transact his affairs through European banking firms, than through those of his country; therefore, American banking facilities for the trade of this country are needed in all of the Latin countries of this hemisphere.

HOW AMERICAN BANKS WOULD HELP AMERICAN TRADE.

How would these banking facilities help your merchant to increase his trade relations with Central and South America?

1st. As an exporter, your merchant will be able to compete with Europe by giving better credit facilities to our merchants than those of to-day. As I explained briefly a few days ago to the merchants of this city, it is absolutely impossible for the United States to obtain the commercial supremacy of Latin America, without giving at least six months' credit to our merchants. If you take into consideration that on account of distances and lack of communication, it takes many months to receive merchandise bought in your country, and that the rate of interest is generally very high in Central and South America, you will understand that our merchant is not willing to buy for cash, or on thirty days' time. There is no reason why our people should not have long credit, and Europe believes so—and rightly—because the percentage of failures of commercial houses in our countries is far smaller than that of your country.

Perhaps this condition can be accounted for to some extent by the fact that bankrupt

laws there are very severe. For example: In Honduras a merchant who has failed is found culpable, if his private or home expenses have been excessive and not in proportion to his income; if he has lost by gambling or betting; if in the last six months before the failure he has sold goods bought on credit for less than cost, etc., etc. Further, any amount paid inside of the last fifteen days before the declaration of bankruptcy has to be returned and is included in the assets; and the following transactions, if they occur inside of thirty days before the failure, are declared criminal: Donation of property; private property transferred as dowry for daughters, and paying of debts not due at the time of bankruptcy being also considered a fraudulent action; the donation of any property between the last inventory and the failure, if said inventory has shown larger liabilities than assets. A merchant whose failure has been declared fraudulent can never be rehabilitated, and even if his innocence of having failed has been established, to start in business again he must have fulfilled absolutely the conditions approved by the assembly of his creditors, or he must have settled in full all those obligations which have been recognized by the court of bankruptcy.

Besides there exists always a good guarantee for the creditor in the fact that our merchant must possess capital to carry on his business, for the reason that he has to pay in advance the custom-house and freight charges of the country, which very often amount to more than the first cost of the goods.

If banking facilities will be of help to your export trade they will be still more beneficial to your importers. Europe controls to-day in many Latin American countries the products of those countries because European banks are established there. The producers in Latin America do not want generally their money after the products have been sold in foreign markets, not even at the time when they are shipping their products abroad, but before their crop has been gathered, as most of the value of their products is needed to pay the labor and expenses of gathering, preparing and transporting the said crop. As the rates of interest are mostly very high in our countries, our planter only unwillingly secures the necessary money for the said purpose by loan, and rather sells in advance his yearly crop to a merchant at a given price. The merchant, of course, will get at a reasonable interest the money needed from the banks, and in that way the products will be exported to the country to which the bank, or merchant who has advanced the money, belongs.

This class of business is a very safe one, because the planter will give a first mortgage on his property as guarantee, and if, by unforeseen circumstances, the crop of said year should not pay back the whole amount of money advanced, the next year's production would be an additional guarantee for the rest of the amount due, with interest and profits thereon. Not even the chance of fluctuation of the markets has to be taken, because very often these contracts are drawn up in such a way that the final settlement is made only after the product has been sold in the foreign market, the difference of exchange and price of the market being thereby at the risk of the planter and not of the buyer.

PROFITS ON BANKING CAPITAL IN LATIN AMERICA.

I want now to answer the question, "If establishing banking facilities in Latin America is profitable?" If you take into consideration that the discount of two per cent. per month is most ordinary in many countries of Central and South America, that as a favor money is loaned on property at one and one-half per cent. monthly, the guarantee being a first mortgage of not over half the value of such property, you will understand that money-lending certainly is very profitable, and that a bank which will advance money, we will say at ten per cent. a year, would be a blessing to many of our countries.

The buying and selling of checks and bills of exchange is equally profitable, because the difference of rates in buying or selling is hardly ever less than five per cent., but the greatest results which banks will have will be on their principal business: cashing the accounts of foreign merchants and buying products on behalf of their customers or on their own behalf. In these transactions not only the profit is made by the transmission of funds and by handling the amounts cashed or paid, but also a heavy commission is paid to the banks for such services.

In establishing banking facilities in the South, you will find, of course, obstacles and difficulties, but there exists no business without them. The greatest difficulty may seem to you to be the uncertainty of rates of exchange in many of our countries, and you are right to think so, because sometimes a change of many points in one day has occurred in a Latin-American country, and occasionally rates of exchange have gone up in such a way that the currency of that country seems to be absolutely worthless. Let us investigate the cause of these phenomena and then we will see if a remedy is possible.

The first and principal reason is that many of our countries depend altogether, or at least principally, upon one industry. To show the results of such a procedure, I will take for demonstration one of the principal products of tropical America—coffee. There has been a time when coffee was sold in foreign markets at such fabulous prices that the owner of a

plantation would make on his property every year a small fortune. Then everybody commenced to start in planting coffee, and as they believed that the price of this product would be the same for many years to come, no fear was felt in taking money at an enormous interest. All other industries were more or less neglected and coffee became the chief article of export of that country. Years past and coffee was always sold at a high or well-paying price. The planter became accustomed to this state of affairs, erected for himself a gorgeous home, spent more money in luxury than he ever dreamed of and acquired new and expensive tastes generally. Money, to quote the vulgar phrase, was "to be found on the streets." The merchants did a very lively business and therefore increased their stocks enormously: exchange was easy because the country, on account of the high price of its principal article of export, had in its favor a large difference between exports and imports. Everything looked prosperous and it seemed that the country was progressing rapidly; then the crash came, the price of coffee had fallen. The planter hardly made his expenses; business was dull. The exports were only a third of what they had been before; exchange was extremely difficult to get, and if then there was a lack of currency in the country, or if the banks had given credit too freely, or issued more paper money than was advisable, the rates of exchange would go up day by day. The men who had metallic currency kept it out of circulation and the country seemed to be ruined and perhaps was so, simply because the whole commerce of that country depended upon one single article of export.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to state that the people of my country have not made this mistake and for that reason exchange in Honduras in the last few years has been lower than in any other Central American Republic and hardly has changed ten points during the last two years.

Now, this obstacle can be overcome just by establishing bank facilities. If our people generally go in for a certain product, it is for the reason that at the time that certain business can be carried on profitably, even by paying a heavy interest on the money invested; but if they would be able to find money at reasonable rates, then they would develop and could make profitable also other industries and in this way exchange would become steady.

Another cause for the uncertainty of exchange in some countries has been the want of establishing a gold standard. As our republics commonly are not gold-producing to a great extent, as the exports are generally not higher than the imports, and as there even sometimes will be a lack of sufficient metallic currency, experimenting with gold has been fatal to many a country. Gold coin did not exist there and paper currency of gold value had, therefore, to be issued, although hardly a gold reserve was on hand; to keep out silver one day the importation of said metal would not be allowed, and perhaps a few days later, for the lack of the necessary amount of currency, the exportation of money had to be prohibited, opening, in that way, the doors to speculation and enabling money-dealers to fix the value of the country's currency at whatever price they liked. Now, those errors, I trust, will not again be made in the future. With few exceptions we always ought to be silver countries, because the development of the resources of our republics depends greatly on it. As long as the producer gets gold for his products and can pay his labor in silver, there is always profit in producing.

Speculating, of course, has also had its effects on the rates of exchange, like years ago, for example, in the Argentine Republic; but then the people of the country should not be blamed, if not the banking institutions which made reckless speculation possible.

FIELD NOW LARGELY OCCUPIED BY EUROPEAN BANKS.

Another difficulty in establishing banking facilities in Central and South America you will find in the fact that the field is already, to a great extent, occupied by European capital, many existing banks possessing special favorable concessions. Of course, I feel satisfied that when you go for our markets you will know how to work them and you will not be afraid of competition; but still, I would advise you, at least at the beginning, not to establish banks there of your own, if not to create here in your country a great banking association, with agencies in every commercial center of South and Central America. My reasons for advising you to take this course are the following:

First, you might, as said before, encounter banks which have special favorable concessions, which could perhaps not be obtained by you on an equal basis; then you would have to secure a special charter for nearly every country and perhaps even special regulations and by-laws would be necessary, because banking laws in one country are often different from those of another, and if no banking laws exist in a country, a special concession would have to be obtained, which might establish conditions and obligations not in accordance with your business views and with the basis of the original charter under which the banking association was incorporated. And at least it will not be necessary to establish incorporated banks to be able to carry on your business, as you will not need the right of issuing bank notes. Under the commercial laws of most every country on this hemisphere private banking business

needs no special permit or concession, and therefore you will find no difficulty in establishing your agencies; by doing so you have in your favor that your actions would be more independent generally and that no limit is put to the maximum of interest you might charge, as probably would be stipulated in a concession. The banking association, of course, would have to carry on their business in conformity with the laws of our countries, which are generally very liberal. In Honduras, for example, our constitution and civil laws give to foreigners the same right which the laws concede to the people of the country, and besides, although there exists a legal interest for a case where rate of interest has not been specially mentioned, still our laws do not put any limit to the gain a capitalist should have, nor to the maximum of interest on money, because we believe that there is no reason why a capitalist should only receive on his capital in money, a given amount, for example five or six per cent., when there is no limit to the gains of the capital invested in machinery, factories or territorial property, neither why capital should not have the same freedom of establishing its profits as well as a farmer or merchant.

The agencies of such a bank association could be established in two ways: One would be to accept as agents already existing banks and in that case you would have in your favor the knowledge acquired by the banks and certain favorable concessions, which they may hold; by doing so, however, it would be necessary, perhaps, to buy a controlling interest in such a bank, which generally is possible, as a large amount of shares are in the possession of native stockholders, but at least special pains should be taken to be absolutely sure that the bank in question is not under previous obligation to another institution, which may compete with you in the same market, and that they will carry on their affairs on your business basis. The other way and the cheaper and safer one, undoubtedly, would be to establish special agencies, always being careful in the selection of the principals who will conduct the business of these branches, because they ought to be men who possess business capacity, familiarity with the business principles of your country, absolute knowledge of laws, conditions and men of the country they will live in, firmness of character and diplomatic ability, as a lack of any of these qualities would mean a failure.

Now, if such a banking association could ever be formed in your country, my opinion would be that before incorporating, the commercial and civil laws of the different countries should be studied carefully, so that the charter of said institution will be in conformity with those laws.

The future of such a banking association would undoubtedly be gigantic and through it, to a great extent, the commercial supremacy of your country on this hemisphere would be obtained. I even foresee the possibility to establish through this same banking association in the future, a unit of money, a trade dollar which will be a real trade dollar in the full sense of the word.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will try to satisfy you on a question which is of the greatest importance to capital—the guarantee of property in our countries. Generally American capitalists are afraid to invest money in our countries, believing that we have no stable governments and that revolutions do not respect property. Although I am sorry to say that still in some Latin-American republics revolutions will happen, even if they are to-day far less common than in former times and generally of less importance than strikes and riots in your country, I might truthfully declare that commonly property of the natives, and always property of foreigners, is respected, even by revolutionists, and that at such a time the foreigner is in a far advanced position compared with the native of the country, because he can carry on his business at that time without any fear or obstacle, when it is perhaps not possible for the merchant of the country to do so; besides, the more foreign capital will be invested in our countries the more prosperous they will become, and being prosperous, a revolution is nearly an impossibility.

MR. GRISWOLD: Mr. President, I take pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the last speaker, Minister Don Francesco Altschul, also to Mr. William Sherer, and I would like to include in that motion His Excellency Wu Ting-fang and the Hon. William I. Buchanan, who spoke to us yesterday. The remarks of these gentlemen have been evidently prepared with great care, they have been able and instructive and of practical benefit to us all, and, in addition to that, an honor to this association; and on behalf of the New York State Bankers' Association I move a vote of thanks to these gentlemen. (Carried unanimously by a rising vote.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next in order is, "Reports of Committees." I would call upon Mr. Adsit, chairman of the taxation committee, to present his report.

REPORT OF CHARLES ADSIT, CHAIRMAN OF THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the taxation committee, I respectfully present the following report:

You all probably remember the law proposed last year by your committee, which aimed to tax the banks and trust companies of this State at a uniform rate. This plan was adopted by the legislative joint tax committee, who fixed the rate at one per cent. and made our measure the first part of their mortgage tax bill. The combination seemed to float well till near the close of the session of 1900, when a little addition to the tail proved too heavy for our kite and it all went to smash together.

Your committee decided to try again last winter on similar lines, although the politicians did not give us much encouragement. The Governor was furnished with our tables and statistics in December, when he was preparing his message, and when it was published in January we thought at first that he intended to adopt our plan bodily, but when we came to the exemptions, etc., we found that he really advised the addition of one per cent. to our already heavy burdens, excepting only the small amount raised for support of the State, which was almost nothing. We called upon him and protested most vigorously, but received no comfort nor satisfaction, and Senator Krum soon presented a bank tax bill, as above outlined, as one of the remarkable series which astonished our people last winter.

Governor Odell's plan was to relieve real estate entirely from taxation for State purposes by passing separate bills for the taxation of trust companies, Savings banks, insurance companies, private bankers, corporations and mortgages. Several of these became laws and others were abandoned, but the original Krum bank tax bill was allowed to sleep in committee until all the other new tax bills were disposed of. In the mean time the work of your committee never ceased and Mr. Eastman, who went to Albany January 15, kept in close touch with all movements of the legislators and drew bank tax bills by wholesale to fit the many changes of plans as they developed, in order to be ready to act promptly when our time arrived. After it became evident that there would not be sufficient new direct taxes to exempt real estate entirely from the State tax, it was finally agreed to drop back to our original plan and ask to have the banks taxed as provided in the mortgage tax bill of last year—that was, one per cent. on capital, surplus and undivided profits, after deducting the assessed value of the real estate, which was to be taxed locally at the usual rates. This to be in lieu of all other State and local taxes, and no swearing off by stockholders to be allowed. We pressed this because in all the hearings at Albany and in all the discussions in the papers last year not a word of protest or objection had been raised against our part of the mortgage tax bill, and because this plan of bank taxation had been formally approved by resolution of the State Grange at the annual convention.

Our bill drawn on this basis met the approval of the taxation committees, except that they would not allow the deduction of the real estate from the one per cent. tax, because the trust company bill, already passed and signed, did not permit the deduction of real estate, and it was considered by them unfair to give the banks any advantage in that way.

When we reached this point our hopes were high, although it was then about the first of April and pretty late in the session, but we received a sudden chill when we learned that the Governor, misled by the very high taxes of the Newburgh banks, thought that the rate should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ instead of one per cent. At this critical time the tabulated reports gathered from our 40 banks in the State proved their great value by showing that the proposed $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. rate would raise the taxes of a majority of the country banks. This fact, strongly presented by the leaders of the taxation committee to the Governor April 4, finally won his approval of the one per cent. rate, and from that time he was our friend. The bill was reported by the taxation committee to the Senate April 10, as a substitute for the original Krum bill. It passed the Senate April 16 by a vote of forty-one to one; passed the Assembly by a vote of ninety-nine to thirty-three Monday, April 22, at 3 p. m., the last business day of the session, and was signed by Governor Odell April 25.

There has been some criticism of this law because it causes double taxation on the real estate of the banks, and that is the case to the extent of one per cent. on its assessed value, but the reason for this was the desire of the legislators to put the banks and trust companies on the same tax rate.

We do not claim that this law does justice to the banks, for they are still taxed at a higher rate than any other kind of business enterprise in this State, and pay $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the bank tax rate of Pennsylvania, with whose banks many of us are in direct competition. Perhaps, in consideration of the widely different taxation methods of the two States, a fair rate at this time would be seven mills, which is half way between our one per cent. and the four-mills rate of Pennsylvania.

UNIFORM RATE OF BANK TAXATION SECURED.

Although your committee has not given the banks as much relief as they desire and deserve, the results accomplished are important enough to well repay the time and expense invested up to this date. The most valuable point established is the uniform rate of bank taxation throughout the State, based on the amount which each bank has invested in its business; that is, capital, surplus and undivided profits, or book value of its stock. This is now considered the only fair basis for assessment and has been adopted in many States.

The relief to bank officers from the annual contests with the local assessors will be a sweet boon, which will be duly appreciated. Bringing all banks to the level of one per cent. will naturally make some startling changes in tax charges, as the banks of New York city and some others which have been unmercifully taxed, will be substantially and justly relieved; while a large proportion of the banks will not be changed materially in either direction; but more than a hundred banks which have refused to give us any reports, because they were escaping the payment of reasonable and fair taxes, will now be forced to pay like all the others. Some of those bankers have accused our committee of presenting them with "a gold brick," because they have to come up to the standard rate, but in view of the fact that they have for years avoided ordinary taxation, we cannot waste much sympathy on them in their present condition. The practice of swearing off the tax by many bank stockholders and collecting the amount of the reduction from their banks is forbidden by this law, and this practice has grown to be a great abuse. In New York city about one-sixth of the bank assessments of 1897 were sworn off, and in Brooklyn a still larger proportion. The New York city banks are naturally much pleased with two results of the taxation legislation of the last session at Albany. First, because their taxes are reduced to the same rate as other banks in the State, and secondly, because the trust companies are now placed on the same level. The clearing-house committee representing all the large city banks have evinced their approval of our work in a very practical and welcome manner by paying into the treasury of our association a sum large enough to cover all the expenses of our committee for the past two years. This liberal action merits the sincere thanks of our convention.

I wish to express my appreciation of the good work of Mr. F. M. Eastman and of the earnest, tactful and intelligent manner in which he kept abreast of the progress of legislation and prepared bills to fit all cases. My best thanks are also due to the members of the committee for their ready response to every call, and especially to ex-Senator Persons for his sound advice and invaluable help during the last two weeks of the session, and to Hon. J. T. Smith for his active assistance in the Assembly. Mr. Sherer, Manager of the clearing-house, and our two New York members, Mr. Frissell and Mr. Frew, were always to be depended upon for encouragement and enthusiastic support.

It is a satisfaction to be able to say to you that this important question has been settled strictly on its merits, and the favorable result was won by facts, figures and faithful work, and that not one cent was used to hold or influence a vote at Albany. We found our legislators in favor of justice and fair play when they understood our case; but very few of them knew anything about it, and it required much time and patience to prove to them the condition of the banks under the old law. We won because we could show a clear case of unjust treatment and because we deserved to win.

With the permission of the president, I wish to say a few words personally.

The New York Clearing-House committee, in addition to paying all the taxation expenses of the association for the past two years, also voted me a liberal present, and the council has very kindly made an addition to it, and I wish at this time to express to both organizations my sincere thanks for their thoughtful consideration. I accept this donation for three reasons. First, because I need it more than you do; second, because you can afford to give it, and you have had value received for it, and third, because I believe the gift brings with it your appreciation of my work and, above all, your friendship and good-will, and this last reason is worth more to me than the intrinsic value of your handsome gift. Good friends, I thank you all.

T. Ellwood Carpenter reported that the audit committee had examined the accounts of the treasurer and the vouchers and found everything correct and in a creditable shape.

Remarks in regard to the work of the taxation committee were also made by Frank M. Eastman, of Pennsylvania.

F. H. HAMLIN, of Canandaigua: I move, sir, and I do so with extreme modesty, as I am an inactive member of the taxation committee, that the thanks of this association be tendered to Mr. Adsit, personally, and the active members of this com-

mittee, for the great work that they have done for this association in accomplishing this important reform in the methods of bank taxation. Mr. Adsit has not had the ordinary patience of mortal man, but the patience of Job sinks into insignificance as compared with the efforts of Mr. Adsit during the three or four years past when this apparently hopeless task rested almost exclusively upon his shoulders; and during this time, against the expectation, I think, of every member of that committee, he has continued to labor in the face of all these discouraging circumstances and has succeeded in the end. I therefore move this vote of thanks to him and the other gentlemen, and especially to Mr. Adsit, for finding Mr. Eastman, whose labors have also been very arduous, and to Senator Persons who has engaged so actively in this work, and I think they deserve all that we can say or do in this particular, for it has been the charge against this association that we never did anything practical, that we never could do anything practical, and all we could do was to get together once a year and have a good time and eat a good dinner and then adjourn. We have overcome this through our committee, and therefore I think they richly deserve this vote of thanks.

The motion was unanimously adopted, following which action brief remarks were made by Senator Persons.

Messrs. Schenck and Sherer, of New York, invited the association to hold its next annual convention in that city. Mr. De Ridder extended a similar invitation on behalf of Saratoga Springs. Mr. Griswold, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Hamlin, of Canandaigua, spoke in favor of New York. Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, made a motion directing the council of administration to accept the invitation of New York. The motion was seconded by David Cromwell, of White Plains, and was adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, A. D. Bissell, of the People's Bank, of Buffalo, being elected president. On vacating the chair, President Dutcher said:

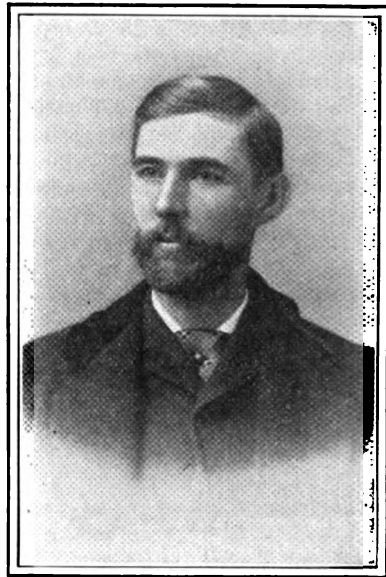
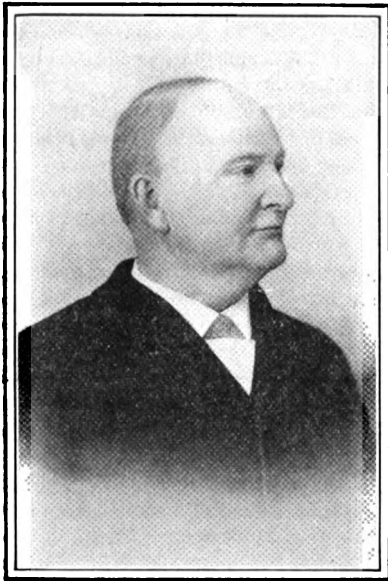
"The secretary has cast the ballot for Mr. Arthur D. Bissell, of Buffalo, to serve as your president for the ensuing year. And before I vacate my position I want to thank you again all heartily for the confidence you have placed in me by putting me in this position, and I want to congratulate you upon your choice of a president for the ensuing year. Mr. Bissell, take the throne!"

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BISSELL.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in making me the president of your organization for the coming year.

I feel that you might have done much better in your choice from the group of which our bank is one. Nevertheless, I also feel that owing to the character of the gentlemen who will be associated with me in the work of this association for the coming year, that whatever may be my shortcomings, their work will be faithfully and well done. I also appreciate the fact in your choice that the matter is not a personal one at all; I appreciate the fact that you realize the work that has been done here in organizing and perfecting the Pan-American Exposition, and while we have tried, in a small way, to entertain you here, I must disclaim the idea that the Pan-American Exposition was constructed entirely for the Bankers' Association. The banks of Buffalo had quite a little to do with that construction, particularly in completing it. They did noble work, and I think they are entitled to some credit.

I have been somewhat familiar with the objects and aims of the New York State Bankers' Association from its origin, and I know how well its plan has succeeded. The social feature of our convention was immediately made a success by the attendance of the ladies, and I wish to thank them for their uniform attendance year after year. I hope it may continue and in increased numbers. Another feature was the personal relation and acquaintance engendered between the bankers of the State of New York, afterwards followed by the uniform method of transacting business with the various groups. Finally, we have come around to our text and our sermon from now on is on the text that all financial institutions receiving money on deposit subject to check should be treated just the same as the commercial banks. The first proposition that was encountered in that respect was that of taxation, and you all know how very well your committee has handled that. There are two other things yet to be considered;



STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, VICE-PRESIDENT.

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, SECRETARY.

first, the supervision by the banking department of all such moneyed institutions; and, second, the same percentage of reserve should be required. Those are things that will receive our attention during this coming year and we will endeavor in the handling of the affairs of this association to follow the good work of my illustrious predecessor.

Ladies and gentlemen, I know that you are all tired and overworked; you are anxious to get out of this convention room and you are anxious to get over into the Pan-American Exposition, possibly into the Midway. I therefore will keep you no longer. I will simply thank you again for the honor which you have done me.

[A portrait and sketch of President Bissell will appear in the next number of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.]

Hon. Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank, of Brooklyn, was elected vice-president. In accepting the office, he said:

"Mr. President and Members of the Association—I thank you for this mark of esteem. I will not say anything about the arduous duties of the vice-president, because the less said the better. I merely promise you that whatever duties devolve upon that office to perform will be performed, to the best of my ability, for the welfare and prosperity of this association."

Frank E. Howe, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Troy, was elected treasurer.

T. Ellwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank, was elected secretary.

There was considerable discussion as to the compensation of the secretary, it being finally decided that he should be paid an annual salary of \$1,000, which will also cover his immediate expenses in the transaction of the association's business, not, however, including the cost of publishing the proceedings, but travelling expenses during the year, all of his expenses attending every meeting of the council of administration, and expenses of every nature excepting the legitimate expenses which the association itself should pay.

Delegates to the Milwaukee convention of the American Bankers' Association were elected as follows:

Delegate-at-Large—Hon. John B. Dutcher, President National Bank of Pawling.
 Group I—S. M. Clement, Cashier Marine Bank, Buffalo.
 Group II—C. C. Woodworth, President Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
 Group III—J. T. Sawyer, President Citizens' Bank, Waverly.
 Group IV—Anthony Lamb, Cashier Commercial Bank, Syracuse.
 Group V—Willis G. Nash, Cashier New York State National Bank, Albany.
 Group VI—David Cromwell, President White Plains Bank, White Plains.
 Group VII—John A. Potter, President Patchogue Bank, Patchogue.
 Group VIII—James M. Donald, Vice-President Hanover National Bank, New York.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the New York Clearing-House for its donation to meet the expenses of the taxation committee; to the bankers of Group I and of the city of Buffalo for their efforts to make the convention successful, also to the outgoing officers.

On motion of Judge Dexter the council of administration was instructed to continue the general committee on taxation.

Mr. Griswold offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That we, the New York State Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1901, do hereby respectfully request Congress to repeal paragraph one, section two, of the War Revenue Law of 1898, thereby removing the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, the necessity for said tax having ceased.

Resolved, That the tax committee of this association be instructed to present said resolution to Congress at its next session.

After brief remarks by President Bissell, the convention adjourned.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS REGISTERED.

GROUP I.

D. W. Tomlinson, Pres. Bank of Batavia, Batavia.
 L. F. Gethoefer, chief clerk City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 William C. Cornwell, Pres. City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 N. Rochester, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 C. W. Hammond, Cas. People's Bank, Buffalo.
 L. F. Gray, Asst. Cas. People's Bank, Buffalo.
 E. C. McDougal, Pres. Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo.
 John B. Boag, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 George Sandrock, Pres. German-American Bank, Buffalo.
 Edward A. Weppner, Asst. Cas. German-American Bank, Buffalo.
 Edgar B. Jewett, Pres. Columbia Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 Clifford Hubbell, Cas. Columbia Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 John L. Daniels, Cas. Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo.
 Joseph Block, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Buffalo.
 Henry J. Block, Citizens' Bank, Buffalo.
 Irving E. Waters, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Buffalo.
 Benjamin L. Rand, Cas. State Bank, Tonawanda.
 James Kerr, Cas. Union Bank, Buffalo.
 J. H. Lascelles, Cas. Marine Bank, Buffalo.
 F. W. Fiske, Cas. Merchants' Bank, Buffalo.

John Strootman, Pres. Union Bank, Buffalo.
 James G. Berry, Asst. Cas. City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
 D. Clark Ralph, Sec. Empire State Savings Bank, Buffalo.
 H. A. Pierce, Cas. Bank of Castile, Castile.
 C. M. Smith, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Perry.
 George C. Gordon, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Brockport.
 Otto Churchill, Cas. Bank of Hamburg.
 C. E. Loomis, Cas. J. H. Loomis & Son, Bankers, Attica.
 J. H. Loomis, J. H. Loomis & Son, Bankers, Attica.
 George T. Loomis, Asst. Cas. J. H. Loomis & Son, Bankers, Attica.
 F. H. Hamlin, Pres. Canandaigua Nat. Bank, Canandaigua.
 Henry Beeman, Asst. Cas. Canandaigua Nat. Bank, Canandaigua.
 A. T. Eaton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Olean.
 G. E. Merrill, Cas. Bank of Holland.
 F. E. Johnson, Cas. Bank of Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls.
 W. F. Smallwood, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Le Roy.
 A. M. Holden, Pres. Bank of Honeoye Falls, Honeoye Falls.
 Mrs. Wolcott J. Humphrey, Vice-Pres. Wyoming Co. Nat. Bank, Warsaw.
 Earl W. Card, Pres. Medina Nat. Bank, Medina.

W. S. Housel, Cas. State Exchange Bank, Holley.
 J. R. Compton, Cas. Niagara Co. Nat. Bank, Lockport.
 J. L. Thayer, Pres. State Bank, Sherman.
 F. W. Crandall, Cas. Nat. Bank of Westfield, Westfield.
 F. R. Whaley, Bank of East Aurora, East Aurora.
 F. E. Bard, Asst. Cas. Bank of Gowanda, Gowanda.
 Frederick Robertson, F. R. Robertson & Co., Bankers, North Tonawanda.
 Samuel Parker, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Batavia.
 D. C. Pierce, Pres. Bank of Hamburg, Hamburg.
 John A. Kloeffer, Asst. Cas. Bank of Hamburg, Hamburg.
 H. B. Ward, Asst. Cas. Bank of Le Roy, Le Roy.
 H. O. Wait, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Salamanca.
 Wm. B. Jackson, Pres. Bank of Holland, Holland.
 F. E. Johnson, Cas. Bank of Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus.
 J. M. Edwards, Cas. Merchants and Farmers' Nat. Bank, Dansville.
 W. B. Manley, Cas. Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo.
 H. H. Persons, Pres. Buffalo Commercial Bank, Buffalo.

GROUP II.

Henry C. Brewster, Pres. Traders' Nat. Bank, Rochester.
 C. C. Woodworth, Pres. Flour City Nat. Bank, Rochester.
 Charles P. Ford, Traders' Nat. Bank, Rochester.
 Charles W. Fielder, Genesee Valley Nat. Bank, Genesee.
 Philip F. Swart, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Brookport.
 J. H. Rodenbeck, Cas. Merchants' Bank, Rochester.

GROUP III.

W. S. Truman, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Owego.
 E. O. Eldredge, Cas. Owego Nat. Bank, Owego.
 J. T. Sawyer, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Waverly.
 J. M. Brundage, Cas. Andover State Bank, Andover.
 F. E. Lyford, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Waverly.
 H. A. Clark, Vice-Pres. Tioga Nat. Bank, Owego.
 Seymour Dexter, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Elmira.
 J. B. Jones, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Wellsville.
 B. W. Wellington, Vice-Pres. Q. W. Wellington & Co., Bankers, Corning.
 Charles Adair, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hornellsville.
 E. R. Backer, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Elmira.

J. G. Leggett, Pres. Cuba Nat. Bank, Cuba.
 W. W. Brundage, Cas. Bank of Hammondsport, Hammondsport.
 G. N. Manley, Cas. Canaseraga Banking Co., Canaseraga.

GROUP IV.

A. W. Haslehurst, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Herkimer.
 John C. Knowlton, Pres. Jefferson Co. Nat. Bank, Watertown.
 A. B. French, Cas. Nat. State Bank, Onelda.
 G. J. Mager, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Cortland.
 Fred. M. Shelley, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Rome.
 James H. Tripp, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Marathon.
 L. W. Mott, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Oswego.
 Louis J. Clark, Cas. Pulaski Nat. Bank, Pulaski.
 G. K. Betts, Cas. American Exchange Nat. Bank, Syracuse.
 E. B. Judson, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Syracuse.
 H. Sudds, Vice-Pres. and Cas. Bank of Gouverneur, Gouverneur.
 F. C. Eddy, Cas. Nat. Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse.
 Charles W. Snow, director First Nat. Bank, Syracuse.
 W. I. Taber, Cas. Herkimer Nat. Bank, Herkimer.
 W. F. Morris, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Baldwinsville.
 H. H. Waite, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Adams.
 Wm. H. Hathway, Cas. Nat. Bank and Loan Co., Watertown.
 J. C. Estelow, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Oxford.
 Wm. M. Stephens, teller Ogdensburg Bank, Ogdensburg.
 W. L. Shepard, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Potsdam.
 Anthony Lamb, Cas. Commercial Bank, Syracuse.
 F. W. Gridley, Pres. Salt Springs Nat. Bank, Syracuse.
 J. L. Williams, Jr., First Nat. Bank, Elmira.
 George B. Sloan, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Oswego.
 Cyrus B. Martin, Pres. Chenango Nat. Bank, Norwich.
 T. De Witt Miller, Pres. Nat. Bank of Norwich, Norwich.
 A. Emerick, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Fulton.
 Charles Hoskins, Cas. Cayuga Co. Nat. Bank, Auburn.
 J. E. Elder, Wm. H. Seward & Co., Bankers, Auburn.
 B. F. Petheram, Pres. Nat. Bank of Skaneateles, Skaneateles.
 M. S. Wilder, Cas. Carthage Nat. Bank, Carthage.
 R. J. Donahue, Cas. Nat. Bank of Ogdensburg, Ogdensburg.

GROUP V.

J. H. De Ridder, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Saratoga Springs.
 F. C. Haviland, Cas. Farmers' Nat. Bank, Hudson.
 G. M. Jarvis, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Cooperstown.
 J. B. Deyoe, Cas. Nat. Bank of Schuylerville, Schuylerville.
 E. L. Milmine, Cas. Mohawk Nat. Bank, Schenectady.
 Charles N. Harris, Cas. Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, Gloversville.
 E. A. Groesbeck, Cas. Nat. Commercial Bank, Albany.
 W. H. Rainey, Cas. Nat. Union Bank, Kinderhook.
 G. D. Burdick, Director Farmers' Nat. Bank, Hudson.
 W. G. Nash, Cas. New York State Nat. Bank, Albany.
 C. Tremper, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Albany.
 F. E. Howe, Cas. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Troy.
 J. H. Neher, Cas. United Nat. Bank, Troy.
 Frank E. Norton, Cas. Troy City Nat. Bank, Troy.
 Wm. L. Howland, Pres. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Mechanicsville.
 Ralph W. Kirby, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Bainbridge.
 Charles T. Beach, Cas. Nat. Bank of Sandy Hill, Sandy Hill.
 John L. Newman, Pres. Nat. Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes.
 E. A. Scramling, Cas. Wilbur Nat. Bank, Oneonta.
 M. F. McGarrahan, Cas. People's Nat. Bank, Malone.
 Henry Wheeler, Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Troy.
 Hugh N. Kirkland, Asst. Cas. Albany City Nat. Bank, Albany.

GROUP VI.

John B. Dutcher, Pres. Nat. Bank of Pawling, Pawling.
 J. T. Smith, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
 David Graham, Cas. Matteawan Nat. Bank, Matteawan.
 William H. Doty, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Yonkers.
 R. G. Brewer, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Mamaroneck.
 George W. Chase, Cas. Nat. Bank of Pawling, Pawling.
 J. H. Keeler, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Yonkers.
 George H. Stegman, Citizens' Nat. Bank, Yonkers.
 David Cromwell, Pres. White Plains Bank, White Plains.
 Daniel T. Webster, bookkeeper White Plains Bank, White Plains.
 L. Moffatt, Mamaroneck.

Jos. A. Reid, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Mount Vernon.
 J. Gerow Dutcher, director Nat. Bank of Pawling, Pawling.
 F. D. Dewey, Cas. First Nat. Bank of Rondout, Kingston.
 Bradford Rhodes, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Mamaroneck.
 T. Ellwood Carpenter, Pres. Mount Kisco Nat. Bank, Mount Kisco.
 James F. Sutton, director Mount Kisco Nat. Bank, Mount Kisco.
 George Nelson, depositor Mount Kisco Nat. Bank, Mount Kisco.
 Gouverneur Rogers, Pres. Bank of Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon.
 Edward Elsworth, Pres. Falkkill Nat. Bank, Poughkeepsie.
 John H. Fisher, Asst. Cas. Tarrytown Nat. Bank, Tarrytown.
 Charles F. Van Inwegen, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Port Jervis.
 A. J. Prime, Citizens' Nat. Bank, Yonkers.
 Burton C. Meighan, director First Nat. Bank, Mamaroneck.
 A. W. Thompson, Nat. Bank of Rondout, Kingston.
 J. W. Lounsbury, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Portchester.
 C. C. Cocks, Pres. Cornwall Bank, Cornwall.
 M. E. Clark, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Ellenville.
 R. D. Clark, director Nat. Union Bank, Monticello.

GROUP VII.

Stephen M. Griswold, Pres. Union Bank, Brooklyn.
 Joseph Dykes, Pres. Flushing Bank, Flushing.
 Stephen Randall, Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
 E. A. Walker, Pres. Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
 E. M. Davis, Cas. Bank of Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson.
 Henry J. Oldring, Pres. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Brooklyn.
 A. P. Wells, Pres. Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn.
 James M. Brush, Pres. Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
 Henry F. Sammis, director Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
 Thomas Young, Vice-Pres. Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
 W. D. Llewellyn, Cas. Bank of Jamaica, Jamaica.
 Wm. G. Miller, Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
 John J. Randall, Pres. Freeport Bank, Freeport.
 W. H. Cornwell, director Freeport Bank, Freeport.
 Lewis H. Ross, Freeport Bank, Freeport.

GROUP VIII.

Leo Schlesinger, Pres. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New York.

W. O. Jones, Asst. Cas. Chase Nat. Bank, New York.
 G. Walton, Nat. Bank of the Republic, New York.
 James V. Lott, Cas. Mercantile Nat. Bank, New York.
 Francis J. Underhill, Fisk & Robinson, New York.
 John A. Hiltner, Vice-Pres. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
 H. Chapin, Jr., Cas. Nat. Bank of North America, New York.
 Chas. L. Robinson, Asst. Cas. Western Nat. Bank, New York.
 Alexander D. Cambell, Asst. Cas. Hanover Nat. Bank, New York.
 H. B. Brundrett, Pres. Pacific Bank, New York.
 J. H. Thompson, Cas. Seaboard Nat. Bank, New York.
 W. L. Frankenbach, Cas. Yorkville Bank, New York.
 Alfred C. Barnes, Pres. Astor Place Bank, New York.
 E. S. Schenck, Pres. Hamilton Bank, New York.
 C. W. Riecka, Cas. Liberty Nat. Bank, New York.
 C. L. Parmelee, Redmond, Kerr & Co., New York.
 Anthony Stumpf, Editor "American Banker," New York.
 Francis Halpin, Cas. Chemical Nat. Bank, New York.
 D. O. Underhill, Asst. Cas. Fourth Nat. Bank, New York.
 A. H. Wiggin, Vice-Pres. Nat. Park Bank, New York.

D. H. Pierson, Cas. Bank of Manhattan Co., New York.

VISITORS.

F. Van Vranken, Nat. Bank Examiner, Schenectady.
 J. E. Lacey, Vice-Pres. Desha Bank, Arkansas City, Ark.
 H. S. Champlan, Ex. N. Y. State Bank Examiner, Buffalo.
 W. Y. Barnett, Mgr. "Banking and Mercantile World," Chicago.
 J. L. Rice, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Mt. Morris, Ill.
 John Jay Abbott, Asst. Cas. American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
 Walter B. Manny, The Arithmometer, New York.
 James R. Branch, Sec. American Bankers' Association, New York.
 W. T. Fenton, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Republic, Chicago.
 Chas. H. James, First Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 C. H. Senauer, "American Banker," New York.
 Charles C. Allen, Lionello Perera & Co., New York.
 G. S. Leonard, State Bank Examiner, Syracuse.
 S. S. Faulkner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Helena, Ark.
 F. Howard Hooke, Pres. "The Financial Age," New York.
 R. E. Lively, "Protectograph System," New York.
 Wm. Sherer, Mgr. Clearing-House Association, New York.
 Wm. J. Boies, "The Evening Post" Banking Department, New York.

Russian Four Per Cent. Loan.—Attention is invited to the offer of \$3,000,000 four per cent. bonds of the Russian Government by Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co., the well-known New York and Chicago bankers.

This is a new purchase, the \$1,000,000 of similar securities offered by this firm having been readily disposed of some time ago. It will be recalled also by readers of the *MAGAZINE* that the Russian loan for 424,000,000 francs, subscriptions for which were opened at Paris in the latter part of May, was a great success, being over-subscribed several times.

Although Russia has a heavy debt, and still finds it necessary to borrow largely, there is an essential difference in the use made of the proceeds of the loans there and in other countries. Russia is not borrowing to pay civil and military expenditures, or to meet the requirements of the existing debt, but chiefly to expand her productive energies, for the railways, mining and some branches of manufacturing are either already owned or are being acquired by the Government. The Russian State is, in fact, already one of the greatest industrial corporations of the world. It is estimated that the net revenue from the railway systems alone (which, of course, is but one of the Government's many sources of income) is about \$30,000,000, or more than one-half the amount necessary to meet payments on account of the National debt.

The financial affairs of Russia were fully and accurately set forth in the numbers of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* for March and April of the present year.

Government bonds are among the most desirable class of investment securities, and in these days of low returns on capital, the offer of a four per cent. bond of this kind, at par, is an attractive one to investors.

These bonds are free of imperial taxes, and the interest is payable semi-annually in New York in United States gold coin. A sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity has been created.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

EXPLANATION OF THE TWO KINDS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

There are only two kinds of life insurance, assessment and level premium, and all forms of life insurance written in this country belong to one or the other kind. There are several varieties of assessment insurance. Originally, assessment companies collected only so much as was necessary to pay current death losses. No collections were made in advance. Notwithstanding the well-known fact that the cost of insurance necessarily increases with advancing age, representations were made that the amount collected the first year would never be exceeded in subsequent years. It is not necessary to argue against this proposition, because experience has demonstrated its fallacy, and such companies universally have confessed their blunder and have increased their rates, and in many cases the increase has been so large as to threaten the dissolution of the companies.

Level premium companies, guided by authoritative tables of mortality, calculate the cost of insurance for each year for as long a period as it may be desired that the policy shall run, and average these costs, making the premium for each year "level," "average," or "uniform." These expressions are synonymous as applied to life insurance, but by custom the word "level" is usually employed. The assumptions used by these companies in the calculations of their premiums are fixed by law. This system involves not only the payment for the current death losses of the company, but a payment in advance to meet the requirements of the heavier death rate, which is certain to occur with advancing age. These payments in advance are known technically as reserve, and the law surrounds the custody of the reserve with extraordinary requirements and safeguards. In calculating the level or averaged premium, it is necessary to employ very conservative assumptions, or, in other words, an estimate is made of the cost of insurance, which is likely to be in excess of the actual cost. The actual cost, however, is ascertained year by year, and if it is found that the premium charged is excessive, the excess is returned in the form of dividends. In this way the insurance is made absolutely secure, is obtained at actual net cost, and a constant annual increase in the premium is avoided. If a policy holder should not wish to continue his policy for the whole period, the amount that he has paid in advance is easily ascertained, and a paid-up policy for equivalent value is issued; or, if the policy holder should desire to withdraw altogether, an equitable cash value is paid to him.

Some of the advocates of assessment insurance, having been convinced of the utter absurdity and impracticability of the original plan, have attempted a compromise. Ostensibly they average their premiums like level premium companies, but, in reality they do nothing of the kind. While apparently charging a uniform rate, they reserve the right to increase this rate at pleasure if it should not prove sufficient. In a level premium company a policy holder is guaranteed that his premium will never exceed the rate charged in the policy, and is justified in believing that the rate will be constantly diminished by the increasing dividends which he will receive year by year. The funds which he pays in advance are surrounded with the unusual safeguards which have been referred to. In the counterfeit form of level premium insurance the policy holder has no guaranty that the rate will not be exceeded, as the company has full power to increase it at pleasure. As such compa-

nies are not chartered as level premium companies, they are not subject by law to the requirements of level premium companies. As a consequence, the funds which may be accumulated in advance under the ostensible level premium system are in no way safeguarded. The insufficiency of the ordinary form of assessment insurance is very generally conceded. It will not take much time to demonstrate that the new form for various reasons is worse than the first.

DETERMINING A POLICY'S ACTUAL WORTH.

Some of the more reliable insurance companies are putting in their policies a table showing the actual minimum cash value of the policy at any number of years after it is issued, provided of course all the premiums are paid in cash. This will enable the owner or other interested parties to see at once how much the policy is actually worth and how much can be safely loaned upon it.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The "Insurance Press" tables show the gross distribution of \$273,590,876 by American life insurance companies during the year 1900. Of that sum about \$45,000,000 was paid to policy holders in dividends or for the purchase of surrendered policies. The "Insurance Press" is unable to apportion that vast sum by localities, nor has it the information necessary to apportion in a similar way the large sums disbursed for annuities and for sundry other accounts. But it is able to distribute \$197,831,811 of the grand total among cities and towns in the United States and Canada. * * *

More than \$76,200,000 was distributed in the Middle States last year, a considerable gain over the record of 1899; in the Central States the distribution amounted to \$36,800,000, a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 over the preceding year; in the New England States \$25,900,000 was paid out, something more than in 1899; in the Southern States the payments reached \$20,500,000, or \$1,000,000 more than in 1899; the policy holders and their beneficiaries in the Western States received \$15,400,000, about \$1,400,000 more than in 1899; in the Pacific States the payments were \$7,300,000, approximately equivalent to the payments in 1899.

No one will contend, says the "Insurance Press," that the thousands or millions of dollars that go to cities and towns, owing to the provision of prudent citizens, do not mean a great deal to each community. The large sums of "ready money" find their way into local banks—are used for the settlement of estates, for the canceling of mortgages, for hundreds of other purposes. Burdens that might fall upon the community or the State for the support of individuals are diminished if not prevented. Often persons who, without insurance, might be charges upon the community, become capitalists with money to invest. By maintaining the solvency of individuals, by protecting homes and educating children, insurance performs a service that cannot be overestimated. Society is under great obligations to the system of life insurance. And particularly are the United States of America under obligations to the executive underwriters who have brought that system to such a high state of development and perfection in this country.

LIFE INSURANCE AS A PROTECTION.

If the accomplishment of the greatest good for the greatest number be the desirable attainment proverbially believed, says the Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune," then life insurance has a record and status of which it may well be proud. To protect the home and guarantee independence to men in their old age is as near being

the greatest known good in a material way as anything of which the world has any knowledge whatever. This life insurance is conceded to be accomplishing, while as for the matter of numbers it is doing its great work for millions of people in our own and other lands. In the past year there were probably more than \$100,000,000 paid to the families of men who died owning policies in the standard American companies. The famous motto of Dumas' Three Guardsmen, "one for all and all for one," has its realization on the grandest possible scale in American life insurance.

ESTIMATED DIVIDENDS.

Has it ever been possible to make estimates of dividends in life insurance? It may be possible to make a reasonable forecast of future gains from mortality and gains from expenses, but as to the maximum of gain from interest no trained financier will venture to make a prediction. Thirty years ago the rate of interest for approved first mortgages was six per cent. Large cities and strong private corporations borrowed money at the same rate. Stocks in the most flourishing companies paid eight, nine and ten per cent. interest. Who would have supposed at that time that there would have been such a constant decline in the future. In the year 1898 the United States Government, engaged in war with a foreign power, borrowed money from eager lenders at three per cent. interest; the New York Central Railroad Company refunded a loan of over one hundred millions of dollars at three and one-half per cent. interest. It might be said in view of this that nothing has been quite so uncertain as the rate of interest on good investments during the last thirty years.

The larger part of the dividends in life insurance are derived from gain in interest, or to express it more properly, from the difference between the assumed rate and the rate actually earned. Companies made their estimates thirty years ago and people were led to believe that these estimates were only less than positive guarantees. Some years later the decline in rates of interest and changes in other conditions caused a reduction in dividends. It became necessary to put out new estimates, and they were accepted as being only less than positive guarantees. The necessity for further change arose, and new estimates were put out with the former confidence. Is it too strong an assertion therefore to say that dividend estimates are simply guesses? Admitting that we can foretell gains from mortality and gains from expenses, we cannot foretell gains from interest unless we know what the maximum rate of interest in the future will be. The most accomplished, experienced and far-seeing financiers would refuse to make any such prediction as to the maximum rate.

If competition is to take the form of a comparison of estimates of future net cost of insurance, then the race will be won by the ignorant or the unscrupulous agent. If an agent was in competition and was asked to furnish estimates, his reply should be that it is a very easy form of soliciting to do so; only three things are required for it, a stub of a pencil and a scrap of paper on his part, and credulity on the part of the person he was talking to. It would only remain for the agent to surmise the guess of the competing company and make his guess more favorable and he would win the case.

THE WASTE BY FIRE.

Commenting on some tables showing the fire losses in the United States in the last twenty-six years, "The Insurance Age" says:

"The enormous total of property wasted by fire in these twenty-six years, nearly three billion dollars, if generally realized by the public, should startle most people into an inquiry as to how so fearful and almost criminal a waste could be prevented. It is true that much of this property, nearly sixty per cent. of the total, was insured, but this does not restore to the

country the wealth which has thus been reduced to ashes. It is so much taken away from the resources of the nation, and can never be made good, either by insurance or through any other medium.

The conflagration hazard is also a subject which has been greatly disregarded, both by underwriters and the public, and it is only occasionally, when a disaster such as that at Jacksonville occurs, that attention is awakened to and fixed upon it. If some way could be devised to make it expensive for any man to have a fire start upon his premises, whether insured or not (a method which is pursued in some countries), it is possible that in a short time the enormous waste from which the nation is annually suffering might be effectively reduced."

GREAT FIRES IN HISTORY.

The Old World's most calamitous fire was that which took place in London in 1666, which destroyed 14,000 buildings, laid 400 streets waste and rendered 200,000 persons homeless, the loss of life being 1,000, and that of property \$40,000,000. Moscow's conflagration in 1812 evoked from Bonaparte, when he woke up and got his first glimpse of its beginning, "This is what these barbarians call war." It consumed 8,000 of the city's 10,000 buildings, compelling 20,000 of the city's inhabitants to sleep on the ground, destroyed 200 lives and \$10,000,000 of property, and had political consequences which affected the history of Europe. It brought Bonaparte's campaign to disaster, caused a retreat in the dead of winter in which the lives of 150,000 of his soldiers were lost, broke the spell of his invincibility, and incited the new combinations against him which eventually resulted in his overthrow.

New York had a fire in 1835 which destroyed \$20,000,000 of property and one in 1838 which inflicted a loss of \$10,000,000, and this was followed by one in 1845 in which \$8,000,000 of property went up in smoke. Pittsburg had a \$6,000,000 fire in 1845, followed by one in Albany, which inflicted a damage of \$3,000,000, in 1848, and by one in St. Louis which destroyed \$5,000,000 of property in 1849. San Francisco had two fires six weeks apart in 1851, inflicting a loss of \$4,000,000 in the first and one of \$3,000,000 in the second. The Fourth of July celebration in 1866 caused, in Portland, Me., the most destructive fire ever known on the American continent up to that time, except New York's in 1835, Portland's loss being \$15,000,000, like Jacksonville's.

The two most calamitous fires ever known anywhere in the world occurred in the United States within thirteen months of each other. In the first of these, in Chicago, on October 8 and 9, 1871, the property lost was \$200,000,000, and in the second, in Boston, on November 9, 1872, \$80,000,000 of property was consumed. In Chicago 100,000 persons were left without homes and 200 were killed. Chicago's heads the list of the world's destructive conflagrations, but, as she had over 300,000 population in 1871, the loss in Jacksonville in 1901, with 28,000 population, is proportionately not very far below that of the metropolis on Lake Michigan.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Filing System for Banks.—It is particularly important that banks should have rapid and accurate methods and appliances for filing checks, notes and similar papers in large numbers. This requirement is met in a very complete and satisfactory manner by the filing systems of Messrs. Clarke & Baker, whose advertisement appears in this number. A single drawer will accommodate one hundred active accounts, or from three hundred to five hundred inactive accounts. This system results in economy of space, economy of time, simplicity of method and facility of access.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

MICHIGAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Michigan Bankers' Association met at Grand Rapids, June 11, Clay H. Hollister, Assistant Cashier of the Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, presiding. After an address of welcome by Hon. T. J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, and a response by M. W. O'Brien, of Detroit, President Hollister delivered his annual address. He said in part :

"The banking conditions in Michigan for the year ending January 1 last were excellent. The losses on poor loans were greatly reduced. The effect of the panic of 1893, and the business depression following, had almost disappeared. Banks generally had cleaned house and were in shape to use their surplus profits for the strengthening of their business. The earnings were good, and that, too, not by reason of increase of rates, for the tendency in that direction is constantly lower, but by reason of greater volume of business.

The increase in surplus and undivided profits of the National and State banks of Michigan for the year aggregated \$811,802: 192 State banks and three trust companies increased their surplus and undivided profits accounts \$406,560, or two and one-third per cent. of their capital, surplus and undivided profits accounts as they stood December 2, 1899, at \$17,352,421.

The eighty-five National banks on the same basis increased the same accounts \$406,232, or 2½ per cent. of their capital, surplus and undivided profits accounts, as they stood December 2, 1899, at \$16,161,230. In both cases, regular dividends paid have not been considered.

Deposits in State banks have increased during the year \$8,218,254, and in the National banks \$4,311,559, a total of \$12,529,813. The National banks whose total deposits December 13, 1900, were \$66,647,478, and whose investment was \$16,161,230, paid regular dividends and added 2½ per cent. to their investments. The State banks with \$111,337,343 deposits, \$66,870,000 more than the National banks, and an investment of \$17,352,421, paid regular dividends and added 2½ per cent. to their investments."

Secretary Fred. E. Farnsworth, of Detroit, in his annual report, said :

"There are 236 members of the association, a net gain of nine during the last year. There are 532 banks and banking institutions in Michigan. The membership of the Michigan Bankers' Association represents banking capital, surplus and undivided profits to the amount of \$29,642,787, or eighty-five per cent. of the entire banking capital of the State. The total capital is \$30,455,700, while the surplus and undivided profits amount to \$9,189,087. These figures come from the report of Bank Commissioner George L. Maltz for 1900, and do not include private banks. There are 192 State banks, three trust companies and eighty-five National banks in the State, representing \$36,154,877 of capital."

The secretary reported that during the past year twenty-one members of the association have died.

S. R. Flynn, President of the Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., spoke on "A Twentieth Century Credit System." He enumerated the various expedients for determining the desirability of a borrower's paper, and recommended the most searching investigation. He thought, however, that nearly everything depended, in the final analysis, on the honesty of the borrower.

The executive council reported that the Negotiable Instruments Law, now in force in many of the States, failed to meet the approval of the Legislature, explaining its defeat as follows :

"Your committee was informed that if a sufficient fund was provided for the purpose of retaining certain people to push the bill, it could be passed. Your committee did not favor legislation secured in that way and the matter was dropped."

A special committee reported favorably on the proposal of a surety company to issue fidelity bonds to members at a special rate, the plan contemplating that the association shall virtually receive the fees heretofore paid to agents.

Wm. C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank, Buffalo, spoke on "How the Education of the Bank Clerk Affects the Bank." He explained the work undertaken by the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, spoke on the competition among banks and trust companies. He commended the system of bankers' money orders in use in Texas.

The following officers of the association were elected :

President—J. T. Shaw, Vice-President First National Bank, Detroit.

First Vice-President—George W. Morley, Vice-President Second National Bank, Saginaw.

Second Vice-President—A. G. Bishop, Cashier Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint.

Secretary—Fred E. Farnsworth, Cashier Union National Bank, Detroit.

Treasurer—George T. Wolf, Cashier First State Savings Bank, Three Rivers.

Executive Council—James R. Wylie, Cashier National City Bank, Grand Rapids ; H. H. Hamilton, Cashier Michigan State Bank, Eaton Rapids ; H. B. Waldby, Waldby & Clay's State Bank, Adrian ; A. S. Wright, Cashier Ionia County Savings Bank, Ionia ; George A. Skinner, Cashier Mount Clemens Savings Bank, Mount Clemens ; Scott Field, Cashier Merchants' Savings Bank, Battle Creek.

Next year's convention will be held at Detroit.

CONNECTICUT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a meeting of the Connecticut Bankers' Association at Hartford June 23, M. H. Whaples, President of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Hartford, presiding. Most of the time was devoted to a vigorous opposition to the charges on country checks imposed by the New York Clearing-House Association.

Mr. Whaples, for the executive committee, suggested that a convention should be called in regard to the matter. He thought it would be a good idea to establish a bank in New York that would be the depository of all out-of-town accounts. By so doing an arrangement could be made whereby a great financial institution would be established which would do away with the collection system of the New York banks. It was further suggested that the convention be held at some date to be decided upon in 1902 at Indianapolis.

Officers of the association were elected as follows :

President—Wm. E. Seeley, President First National Bank, Bridgeport ; vice-president, Ralph W. Cutler, President Hartford Trust Co. ; secretary, Charles P. Backus, Cashier Windham County National Bank, Danielson ; treasurer, E. G. Camp, Cashier First National Bank, Middletown ; executive committee, A. J. Sloper, President New Britain National Bank ; C. S. Mersick, President Merchants' National Bank, New Haven ; A. H. Dayton, Cashier Naugatuck National Bank ; C. E. Harwood, Cashier Rockville National Bank ; Henry S. Mygatt, Cashier First National Bank, New Milford.

IOWA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association was held in Green's Opera House, Cedar Rapids, June 12 and 13. Hon. J. T. Hamilton, President Merchants' National Bank, Cedar Rapids, made the address of welcome, and J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier of the Fort Madison Savings Bank, responded.

The president of the association, E. D. Huxford, Cashier of the Cherokee State Bank, next delivered his annual address. He spoke of the great prosperity prevailing in Iowa and throughout the country, but suggested that it was a good time for bankers to take advantage of the situation and eliminate from their assets all doubtful paper and excess real estate. He criticized the present Sub-Treasury system, and favored the issue of a per cent. of National bank notes on the general assets of the banks. President Huxford said that since March 14, 1900, twelve State banks with a capital of \$452,500, forty-four Savings banks with a capital of \$801,000, and forty-seven National banks with a capital of \$1,560,000, a total of 103 banks with a combined capital of \$2,813,500, have been organized in Iowa to handle the increased business.

The treasurer, L. F. Potter, President of the First National Bank, Harlan, read his annual report, showing the receipts in the general fund to have been \$4,454.12, and the disbursements \$2,078.49. He also reported a balance of \$1,947.95 on hand in the protective fund.

The secretary, J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, reported that the paid membership to June 1, 1901, was 459, and including those whose dues are not over one year in arrears, the membership is 478. A considerable part of the secretary's report was devoted to the protective work being done by the association.

The proposal to make the association the agent of a fidelity insurance company, granting members special rates, did not meet with approval.

An eloquent address was delivered by Hon. J. P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa.

"Bank Supervision" was the subject of an interesting paper by F. A. Bennet, and D. H. McKee explained the law of chattel mortgages. Hon. H. C. Deemer briefly summarized the laws relating to commercial paper. "Some Results of the War" was the theme of an address by J. S. McKemey, Second Vice-President of the Iowa State Savings Bank, Fairfield. D. L. Heinsheimer, President of the Mills County National Bank, Glenwood, spoke in favor of an insurance fund for securing demand deposits in banks. He showed that a nominal tax on deposits would be sufficient for such purpose, and thought that the stability of banking and the confidence of the people would be greatly increased if a fund were created to insure depositors.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :

President—C. B. Mills, President State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.

Vice-President—Charles Pasche, Cashier Iowa National Bank, Davenport.

Treasurer—L. F. Potter, President First National Bank, Harlan.

Secretary—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier Cedar Rapids Savings Bank.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The North Carolina Bankers' Association, at its annual convention at Asheville, June 20 and 21, elected Col. John F. Burton, president; G. W. Montcastle, M. P. Pegram and C. N. Evans, vice-presidents, and John M. Miller, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

The association includes ninety-eight of the 141 banks in North Carolina, and represents eighty-seven per cent. of the banking capital of the State.

At the convention were present representative bankers of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, and it has been suggested for next summer that a joint convention of the bankers of the four States be held.

WASHINGTON STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Washington State Bankers' Association met at Spokane June 20 and 21. The following officers were elected: President, E. J. Dyer, President Exchange National Bank, Spokane; vice-president, L. P. White, of the Bank of Whatcom, New Whatcom; secretary, J. D. Hodge, Jr., President First National Bank, Seattle; treasurer, L. J. Pentecost, Cashier Pacific National Bank, Tacoma.

Next year's convention will be held at Seattle.

SOUTH DAKOTA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

At its annual convention at Sioux Falls on June 6 the South Dakota Bankers' Association elected the following officers: President, B. A. Cummins, Cashier First National Bank, Pierre; vice-president, Robert Moody, President Aberdeen National Bank; secretary, E. L. Abel, President State Bank, Bridgewater; treasurer, W. L. Baker, Cashier Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls; chairman executive committee, L. K. Lord, President First National Bank, Parker.

SPECIAL BANK EXAMINATIONS.—One of the best means of preventing irregularities in the accounts of banks is to have examinations made at least once a year by a thoroughly qualified accountant not connected with the bank, and having more time to devote to the work than a State or National bank examiner. Such inspections are not only a safeguard against the dishonestly inclined, but they often result in the introduction of improved and more economical methods of accounting.

Mr. A. R. Barrett, whose card appears in the MAGAZINE's advertising pages, is an expert bank examiner and accountant, having been for some years in the Government service in this line of work. He has also had long experience in the various departments of banking, and is the author of the series of papers appearing in recent numbers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE under the title of "Modern Banking Methods."

RESIGNATION OF COMPTROLLER DAWES.—On July 5, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, handed his resignation to the President to take effect October 1. Mr. Dawes resigns to become a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. He succeeded Hon. James H. Eckels as Comptroller in 1898, and the term for which he was appointed will not expire until 1903.

ETIQUETTE OF COINAGE.—In the new coins the King's head will look from left to right; Queen Victoria is represented looking from right to left. According to very old custom, the new sovereign must not look the same way as his predecessor. —*Liverpool Courier.*

SWISS BANK SCHEME FALLS THROUGH.—The bill constituting a Federal Bank in Switzerland with the monopoly of issuing bank notes, has definitely fallen through because of disagreement as to the location of the central institution. The National Council wanted the main bank located at Berne and the State Council was in favor of establishing the central bank at Zurich.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on Dec. 13, 1900, Feb. 5, 1901, and April 24. Total number of banks Dec. 13, 3,942; Feb. 5, 1901, 3,999; April 24, 4,064.

RESOURCES.	Dec. 13, 1900.	Feb. 5, 1901.	April 24, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,706,534,643	\$2,814,388,346	\$2,911,526,276
Overdrafts.....	41,682,539	36,063,829	28,086,550
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	306,622,180	317,916,330	323,511,830
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	101,414,320	101,749,780	102,111,450
U. S. bonds on hand.....	10,024,920	11,073,870	10,784,410
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	8,484,368	8,237,153	8,520,701
Stocks, securities, etc.....	373,479,621	361,438,492	430,630,962
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	82,375,256	82,596,960	83,961,147
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	26,006,392	25,963,718	25,032,667
Due from National banks.....	244,577,101	246,655,587	255,347,521
Due from State banks and bankers.....	78,682,522	72,320,663	72,224,719
Due from approved reserve agents.....	417,722,712	472,178,337	490,082,111
Internal-revenue stamps.....	1,448,459	1,273,005	1,117,213
Checks and other cash items.....	19,342,532	18,611,077	31,698,900
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	183,475,503	238,845,632	290,162,041
Bills of other National banks.....	24,703,730	24,978,528	26,465,478
Fractional currency, nickels and cents.....	1,257,946	1,375,719	1,348,361
Specie.....	859,672,224	869,956,143	896,773,682
Legal-tender notes.....	141,264,945	152,386,332	166,324,246
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	850,000	.....	3,760,000
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	14,832,543	15,423,179	15,511,856
Due from Treasurer U. S.....	2,610,830	2,444,169	2,669,699
Total.....	\$5,142,169,692	\$5,435,906,257	\$5,630,794,367
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$632,358,405	\$634,606,506	\$640,778,600
Surplus fund.....	262,387,647	266,520,594	267,810,239
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	141,506,613	132,988,589	148,216,895
National bank notes outstanding.....	296,917,320	309,466,046	317,932,078
State bank notes outstanding.....	52,231	52,231	52,232
Due to other National banks.....	581,894,238	655,570,230	676,147,930
Due to State banks and bankers.....	244,141,379	273,029,869	273,719,623
Due to trust companies and Savings banks.....	179,607,906	247,780,356	241,900,371
Due to approved reserve agents.....	38,901,889	23,684,680	30,110,172
Dividends unpaid.....	975,675	1,407,607	905,578
Individual deposits.....	2,623,997,521	2,753,999,721	2,968,695,449
U. S. deposits.....	87,962,732	88,709,088	89,681,960
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	6,385,362	6,323,688	6,330,499
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	4,924,761	8,439,066	4,064,556
Bills payable.....	10,847,991	7,347,556	7,902,488
Liabilities other than those above.....	27,073,920	25,970,423	27,355,670
Total.....	\$5,142,089,692	\$5,435,906,257	\$5,630,794,367

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on April 24, 1901, as compared with the returns on Feb. 5, 1901, and April 26, 1900.

ITEMS.	SINCE FEB. 5, 1901.		SINCE APRIL 26, 1900.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts.....	\$97,137,929	.....	\$345,491,285	.....
U. S. bonds.....	5,618,210	.....	36,086,190	.....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents.....	16,449,763	.....	144,063,579	.....
Specie.....	.....	\$13,182,451	28,722,622	.....
Legal tenders.....	6,987,914	.....	19,486,183	.....
U. S. certificates for gold deposited.....	3,760,000	.....	3,760,000	.....
Capital stock.....	6,082,095	.....	23,727,145	.....
Surplus and other profits.....	16,567,960	.....	32,299,984	.....
Circulation.....	7,736,081	.....	80,951,778	.....
Due to National and State banks and bankers.....	21,302,950	.....	251,396,596	.....
Individual deposits.....	130,695,723	.....	444,452,793	.....
United States Government deposits.....	990,712	.....	.....	\$12,494,229
Bills payable and rediscounts.....	1,150,422	.....	20,182	.....
Total resources.....	194,888,109	.....	818,838,318	.....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—At a meeting of the directors of the City National Bank, July 9, Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was elected an additional Vice-President.

—The Domestic Exchange National Bank, which has for two years collected out-of-town checks at less than the clearing-house rate, and which recently passed into the control of Charles W. Morse, now appears in the list of the non-member banks, its clearances being made through the Bank of the State of New York.

—On July 1 the National Bank of Commerce distributed its usual semi-annual four per cent. dividend, making a total of \$31,843,117.65 paid in its history as a State and National bank.

—It is announced that the Knickerbocker Trust Company has opened a branch at 125th street and Lenox avenue.

—The branch of the New York Produce Exchange Bank (capital \$1,000,000, surplus \$250,000) located on Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street, is in charge of H. Griffith Miller as Manager.

—Eugene Arnstein, Eugene Meyer and George Blumenthal recently retired from the firm of Lazard Frères. Charles Altschul and E. L. Rieser have been admitted to the firm. Mr. Altschul was until a short time since Manager of the London, Paris and American Bank at San Francisco, and Mr. Rieser was connected with Messrs. Heidelbach, Isckelheimer & Co.

—Owing to ill health, Frederick K. Trowbridge has retired from the firm of Vermilye & Co.

—Geo. F. Casilear has retired from the firm of Moore & Schley.

—Emil Carlsbach and Albert and Frederick Strauss have been admitted to membership in the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co.

—Willard V. King, Jr., has been elected Second Vice-President of the Continental Trust Company to succeed Gordon McDonald, who resigned to enter the firm of Speyer & Co. Henry E. Ahern has been appointed secretary to succeed Mr. King.

—Joseph W. Harriman, for the last six years Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, resigned on July 1 to become a partner in the brokerage firm of Harriman & Co.

—The National Bank of North America has commenced its second semi-centennial by increasing its annual dividend from six to eight per cent.

—It is reported that the North American Trust Company has withdrawn entirely from the Island of Cuba, transferring its business to the National Bank of Cuba, a corporation organized some months ago under the laws of Cuba.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Plaza Bank July 3, Charles W. Parson, the Cashier, was elected Vice-President and E. M. Clarke was elected Cashier. E. H. Cook and George B. Wheeler were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

—At a meeting of the board of directors July 3, Charles H. Stout, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, was elected Vice-President and a director of the bank, and will be practically acting President in place of Oliver S. Carter, deceased. W. B. T. Keyser, Assistant Cashier, was appointed Cashier to succeed Mr. Stout, and Orlando H. Harriman was appointed Assistant Cashier.

—The Long Island Loan and Trust Company will double its capital, and early in the fall will remove to the new Temple Bar Building at Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

—On July 2 the Postmaster-General designated the Western National Bank as the depository of postal moneys in this city.

—A charter has been granted by the Comptroller of the Currency to the United National Bank of this city. The new bank is understood to be a reorganization of the Consumers' Na-

tional Bank, which was planned some time ago, but has done no business. Back of the enterprise, it is stated, are a number of brewers. The capital will be \$1,000,000, and it is proposed to begin business on October 1, on the north side of Forty-second street, near Broadway. Among the subscribers to its stock are reported to be J. R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Guy G. Major, former president of the American Linseed Company, and William P. Rinckhoff, president of the Artificial Ice Company.

—The Bowery Bank has bought the old building 126 Bowery. An addition to the new home that it is building at the northwest corner of Grand street and the Bowery will stand on the site of the old building.

—The new building to be erected by the Hanover National Bank at the southwest corner of Pine and Nassau streets will be twenty-two stories in height, and the work of removing the old structure now on the site will be begun about September 1.

The Hanover National Bank, by its recent purchase of the Continental National Bank, also acquired the real estate of the latter, and now controls a plot having frontages of about one hundred feet on both Pine and Nassau streets.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—The American National Bank, capital \$200,000, opened for business June 18, with S. E. Blanchard, President.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Faneuil Hall Bank occurred last month, although the exact day of the bank's opening is not known.

T. G. Hiller, one of the original officers of the old bank, is still connected with its successor, the Faneuil Hall National Bank, as Cashier, and the board of directors have taken occasion to express their appreciation of the service rendered by him during this long term of years by presenting him a loving cup, suitably inscribed and bearing the names of all the directors; the officers of the bank, as a token of their respect and esteem, also presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane.

Providence, R. I.—It is reported that the Rhode Island National, National Eagle, Second and Fifth National are to be consolidated into a new institution, the United National Bank, with \$500,000, capital and \$500,000 surplus.

MIDDLE STATES.

Paterson, N. J.—An increase of business has made the creation of a new office necessary at the Paterson National Bank, and Daniel H. Murray was therefore made Assistant Cashier. Mr. Murray began work several years ago at the lowest desk, and has gradually won promotion by strict attention to duty.

Pittsburg.—On June 8 the stockholders of the Keystone Bank met and voted without dissent to increase the capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000. There has been a very large gain in the bank's business of late, hence the increase in the capital.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Marine National Bank, June 27, Jacob S. Brooks was elected Assistant Cashier.

Philadelphia.—The Girard National Bank is to remodel the interior of its building and make it conform to the needs of the bank's large and increasing business and the requirements of modern bank architecture. This building dates back to 1796, and was at one time occupied by the Bank of the United States. Upon the failure of Congress to recharter the bank, the building was purchased by Stephen Girard in 1812, together with the assets of the bank. He obtained the banking house, together with the dwelling of the Cashier, for only \$120,000, while the bank alone had originally cost over \$300,000.

—On June 13 Secretary Gage, on behalf of the Government, accepted the new mint building, which has just been finished at a cost of over \$2,000,000, and is said to be the finest and best equipped building of its sort in the world.

Baltimore.—The directors of the Citizens' National Bank have recommended to the stockholders that the capital be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of stock.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The First National Bank, since its absorption of two other institutions, has found it necessary to enlarge and improve its banking rooms. Two floors have been remodeled for the use of the banking business, and massive safe-deposit vaults have been constructed in the basement.

This bank commenced business in 1868 with \$200,000 capital. On March 15 of this year the capital was increased to \$400,000 and the surplus to \$200,000, the business of the Strong State Bank and the Susquehanna Valley Bank being consolidated with the First National. The

officers are: President, William G. Phelps; First Vice-President, F. B. Newell; Second Vice-President, J. W. Sturtevant; Cashier, A. J. Parsons; Assistant Cashier, C. F. Hess.

The deposits are about \$1,800,000 and the total resources \$2,500,000.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Columbus, Ga.—At the close of its first six months' business of this year the Third National Bank, after declaring the usual semi-annual dividend, added \$10,000 to the surplus fund, making an increase of \$15,000 in that account in the past twelve months, and bringing the total up to \$75,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—It is reported that Gen. E. W. Rucker will retire from the presidency of the Alabama National Bank, having sold a controlling interest to J. B. Cobbs and others, and that Mr. Cobbs will become President. Mr. Cobbs is widely known as an influential and progressive banker. His knowledge of local banking and business affairs is also very thorough as he has been prominently connected with the management of several of the banks of this city.

New Orleans.—Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, August Belmont and John Jacob Astor have been elected directors of the Union National Bank.

National Banks Organized.—From March 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, there were 152 National banks organized in the Southern States, with \$8,128,000 capital. Texas, with 83 banks, heads the list, not only for the South but for the whole country.

WESTERN STATES.

Appointed Bank Examiner.—Harmon Wendell, receiving teller of the Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, has been appointed a State bank examiner for Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ralph Stone, who has become Assistant Secretary of the Detroit Trust Co.

Louisville, Ky.—To meet losses from bad loans made under previous management, the Western Bank recently reduced its capital from \$250,000 to \$150,000, charging off \$100,000. This step was thought better than to assess the shareholders. Prior to this action the stock was considerably depreciated, but the remaining shares are now actually worth par.

St. Louis.—The Union Trust Co. has doubled its capital and brought its surplus up to \$3,000,000 by selling the new stock at a premium. Extensive changes in the offices of the company are also being made.

—The St. Louis bank clearings for June, 1901, showed an increase of nearly fifty million dollars over those of June, 1900. This year they were \$184,549,133, and in June, 1900, they were only \$187,533,326.

Kansas City, Mo.—The National Bank of Commerce will enlarge its space by taking in an adjoining building, giving room for fifty clerks. Another room is also to be added to the department for the bank's women customers.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Wade Park Banking Co. has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

—The City Trust Co. has doubled its capital, making it \$500,000.

—It is reported that the Forest City Savings Bank Co. and the Detroit Street Savings Bank have consolidated, and in future the latter will be operated as a branch of the former.

Chicago.—The directors of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank have voted to increase the capital from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000—the same as the present surplus. It is the intention to offer the new stock at par to present holders of stock, the increase to take effect about October 1.

—The Hibernian Banking Association has increased its capital from \$222,000 to \$500,000. A new building will be put up for this bank on the site of the old Open Board of Trade building, 18 to 24 Pacific avenue.

—A new charter has been taken out by the Union Trust Co., the title being changed to the Union Trust and Banking Co. There will probably be no changes in capital or officers.

CANADA.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the banking house in Toronto June 19. Following is an extract from the President's report:

"The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, have enabled your directors to pay semi-annual dividends at the rate of four and one-half and five per cent. respectively, to add \$123,098.35 to rest account, to contribute the annual payments already authorized to the

pension and guarantee funds of the bank and to appropriate a further sum of \$30,000 in reduction of bank premises and furniture account.

The amount carried forward in profit and loss account is also \$23,949.40 in excess of the amount brought forward last year.

The premium received upon the balance due on new capital account has also been applied to rest account, which now stands at \$1,860,000, being seventy-four per cent. of the subscribed capital, which is now fully paid up."

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of this bank, June 18, the General Manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, stated that the bank's resources had increased \$24,730,779 in the past year. Besides increasing its business in the usual course the bank took over the Bank of British Columbia.

Reported Bank Consolidation—It is announced that arrangements have been completed by the bank of New Brunswick for taking over the entire assets of the Summerside Bank, of Prince Edward Island.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Alabama.—Wm. Walker, who has been doing a private banking business at Blocton, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$23,000, and the probable value of assets \$10,000. J. H. Wallace has been appointed Receiver.

Kansas.—Owing to a shortage in the accounts of the Cashier, followed by his suicide, the Bank of Dexter closed June 11. The bank had \$5,000 capital, \$2,500 surplus and \$53,000 deposits. It is stated that the shortage of the Cashier is at least \$8,000.

Massachusetts.—On June 24 the Pyncheon National Bank, of Springfield, was placed in the hands of a Receiver. Some of its assets have been unsatisfactory to the Comptroller of the Currency for a considerable time past. Deposits are about \$700,000, and liability on account of borrowed money \$333,000. It is thought that ultimately the depositors will be paid.

Minnesota.—The Farmers' Bank, of Beaver Falls, owned by Hans Gronnerud, suspended June 11.

New York—NEW YORK CITY.—The Seventh National Bank was placed in the hands of a Receiver on June 27. Its failure was directly due to very heavy loans to a local brokerage firm on insufficient security.

—The City National Bank, of Buffalo, was closed by the Comptroller of the Currency June 29. There had been no run on the bank, but it is reported that some unsatisfactory loans had been carried on the books for some time. Its officers were not expecting the bank's suspension, as they considered it solvent, and report a considerable increase of business lately. Efforts are being made to arrange for the reopening of the bank.

The Niagara Bank, of Buffalo, was closed by the Superintendent of Banks July 2. It was organized in 1891 and had \$100,000 capital.

Following the suspension of these two banks there were runs on some of the other banks, but the action of the clearing-house in deciding to stand by any bank that might be attacked restored confidence.

Ohio.—The Connotton Valley Bank, of Sherodsville, assigned June 25.

—The Sturges Bank, of Mansfield, owned by Wm. Sturges, who was largely interested in manufacturing enterprises that had been unprofitable of late, closed July 3.

Virginia—RICHMOND.—As a consequence of the machinists' strike, and the withdrawal of deposits by this class of employees, the Prudential Banking and Trust Co. was placed in a Receiver's hands June 29. The company was started about ten years ago as a building and loan association, and was afterwards converted into a trust company.

The United Banking and Trust Co. was placed in the hands of Receivers June 22. It was organized in 1890.

Notices of New Books.

COINAGE, CURRENCY AND BANKING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1791-1900. New York: Sound Currency Committee, Reform Club.

This is a digest of the laws of the United States relating to coinage, currency and banking, and will be found most useful for reference. The compilation includes the act of March 14, 1900.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 5896—Citizens' National Bank, Dublin, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5897—Delmont National Bank of New Salem, Delmont, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5898—Commercial National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5899—First National Bank, Cape May, New Jersey. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5940—American National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts. Capital, \$200,000.
- 5941—Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Texas. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5942—Home National Bank, Thorntown, Indiana. Capital, \$30,000.
- 5943—First National Bank, Patterson, Louisiana. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5944—Shreveport National Bank, Shreveport, Louisiana. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5945—Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana. Capital, \$300,000.
- 5946—Suffern National Bank, Suffern, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5947—First National Bank, Whitesboro, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5948—First National Bank, Pitcairn, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5949—First National Bank, Waldron, Arkansas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5950—First National Bank, Mart, Texas. Capital, \$40,000.
- 5951—First National Bank, South Glens Falls, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5952—First National Bank, Jackson, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5953—Llano National Bank, Llano, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5954—First National Bank, Flandreau, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5955—First National Bank, Carrolltown, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5956—First National Bank, Gilman, Illinois. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5957—Citizens' National Bank, Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5958—Merchants' National Bank, Houston, Texas. Capital, \$250,000.
- 5959—Farmers' National Bank, Alexandria, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5960—Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5961—People's National Bank, Farmington, Maine. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5962—Paulding National Bank, Paulding, Ohio. Capital, \$40,000.
- 5963—First National Bank, Hanford, California. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5964—Commercial National Bank, Sherman, Texas. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5965—First National Bank, Roby, Texas. Capital, \$40,000.
- 5966—First National Bank, Warren, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5967—Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5968—First National Bank, Lehigh, Iowa. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5969—First National Bank, Newton, Illinois. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5970—Wadsworth National Bank, Wadsworth, Ohio. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5971—Baird National Bank, Kirksville, Missouri. Capital, \$65,000.
- 5972—First National Bank, South Boston, Virginia. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5973—First National Bank, Manilla, Iowa. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5974—People's National Bank, Hoosick Falls, New York. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5975—Oklahoma National Bank, Shawnee, Oklahoma. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5976—First National Bank, Chicago Heights, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5977—Fourth National Bank, Montgomery, Alabama. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5978—Monaca National Bank, Monaca, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5979—Citizens' National Bank, Monaca, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5980—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Cambridge, Maryland. Capital, \$60,000.
- 5981—Farmers' National Bank, Somerset, Kentucky. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5982—First National Bank, Thorndale, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5983—First National Bank, Roseville, Illinois. Capital, \$35,000.
- 5984—Chelsea National Bank, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5985—First National Bank, Oxford, North Carolina. Capital, \$25,000.

- 5896—Ramsey County National Bank, Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
 5897—First National Bank, Okcene, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
 5898—Unaka National Bank, Johnson City, Tennessee. Capital, \$50,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- Empire National Bank, Borough of Brooklyn, New York; by A. Stewart Walsh, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Waverly, Tennessee; by J. E. Pullen, *et al.*
 Kern County National Bank, Bakersfield, California; by Wm. S. Tevis, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Bristol, Vermont; by F. R. Dickerman, *et al.*
 Creighton National Bank, Creighton, Nebraska; by G. D. Butterfield, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Payette, Idaho; by P. A. Devers, *et al.*
 Pen Argyll National Bank, Pen Argyll, Pennsylvania; by R. S. Wagner, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Alderson, West Virginia; by E. F. Hill, *et al.*
 National Fowler Bank, Lafayette, Indiana; by B. Brockenbrough, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, Worthington, Minnesota; by C. T. Tupper, *et al.*
 Minot National Bank, Minot, North Dakota; by Joseph Rouch, *et al.*
 Second National Bank, Richfield Springs, New York; by A. M. Farnum, *et al.*
 Sheridan National Bank, Mount Savage, Maryland; by John Sheridan, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Kemp, Texas; by G. B. Davidson, *et al.*
 Davis National Bank, Seymour, Texas; by R. E. Fowlkes, *et al.*
 Childress National Bank, Childress, Texas; by A. J. Fires, *et al.*
 Southwestern National Bank, Los Angeles, California; by Geo. J. Denis, *et al.*
 Farmers' National Bank, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania; by James H. Maize, *et al.*
 Suffolk County National Bank, Northport, New York; by Wm. M. McKinney, *et al.*
 National Bank of Anadarko, Oklahoma; by Dennis T. Flynn, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Elk Point, South Dakota; by Donald Grant, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Princeton, Wisconsin; by John M. Koeser, *et al.*
 West Alexander National Bank, West Alexander, Pennsylvania; by J. B. Chambers, *et al.*
 Purcellville National Bank, Purcellville, Virginia; by W. P. Pancoast, *et al.*
 Northfield National Bank, Northfield, Minnesota; by J. G. Schmidt, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Pepperell, Massachusetts; by Frank W. Fuller, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Alexandria, South Dakota; by W. L. Ryburn, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Seabright, New Jersey; by Charles McCue, *et al.*
 Cain National Bank, Port Angeles, Washington; by S. W. Hartt, *et al.*
 Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; by Geo. W. Eisenbels, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Marfa, Texas; by J. R. Sanford, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Mansfield, Massachusetts; by Alfred B. Day, *et al.*
 Graham National Bank, Graham, Texas; by Charles Gay, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Lawton, Oklahoma; by Walter C. Stevens, *et al.*
 City National Bank, Anadarko, Oklahoma; by R. E. Huff, *et al.*
 Ardmore National Bank, Ardmore, Indian Territory; by Wm. B. Johnson, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, Bowling Green, Kentucky; by C. G. Smallhouse, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

- Commercial Bank, Monett, Missouri; into First National Bank.
 Fertile State Bank, Fertile, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
 State Bank, Jasper, Minnesota; into First National Bank.
 Citizens' Savings Bank, De Queen, Arkansas; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

- BESSMER—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Jeff Clay; Cas., Mac Clay.
 BIRMINGHAM—Birmingham Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000. Pres., W. J. Dangaix; Cas., Geo. D. Reynolds.
 CLAYTON—People's Savings Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., W. E. Holloway; Vice-Pres., E. A. Matthews; Cas., E. B. Deason.
 MONTGOMERY—Banking Loan and Trust Co.; Pres., W. E. Holloway.—Fourth National Bank (successor to Capital City Bank);

capital, \$100,000; Pres., Wm. Berney; Cas., W. H. Hubbard.

ARKANSAS.

- NEW LEWISVILLE—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; Pres., B. P. Wheat; Vice-Pres., G. S. Woodsin; Cas., J. O. Smith.
 PARAGOULD—Bank of Commerce; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Eli Meiser; Vice-Pres., E. C. Carl; Cas., Charles A. Parker; Asst. Cas., W. T. Stedman.
 PRAIRIE GROVE—Bank of Prairie Grove; capital, \$30,000; Pres., J. S. Edminston

Vice-Pres., E. C. Core; Sec. and Treas., W. G. Collier.

WALDBRON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Charles H. Bell; Vice-Pres., C. F. Rawlings; Cas., E. M. Fuller.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, \$100,000.

HANFORD—First National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., S. C. Lillis; Cas., J. O. Hickman.

SAN BERNARDINO—Bank of San Bernardino; Mgr., Oscar Newburg; Cas., C. M. Mylrea.

GEORGIA.

DAHLONEGA—Bank of Dahlonega; capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. H. Carter; Cas., H. D. Crawford.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—MacDonald, McCoy & Co.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS—First National Bank (successor to American Exchange Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., W. E. Canedy; Vice-Pres., John W. Thomas; Cas., Edward R. Davis.

EAST ST. LOUIS—East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank; capital, \$250,000; surplus, \$250,000; Pres., M. M. Stephens; First Vice-Pres., Stephen D. Sexton; Second Vice-Pres., Wm. K. Murphy; Sec. and Treas., C. R. Hiesrich; Asst. Sec., N. C. McLean.—Union Trust and Savings Bank; capital, \$150,000; Pres., August Schlafly; Vice-Pres., Albert M. Meints; Cas., Edward P. Keshner; Asst. Cas., Frederick Schlafly.

GILMAN—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Dwight L. Parker.

MOUNT STERLING—Brown Co. State Bank.

NEWTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. W. Hersh; Cas., J. M. Hicks.

OMAHA—Exchange Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., David Weidemann; Cas., J. G. Gregg.

PAW PAW—State Bank (successor to Union Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., B. J. Wheeler; Cas., Teal Swarthout; Asst. Cas., Frank Wheeler.

ROSEVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Roseville Union Bank); capital, \$35,000; Pres., Henry Staat; Cas., Cary J. Boyd.

STRAWN—Hamilton & Co.; capital, \$5,000; Cas., L. T. Tryon.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—Columbia National Bank; capital, \$300,000; Pres., Mortimer Levering; Vice-Pres., A. A. Barnes; Cas., W. F. C. Golt; Asst. Cas., W. K. Sproule, Jr.

THORNTOWN—Home National Bank (successor to Home Bank); capital, \$30,000; Pres., Leander M. Crist; Cas., Lewis H. Jordan; Vice-Pres., Stephen Wood.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

STERRETT—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., L. B. Smith; Cas., J. C. Kenton.

VINITA—Cherokee National Bank; capital,

\$25,000; Pres., L. K. McGuffin; Cas., W. R. McGeorge.

IOWA.

AVOCA—Citizens' Savings Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, \$30,000; Pres., J. W. Davis; Cas., A. C. Meitzen.

CLARION—Clarion Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. J. French; Vice-Pres., O. P. Martin; Cas., G. T. Eldridge.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—Commercial National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Joseph R. Reed; Vice-Pres., Lewis Hammer and F. C. Lougee; Cas., C. E. Price; Asst. Cas., Chas. E. Walters.

KELLEY—Bank of Kelley; capital, \$10,000; Pres., W. P. Storr; Cas., A. R. Thompson.

LADORA—Ladora Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.

LEHIGH—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. C. Cheney; Vice-Pres., Pat Dally; Cas., C. E. Richards.

LENOX—Lenox State Savings Bank (successor to Lenox Bank); capital, \$15,000; Pres., H. Wilkin; Cas., F. Wilkin; Asst. Cas., J. A. Maharry.

LIBERTYVILLE—Libertyville Savings Bank; capital, \$10,000.

MANILLA—First National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Albert T. Bennett; Cas., William H. Hart.

MOUNT VERNON—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., M. F. Rigby; Vice-Pres., Clem Falcon; Cas., Olin J. Sweet.

ST. CHARLES—J. F. Johnston's Bank.

WATERLOO—Waterloo Savings Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., J. H. Leavitt; Vice-Pres., Robt. M. Kingsley; Cas., Ira Rodamar; Asst. Cas., Ira J. Hoover.

ZEARING—State Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. H. Golly; Vice-Pres., E. C. Ingledue; Cas., J. S. Smith.

KANSAS.

BENTLEY—State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., H. H. Hansen; Vice-Pres., P. B. Dick; Sec., N. W. Rankin.

ELGIN—State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

OLMITZ—Brinkman-Brook State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

SCOTT CITY—First State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

VALLEY CENTRE—Valley Centre State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. C. Mayall; Vice-Pres., J. C. Anderson; Cas., Geo. B. Van Arsdale.

WELLINGTON—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

WOODBINE—Woodbine State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., H. M. Mitch; Cas., W. C. Kandt.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—American Loan and Trust Co.

SOMERSET—Farmers' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., J. S. Cooper; Cas., John C. Ogden.

WOODBURN—Bank of Woodburn; capital, \$15,000; Cas., L. Rogers.

LOUISIANA.

MANY—Sabine Valley Bank; Pres., J. G. Brown; Vice-Pres., J. M. Middleton.

PATTERSON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Bernard Levy; Cas., R. Lee Riggs.

SHREVEPORT—Shreveport National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Arthur T. Kahn.

WELSH—Commercial Bank.

MAINE.

FARMINGTON—People's National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Geo. W. Wheeler; Cas., J. Prentice Flint.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS—Dime Savings Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Wm. H. Rullman; Vice-Pres., Lloyd Lowndes; Treas., John W. Martin.

CAMBRIDGE—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; capital, \$60,000; Pres., William F. Applegarth; Cas., James M. Robertson. —Eastern Shore Trust Co.; capital, \$60,000; Pres., Geo. W. Woolford; Treas., D. H. Le Compte; Sec., J. G. Mills.

SYKESVILLE—Sykesville Bank; Pres., Wade D. H. Warfield; Vice-Pres., Geo. H. Bevard; Cas., William M. Chipley.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—American National Bank; capital, \$300,000; Pres., Samuel E. Blanchard; Vice-Pres., Henry Wells; Cas., Wm. A. Faulkner.

MICHIGAN.

BLOOMINGDALE—People's Bank (S. B. Monroe).

LUDINGTON—Ludington State Bank; capital, \$50,000.

MARION—Bank of Marion (F. W. Lawrence).

MINNESOTA.

ALEXANDRIA—Farmers' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Tollef Jacobson; Cas., Andrew Jacobson.

FOXHOME—Wilkin County Bank (Stilson, Forman, Standring & Co.).

FULDA—Farmers' Bank (successor to Martyn Bros.); capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. H. Hinkley; Cas., Geo. G. Schlegel; Asst. Cas., J. W. Jones.

JACKSON—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. R. Moore; Cas., A. R. Cheadle.

LE SUEUR CENTER—Le Sueur Center Bank; Pres., L. Patterson; Cas., S. C. Whitney.

NEW ULM—State Bank; capital, \$40,000; Pres., Joseph A. Eckstein; Cas., Fred Pfander.

ORMSBY—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., E. S. Ormsby; Cas., A. H. Peterson.

READING—Bank of Reading; Cas., A. N. Cheney.

STEPHEN—Scandia State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

WARASSO—State Bank.

WARREN—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. F. Powell; Cas., F. W. Flanders.

MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO CITY—People's Savings Bank; capital, \$20,000.

MISSOURI.

CHILHOWEE—Chilhowee Bank; capital, \$10,000; Cas., Wm. P. Hunt.

CUBA—People's Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Frank Fishwick; Cas., A. J. Barnett.

HOLLIDAY—Monroe County Exchange Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., James G. Adams; Cas., H. G. McCreery.

KIRKSVILLE—Baird National Bank (successor to First International Bank); capital, \$65,000; Pres., S. M. Link; Cas., W. T. Baird.

NEW BLOOMFIELD—Bank of New Bloomfield; capital, \$10,000.

VAN BUREN—Carter County Bank.

WESTBORO—People's Bank.

NEBRASKA.

NEWCASTLE—Newcastle State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

WOLBACH—Wolbach State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., F. W. Crew; Cas., C. Bradley; Asst. Cas., B. R. Hedglin.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY—Chelsea National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., J. B. Thompson; Cas., Jere H. Nixon.

CAPE MAY—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., G. W. Norcross; Vice-Pres., Westley R. Wales; Cas., G. M. Hendricks.

NEW YORK.

AVOCA—Bank of Avoca; Pres., George C. Silsbee; Vice-Pres., P. H. Weill; Cas., W. H. Lee.

ELMIRA—Couch & Fisher.

GAINESVILLE—Gainesville National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. E. Brainerd; Cas., John T. Symes.

HOOSICK FALLS—People's National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., John M. Rosebrooks; Cas., Delmer Runkle.

LE ROY—State Bank.

SOUTH GLENS FALLS—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. Seward White.

SUFFERN—Suffern National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., James B. Campbell; Cas., John Fred Duryce.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OXFORD—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., R. W. Lassiter; Cas., W. H. Hunt. —Oxford Savings Bank; Pres., H. G. Cooper; Vice-Pres., J. G. Hall; Sec. and Treas., C. J. Cooper.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ESMOND—First International Bank; Pres., A. L. Plummer; Cas., A. W. Engel.

DEVIL'S LAKE—Ramsey County National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. M. Fisher; Cas., George Juergens.

MADDOCK—First State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. Hosholt; Vice-Pres., Asa J. Styles; Cas., Wesley Styles.

OHIO.

BELLEFONTAINE—Bellefontaine Savings and Deposit Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Robt. Colton; Vice-Pres., T. F. Bushey; Cas., H. S. Kerr; Asst. Cas., Fred Spittle.

PAULDING—Paulding National Bank (successor to Paulding Deposit Bank Co.); capital, \$40,000; Pres., C. H. Allen; Vice-Pres., E. G. Allen; Cas., E. P. Copeland; Asst. Cas., R. G. Allen.

PIQUA—Piqua Loan, Savings and Trust Co.

TOLEDO—Dollar Savings Bank Co.; capital, \$200,000.—Dorr Street Savings Bank.

WADSWORTH—Wadsworth National Bank (successor to Wadsworth Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., C. N. Lyman; Cas., John H. Durling; Asst. Cas., E. S. Pardee.

OKLAHOMA.

OKEENE—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Okeene); capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. C. Fisher; Cas., E. E. Cressler.

KIOWA—Kiowa State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

LONE WOLF—Orient State Bank; capital, \$50,000.

RUSK—Rusk State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

SANFORD—Beaver County Bank; capital, \$50,000.

SHAWNEE—Oklahoma National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., C. J. Benson; Cas., F. B. Reed.

CHEROKEE—Bank of Cherokee.

GRANITE—Jones-Olds Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., John B. Jones; Vice-Pres., John N. Olds; Cas., O. J. Logan.

OREGON.

VALE—Vale Bank; Cas., James Newlands.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARROLLTOWN—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., A. W. Buck; Vice-Pres., E. R. Jackman; Cas., T. A. Sharbaugh; Asst. Cas., C. C. Adams.

DELMONT—Delmont National Bank of New Salem; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Jos. R. McQuaide; Cas., A. W. Hecker; Asst. Cas., Samuel D. McQuaide.

GREENCASTLE—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. G. McLanahan; Cas., S. H. Eby.

MONACA—Monaca National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. Lay; Vice-Pres., J. R. Gormley; Cas., Robert L. Hood.—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., John T. Taylor; Cas., Thomas C. Fry.

PIROCAIRN—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. G. Stewart.

PITTSBURG—Moreland Trust Co.; capital, \$200,000; Pres., A. M. Moreland; Treas., Alexander Dunbar; Asst. Treas., John G. Lawton.—United Realty and Trust Co.; capital, \$1,000,000.

WARREN—Warren Trust Co.; capital, \$125,000; Pres., F. M. Knapp; Treas., H. M. Preston; Sec., Geo. E. Colvin.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CROSS HILL—Bank of Cross Hill; capital, \$25,000.

SPARTANBURG—Bank of Spartanburg; capital, \$100,000; Pres., J. T. Harris; Vice-Pres., J. T. Calvert; Cas., T. J. Boyd.

UNION—People's Bank; capital, \$80,000; Pres., B. F. Arthur.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN—First State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Isaac Lincoln; Cas., A. E. Boyd.

FLANDREAU—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Thomas Kelley; Cas., James T. Higelow.

MONROE—Bank of Monroe; capital, \$20,000.

SUMMIT—First State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

TENNESSEE.

JOHNSON CITY—Unaka National Bank (successor to Banking and Trust Co.); capital, \$50,000; Pres., John D. Cox; Cas., Tate L. Earnest; Asst. Cas., Adam B. Crouch.

VIOLA—Viola Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. H. Stubblefield; Vice-Pres., T. B. Bonner; Cas., A. J. Brewer.

TEXAS.

BEAUMONT—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., R. Oliver; Cas., W. L. Murphy.

DUBLIN—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., F. M. Browne; Cas., E. B. Hilburn.

HOUSTON—Merchants' National Bank; capital, \$200,000; Pres., Geo. W. Brackenridge; Vice-Pres., Jonathan Lane; Cas., John J. Gannon; Asst. Cas., G. M. Harcourt.

LLANO—Llano National Bank; Pres., Henry F. J. Ricker; Vice-Pres., M. D. Siator; Cas., L. C. Smith.

MART—First National Bank; capital, \$40,000; Pres., A. P. Smyth.

MASON—Commercial Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Mrs. Anna Martin; Cas., Max Martin.

MIAMI—Lee & Co.; Pres., Thomas B. Lee; Cas., O. P. Jones; Asst. Cas., W. M. Lee.

ROBY—First National Bank; capital, \$40,000; Pres., E. F. Elkin; Cas., W. B. Elkin.

SHERMAN—Commercial National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., W. R. Brents; Cas., F. Z. Edwards.

WHITESBORO—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., John Marshall; Vice-Pres., R. N. Younger; Cas., R. F. Davis; Asst. Cas., J. I. Bennett.

VIRGINIA.

SOUTH BOSTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., R. F. Edmondson; Vice-Pres., James D. Tucker; Cas., R. A. East.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY—Bank of Green Bay; capital, \$25,000; Pres., David Decker; Vice-Pres., David Decker, Jr.; Cas., L. A. Karel.

SPOONER—Spooners State Bank: capital, \$15,000; Pres., F. E. Kenaston; Cas., E. M. Elliott.

CANADA.**NOVA SCOTIA.**

GLACE BAY—Bank of Nova Scotia.
PUGWASH—Bank of Nova Scotia.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.**ALABAMA.**

ANNISTON—First National Bank; A. J. Goodwin, Asst. Cas.
BIRMINGHAM—Alabama National Bank; J. B. Cobbs, Pres. in place of E. W. Rucker.
GADSDEN—First National Bank; H. E. Dunlap, Asst. Cas. in place of R. J. White.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN—Meriden National Bank: capital stock reduced to \$200,000.
NEW HAVEN—National Savings Bank; Maier Zunder, Pres., deceased; also director Mechanics' National Bank.

FLORIDA.

MELBOURNE—Melbourne State Bank; J. H. Phillips, Pres., deceased.

GEORGIA.

ELBERTON—Bank of Elberton; L. M. Heard, Vice-Pres., resigned.
SAVANNAH—Citizens' Bank; Mills B. Lane, Pres. in place of Brantley A. Denmark, deceased.

IDAHO.

IDAHO FALLS—First National Bank; John C. Anderson, Vice-Pres.; M. M. Gibson, Asst. Cas.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Hibernian Banking Association; capital increased to \$500,000.—Union Trust Co.; title changed to Union Trust and Banking Co.
BENTON—Benton State Bank; R. A. Youngblood, Cas., resigned.
DIXON—City National Bank; Leonard Andrus, Vice-Pres.; W. C. Durkes, Cas. in place of Leonard Andrus.
EDWARDSVILLE—First National Bank; Edward P. Keshner, Cas., resigned.
FREEPORT—Second National Bank; Jacob Krohn, Pres., deceased.
HIGHLAND—Highland Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

INDIANA.

ALBANY—Albany State Bank; I. Dudleston, Pres. in place of James W. Wingate, deceased.
ELKHART—First National Bank; John Cook, Vice-Pres., deceased.
INDIANAPOLIS—Campbell, Wild & Co.; succeeded by John F. Wild.—Union Trust Co.; John H. Holliday, Pres. in place of Henry Eitel.
MONTGOMERY—First National Bank; C. C. Martin, Cas.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Bank of Nova Scotia.
SARNIA—Bank of Toronto.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EDMONTON—Union Bank of Canada; Mgr., J. J. Anderson.

QUEBEC.

COATICOOK—Banque Nationale.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

SOUTH McALESTER—State National Bank; J. J. Cloughley, Asst. Cas. in place of J. W. Walters.
TISHOMINGO—First National Bank; W. J. Smith, Vice-Pres.; R. E. Wade, Cas.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT—Union Savings Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.
DES MOINES—University Bank; Geo. Cooper, Cas. in place of W. S. Jordan.
ST. LOUIS—Security National Bank; T. A. Black, Cas. in place of F. M. Case; F. W. Marshall, Asst. Cas. in place of F. C. Swan.

KANSAS.

CHANUTE—First National Bank; D. M. Kennedy, Vice-Pres.; A. N. Allen, Cas. in place of D. M. Kennedy; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. N. Allen.
DODGE CITY—State Bank of Commerce; W. J. Davies, Cas.
LEBANON—First National Bank; J. R. Burrow, Pres.; Henry Williams, Vice-Pres.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville National Banking Co.; William J. Baird, elected director.—Western Bank; capital reduced to \$150,000.
NEWPORT—Newport National Bank; J. D. Hengelbrok, Cas. in place of S. G. Danks, deceased.

LOUISIANA.

MONROE—Ouachita National Bank; O. B. Morton, Cas. in place of J. J. Jordan.

MAINE.

BAR HARBOR—First National Bank; Arthur S. Newman, Vice-Pres. in place of William Rogers.
BATH—First National Bank; M. G. Shaw, Pres. in place of John R. Kelley, deceased; E. W. Hyde, Vice-Pres. in place of M. G. Shaw.—People's Safe Deposit and Savings Bank; David T. Percy, Pres. in place of John R. Kelley, deceased.
BELFAST—Belfast Savings Bank; Wilmer J. Dorman, Asst. Treas.
LEWISTON—Androscooggin County Savings Bank; C. A. Litchfield, Asst. Treas.
PHILLIPS—Phillips National Bank; D. F. Field, Asst. Cas.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—National Mechanics' Bank; Thomas DeFord, director, deceased.
THURMONT—Thurmont National Bank; John

Root, Vice-Pres.; Harry C. Cover, Act. Cas.
UNIONTOWN—Carroll County Savings Bank;
 J. Hamilton Singer, Treas. in place of Ed-
 win G. Gilbert, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Winthrop National Bank; A. W.
 Small, Asst. Cas.—Merchants' National
 Bank; William Powell Mason, director, de-
 ceased.

CONCORD—Middlesex Institution for Sav-
 ings; Harvey Wheeler, Pres.

LEOMINSTER—Leominster Savings Bank;
 Hamilton Mayo, Treas. in place of Alfred
 L. Burditt, deceased.

MEDFORD—Medford National Bank; G. Ed-
 ward Smith, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. E.
 Barrett.

MERRIMAC—First National Bank; Daniel J.
 Poore, Pres., deceased; also Treas. Merrimac
 Savings Bank.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN—Commercial Savings Bank; C. R.
 Miller, Pres. in place of Wm. J. Cocker,
 deceased; David Metcalf, Vice-Pres. in
 place of C. R. Miller.

DETROIT—Union Trust Co.; D. C. Whitney
 and Charles L. Palma, elected directors.

GRAND RAPIDS—Grand Rapids National
 Bank; Dudley E. Waters, Pres. in place of
 Edwin F. Uhl, deceased.

LANSING—Lansing State Savings Bank; Ho-
 ratio H. Larned, Pres. in place of William
 Donovan; Frederick Thomas, Vice-Pres.

MONROE—First National Bank; Thomas Gor-
 don, Jr., Pres. in place of Charles R. Wing;
 Geo. Spalding, Vice-Pres. in place of H. A.
 Conant; Frank B. Warren, Cas.; Wm. G.
 Guttman, Asst. Cas.

TEKONSHA—Exchange Bank; F. E. Allen,
 Cas. in place of Charles H. Childs, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—Albert Lea National Bank;
 no pres. in place of H. D. Brown.

MARSHALL—First National Bank; E. S.
 Frick, Asst. Cas. in place of C. C. Guernsey.

NEW PAYNESVILLE—Bank of Paynesville;
 F. E. Kenaston, Pres. in place of John
 Baltinger; A. H. Hanson, Cas. in place of
 E. M. Elliott, resigned.

REDWOOD FALLS—First National Bank; H.
 D. Baldwin, Vice-Pres.; O. W. McMillan,
 Asst. Cas.

MISSOURI.

DEXTER—Bank of Dexter; capital increased
 to \$50,000.

GALLATIN—First National Bank; Wood H.
 Hamilton, Vice-Pres.; Arthur Day, Asst.
 Cas.

HUNNEWELL—Hunnewell Bank; Ed. L.
 Blackburn, Cas. in place of W. F. Black-
 burn, deceased.

KNOBNOSTER—Bank of Knobnoster; capital
 reduced to \$30,000.

PRINCETON—Bank of Princeton; John C.
 Casteel, Pres., deceased.

ST. LOUIS—Commonwealth Trust Co.; Reid
 Northrup elected director.—Mechanics'
 National Bank; Isaac Schwab elected di-
 rector.—Missouri Trust Co.; John C. Wil-
 kinson, Pres.; A. H. Frederick, Sec.

NEBRASKA.

PLATTSMOUTH—First National Bank; H. N.
 Dovey, Cas. in place of S. Waugh; no Asst.
 Cas. in place of H. N. Dovey.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TILTON—Citizens' National Bank; F. N. Par-
 sons, Pres.; E. G. Philbrick, Vice-Pres. in
 place of F. N. Parsons.—Iona Savings
 Bank; Arthur T. Cass, Treas. in place of
 William T. Cass, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN—Central Trust Co.; capital in-
 creased to \$200,000.

FREEHOLD—Central National Bank; E. J.
 Parker, Cas. in place of Jasper Bray.

PATERSON—Paterson National Bank; Daniel
 H. Murray, Asst. Cas.

PLAINFIELD—City National Bank; Charles
 Hyde, Pres., deceased.

RUTHERFORD—Rutherford National Bank;
 E. J. Turner, Vice-Pres. in place of Robert
 D. Kent.

NEW MEXICO.

LAS VEGAS—First National Bank; Jefferson
 Reynolds, Pres. in place of J. S. Reynolds;
 A. B. Smith, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W.
 Zollars; E. D. Reynolds, Cas. in place of A.
 B. Smith; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. D.
 Reynolds.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Merchants' National Bank and Al-
 bany Savings Bank; Acors Rathbun, trust-
 tee, deceased.

BROOKLYN—Seventeenth Ward Bank; Wal-
 ter Wilmont, Acting Cas.—Nassau Trust
 Co.; Henry Roth elected director.

CANASTOTA—First National Bank; Stephen
 G. Moot, Vice-Pres. in place of E. N. Bruce.

FORT EDWARD—First National Bank; Jos.
 E. King, Pres.

GLENS FALLS—Glens Falls Trust Co.; Lan-
 sing M. Howland, Vice-Pres., deceased.

HOMER—Homer National Bank; C. F. Pome-
 roy, Asst. Cas.

HOOSICK FALLS—First National Bank; Ira
 J. Wood, Cas. in place of Addison Getty.

ILION—Ilion National Bank; David Lewis,
 Cas., deceased.

NEW YORK—Liberty National Bank; Henry
 C. Tinker, Vice-Pres.; F. P. McGlynn, Asst.
 Cas.; Arthur S. Luke elected director.—
 National Bank of the Republic; Oliver S.
 Carter, Pres., deceased; Charles H. Stout,
 Vice-Pres.; W. B. T. Keyser, Cas.; O.
 H. Harriman, Asst. Cas.—German Sav-
 ings Bank; Geo. H. Moller, Pres.,
 deceased.—Continental Trust Co.;

Willard V. King, 2d Vice-Pres. in place of Gordon McDonald; Henry E. Abern, Sec.—Merchants' National Bank; Joseph W. Harriman, Cas., resigned.—National Citizens' Bank; Henry Dimes, Cas. in place of Edwin S. Schenck.—First National Bank; Geo. F. Baker, Jr., additional Asst. Cas.—Speyer & Co.; Gordon MacDonald, admitted to firm.—Vermilye & Co.; Frederick K. Trowbridge retired from firm.—Moore & Schley; George F. Caslear retired.—Mechanics & Traders' Bank; removed to 576 Broadway.—Haven & Stout; Wright C. Stout deceased.—National City Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice-Pres.

OSWEGO—First National Bank; J. D. W. Case, Vice-Pres. in place of H. H. Lyman, deceased; L. W. Mott, Cas. in place of J. D. W. Case; no Asst. Cas. in place of L. W. Mott.

PERRY—First National Bank; Wm. C. Patterson, Vice-Pres. in place of Frank H. Wyckoff, deceased.

RED HOOK—First National Bank; John N. Lewis, Pres. in place of B. B. Hoffman, deceased; no Vice-Pres. in place of John N. Lewis.

SAG HARBOR—Herbert F. Nickerson, Treas. in place of E. C. Wade, deceased; Everett Tyndal, Asst. Treas.

TONAWANDA—First National Bank; S. B. Lindsey, Asst. Cas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO—National Bank of Goldsboro; James S. Cranford, Asst. Cas.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Western German Bank; capital increased to \$250,000.

CLEVELAND—Wade Park Banking Co.; capital increased to \$200,000.—City Trust Co.; capital increased to \$500,000.—Metropolitan National Bank; P. C. Pettit, Cas. in place of F. S. Bauder.

COLUMBUS—Bank of Commerce Co.; capital increased to \$300,000.

GARETTSVILLE—First National Bank; H. A. Carlton, Asst. Cas.

GEORGETOWN—First National Bank; H. C. Loudon, Pres. in place of John P. Biehn, deceased; John A. Tweed, Vice-Pres. in place of H. C. Loudon.

HAMILTON—Miami Valley National Bank; E. W. Whitaker, Pres.; O. M. Bake, Vice-Pres.

NILES—City National Bank; Abner G. Webb, Pres. in place of T. C. Robbins; T. E. Thomas, Vice-Pres. in place of Abner G. Webb.

POLAND—Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank; Charles M. Kirtland, Vice-Pres. deceased.

TOLEDO—Dime Savings Bank; W. H. H. Reeder, Pres. in place of T. S. Southard.—

Commercial Savings Bank Co.; David Harpster, Pres. in place of M. V. Wolf, resigned.

OKLAHOMA.

MANGUM—Mangum National Bank; Thomas J. Zook, Vice-Pres.; A. P. Pierce, Cas. in place of J. M. Norton.

STILLWATER—National Bank of Commerce; C. A. Houston, Cas. in place of Frank J. Wyckoff.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALIFORNIA—First National Bank; J. C. Ailes, Pres., deceased.

CARBONDALE—First National Bank; Edward Clarkson, Pres. in place of J. Edwin Watt, deceased; E. W. Mills, Vice-Pres. in place of Edward Clarkson.

HOMESTEAD—First National Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

LITITZ—Lititz National Bank; T. R. Kreider, Cas. in place of H. P. Beckler, deceased; J. W. G. Hersey, Asst. Cas. in place of T. R. Kreider.

MEYERSDALE—Citizens' National Bank; Samuel C. Philson, Pres.; E. R. Floto, Vice-Pres.

MILLERSBURG—First National Bank; J. W. Hoffman, Cas. in place of J. H. Kahler, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—United Security Life Ins. and Trust Co.; William M. Coates, Pres. in place of Wm. Verner, deceased.

PITTSBURG—Fourth National Bank; Wm. R. Ford, director, deceased.—Keystone Bank; capital increased to \$500,000.

YORK—York County National Bank; surplus increased to \$150,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Union Trust Co.; Walter A. Peck, director, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BROOKINGS—Bank of Brookings; William H. Moorehouse, Pres., deceased.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—First National Bank; R. E. Donnell, Asst. Cas. in place of A. E. Thomason.

TEXAS.

ARLINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; W. C. Weeks, Vice-Pres.; W. R. Eaves, Asst. Cas.

GRAHAM—Beckham National Bank; J. M. Norman, Cas. in place of Wm. D. Craig; G. F. Meece, Asst. Cas. in place of J. M. Norman.

HEMPSTEAD—Farmers' National Bank; L. D. Amaler, Cas. in place of E. F. Johns; W. G. Morrison, Asst. Cas. in place of C. M. Close.

HOUSTON—Commercial National Bank; no Cas. in place of Jno. Jay Gannon.

HOWE—Farmers' National Bank; W. W. Ferguson, Cas. in place of Geo. B. R. Smith.

LUFKIN—Lufkin National Bank; E. J. Mantooth, Vice-Pres.; R. D. Collins, Cas.

NAVASOTA—First National Bank; A. H. Ketchum, Pres. in place of H. Schumacher,

deceased; Tom M. Owen, Vice-Pres. in place of A. H. Ketchum.
ROXTON—First National Bank; C. R. Caldwell, Vice-Pres.; Gibbons Poteet, Asst. Cas.
WICHITA FALLS—Panhandle National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Benjamin Sherrod.

VIRGINIA.

LINCOLN—People's National Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

WISCONSIN.

PARKERSBURG—Central Banking & Security Co.; W. H. Odgin, Cas.
POINT PLEASANT—Point Pleasant National Bank; no Cas. in place of W. L. McCoy, deceased.
MONTICELLO—Bank of Monticello; John F. Sears, Cas., deceased.
WAUSAU—First National Bank; R. E. Parcher, Vice-Pres. in place of A. Kickbush.

CANADA.**ONTARIO.**

LONDON—Bank of British North America; J. Taylor, Mgr.

TORONTO—Bank of British North America; R. Inglis, Mgr. in place of E. Stanger.—Imperial Bank of Canada; William Moffat, Mgr. in place of B. Jennings.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Bank of Montreal (Seigneurs Street Branch); C. L. Benedict, Mgr.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON—Bank of Nova Scotia; A. H. Rowley, Mgr. in place of W. H. Burns.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER—Royal Bank of Canada; E. A. Earle, Mgr.

VICTORIA—Royal Bank of Canada; G. A. Taylor, Mgr.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.**INDIANA.**

LOWELL—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation May 29.

KANSAS.

DEXTER—Bank of Dexter; in hands of J. F. Balliet, Receiver.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD—Pynchon National Bank; in hands of Ellis S. Pepper, Receiver.

MINNESOTA.

BEAVER FALLS—Farmers' Bank.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—City National Bank; in hands of Edgar J. Vaughan, Receiver, June 29.—Niagara Bank.

NEW YORK—Seventh National Bank; in hands of Forrest Raynor, Receiver, June 27.—Continental National Bank; in vol-

untary liquidation, May 25 (absorbed by Hanover National Bank).

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON—National Bank of Wilmington; in voluntary liquidation, May 27.

OHIO.

SHERRODSVILLE—Connotton Valley Bank; assigned to N. E. Morgan, June 23.

MANSFIELD—Sturges Bank; closed July 3.

RHODE ISLAND.

PASCOAG—Pascoag National Bank; in voluntary liquidation, June 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORANGEBURG—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation, June 1.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND—Prudential Banking and Trust Co.—United Banking and Trust Co.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The stock of money in the country was increased nearly \$4,000,000 last month, a gain of \$1,000,000 in gold, of \$3,000,000 in silver dollars, and \$2,000,000 in National bank notes being reported. About \$2,000,000 of silver bullion was turned into coin.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Apr. 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion	\$1,124,157,667	\$1,129,287,647	\$1,123,738,871	\$1,124,729,261
Silver dollars	514,009,940	515,959,940	518,493,940	521,055,040
Silver bullion	53,407,320	50,789,506	48,290,894	46,789,497
Subsidiary silver	89,869,906	90,082,384	90,496,312	90,490,289
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	350,101,406	350,764,257	351,061,965	353,321,502
Total	\$2,477,237,185	\$2,488,524,650	\$2,479,932,996	\$2,488,567,606

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1901.

A MATERIAL FALLING OFF IN SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY was the significant feature of last month. Sales of stocks, which amounted to nearly 42,000,000 shares at the New York Stock Exchange in April last, and aggregated 85,000,000 shares in May, were less than 20,000,000 shares last month. Instead of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares traded in daily as in the early part of May, the daily transactions in June frequently fell below 800,000 shares, and twice dropped to less than 500,000 shares.

In the main there was little to create distrust or to impair confidence. The most unfavorable event was the failure of the Seventh National Bank of New York, that institution closing its doors on June 27. This was followed by the suspension of Henry Marquand & Co., which firm had become a large debtor to the bank. A serious bank failure at Leipsic at about the same time caused a temporary unsettlement of confidence.

At the close of the last business day of the month, June 29, the Comptroller of the Currency placed the City National Bank of Buffalo, New York, in the hands of a Receiver, and on July 2 the Niagara Bank, of Buffalo, was also closed. Special causes are responsible for these disasters, yet so unexpected were the failures that they caused a serious apprehension among business men and investors for a time.

Aside from those disturbing events the general situation has been one of great encouragement. The dividends to be disbursed in July by various railway and industrial corporations are estimated at about \$54,000,000, while interest payments will equal nearly \$70,000,000 more, a total of \$124,000,000. This is without any parallel for a similar time in previous years.

From the wheat crop has come the most favorable news. There is every prospect of a wheat yield this year exceeding all previous records, and reports of the wheat crop abroad tell of small yield and crop failures. With plenty of wheat to sell and at a good price, the country should have another fat year. The Agricultural Department report for June 1 estimates the condition of winter wheat at 87.8, against 82.7 on June 1, 1900. The condition of spring wheat is estimated at 92.0, as compared with 91.4 a year ago. The estimate of the New York Produce Exchange of acreage and yield of wheat this year compared with actual results of previous years is as follows:

	WINTER WHEAT.			SPRING WHEAT.		TOTAL WHEAT.	
	Con- dition.	Acreage.	Crop.	Acreage.	Bushels.	Acreage.	Bushels.
1901...	87.8	28,267,000	409,871,000	17,000,000	274,000,000	45,267,000	688,871,000
1900...	82.7	26,606,714	830,860,712	16,889,671	191,388,793	42,496,385	522,229,505
1899...	67.3	25,820,737	298,679,586	18,771,779	250,624,266	44,592,516	547,303,840
1898...	90.8	25,736,980	879,818,291	18,818,289	296,385,414	44,555,278	675,148,705
1897...	78.5	24,232,442	392,701,105	15,232,624	197,448,063	39,465,066	590,149,168
1896...	77.9	22,612,696	364,389,199	12,005,980	163,345,247	34,618,646	427,684,346
1895...	71.1	22,477,068	267,709,877	11,570,269	209,363,570	34,047,332	467,102,947
1894...	63.2	23,806,500	326,898,840	11,575,936	133,898,576	34,882,436	460,267,416
1893...	75.5	22,898,539	275,492,000	11,760,879	120,682,916	34,629,418	396,181,725
1892...	88.8	25,999,076	859,191,000	12,565,354	156,758,000	38,554,430	515,949,000
1891...	96.6	26,581,284	892,495,000	12,335,613	219,286,000	38,916,897	611,786,000
1890...	73.1	23,520,104	255,374,000	12,567,050	143,888,000	36,087,154	399,262,000

The effect of the present conditions as regards wheat will be to maintain our exports at a high volume. During the year just closed our exports of merchandise probably exceeded \$1,500,000,000, and the exports were probably \$870,000,000 in excess of imports. Never before were such results shown in our foreign trade movement.

While our grain and cotton are still important factors in our export trade, there are many other sources of wealth from which the country is reaping bountifully. The statistician of the United States Geological Survey reports that the production of coal in 1900 was 267,542,444 short tons, valued at \$297,920,000, an increase over 1889 of five per cent. in quantity and of sixteen per cent in value. The United States has taken first place as coal producer from Great Britain, which country in 1900 produced only 252,190,573 short tons.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the vessels built in the United States numbered 1,178 of 401,285 gross tons, compared with 1,058 vessels of 305,677 gross tons in the previous year. The tonnage has been exceeded only twice in the history of the country, in 1854 and 1855. The maximum record is 588,450 tons.

Every month since November 1 last the production of pig iron has been increasing. The weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on that date was 215,304 tons and on June 1 last it was 814,505 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons a week or 5,000,000 tons a year. The present rate of production is in excess of 16,000,000 tons a year and the consumption is keeping pace with the output.

According to the "Railroad Gazette" nearly 2,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States during the first six months of the present year, the preliminary figures showing a total of 1,967 miles. This is a conservative extension of our railroad system and evidence of prosperity of the railroads as well.

The railroads as a rule are making a most favorable exhibit of earnings both gross and net and many are distributing larger dividends to shareholders than they did for many years before. A notable event was the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. last month by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This is the first return the stockholders of that road have had since 1891.

The prosperity of the country is reflected in the remarkable growth of the National banks. The latest complete returns from those institutions show that on April 24 there were 4,064 in operation, an increase of sixty-five since February 5 last and of 433 in the last year. The number is the largest ever known. The total capital is \$640,778,600, an increase of nearly \$24,000,000 in the last year, but nearly \$49,000,000 less than the highest recorded on December 2, 1892. The individual deposits exceed by far all previous records. They amount to \$2,893,665,450, an increase of nearly \$445,000,000 in the last year and of \$1,442,000,000 since October 3, 1893, when the deposits had fallen to a very low point. The following table gives the principal items from the statements prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency during the last two years:

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Individual deposits.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal tenders.
June 30, 1899.....	\$604,865,327	\$248,146,168	\$2,522,157,509	\$309,338,008	\$47,484,088	\$134,927,935
September 7, 1899	605,772,970	248,449,235	2,450,725,595	291,612,581	46,958,802	127,754,651
December 2, 1899.	606,725,265	250,367,692	2,380,610,361	274,687,240	40,138,136	114,732,795
February 13, 1900.	631,084,465	252,869,088	2,481,847,035	289,381,232	50,196,592	136,066,493
April 23, 1900.....	617,051,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	597,683,828	60,367,240	146,198,063
June 29, 1900.....	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,378	60,892,331	146,950,522
September 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,312	61,170,068	147,131,493
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,648	2,623,997,522	301,619,900	58,052,234	142,134,945
February 5, 1901..	634,696,505	266,520,595	2,753,969,722	332,971,037	66,985,107	152,386,332
April 24, 1899.....	640,778,600	267,810,240	2,893,665,450	315,546,242	71,227,450	163,084,246

The wonderful development in wealth and production of the United States is not more striking in its magnitude than in its universality. In every part of the country there is evidence of the great growth in enterprise and productive capacity. The industrial progress of one important section was made the topic of a notable address delivered before the annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association on June 21 last. Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, who delivered the address, presented the following statistical summary of the progress of the South during the last two decades :

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH IN MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.

	1880.	1890.	1900.
Cotton crop, bales.....	5,761,252	7,311,322	*10,300,000
Capital in cotton mills.....	\$21,978,000	\$61,124,066	\$150,000,000
Consumption of cotton in Southern mills, bales.....	188,744	546,894	1,597,112
Number of spindles in cotton mills.....	667,854	1,712,930	6,200,000
Capital in cotton-oil mills.....	\$3,500,000	\$12,808,000	\$50,000,000
Coal mined, tons.....	6,049,471	21,500,000	48,192,063
Pig-iron, tons.....	397,301	1,953,459	2,604,671
Railroad mileage.....	20,612	42,825	53,000
Phosphate rock, tons.....	190,000	507,000	1,550,000
Petroleum, barrels.....	179,000	549,561	15,000,000
Capital in manufactures.....	\$251,692,088	\$630,143,728	*\$1,000,000,000
Value of manufactured products.....	\$445,576,461	\$878,257,608	*\$1,600,000,000
Grain production, bushels.....	431,000,000	652,291,000	660,716,266
Value of agricultural products.....	\$571,000,000	\$666,000,000	*\$1,200,000,000
Value of exports from Southern ports.	\$291,031,448	\$315,021,008	\$530,317,545

* In part estimated.

It is evident from the foregoing that the South has had a very large part in the work of making the United States "a billion dollar country." Many and great have been the obstacles which that section has had to overcome, but it is working out its destiny wonderfully and wisely. With \$150,000,000 capital invested in cotton mills, \$50,000,000 in cotton-oil mills and \$1,000,000,000 in manufactures, the South has gone far beyond the most prosperous period of its previous history. Nor is it from cotton alone that it is deriving its rapidly accumulating wealth. Coal, iron, petroleum, phosphate and even grain are contributing to its prosperity.

Illustrative of the growth of banking resources in the South we have prepared a table showing the capital and individual deposits of National banks in the Southern States in 1880 and at the present time, as follows :

STATES.	CAPITAL.			INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.		
	Oct. 1, 1880.	Apr. 24, 1901.	Increase.	Oct. 1, 1880.	Apr. 24, 1901.	Increase.
Maryland.....	\$13,608,080	\$15,641,960	\$2,033,880	\$26,117,350	\$47,204,831	\$21,087,481
Virginia.....	2,968,000	5,262,620	2,294,620	9,088,959	22,544,170	13,455,211
West Virginia..	1,738,000	3,973,860	2,235,860	2,348,668	17,708,201	15,357,538
North Carolina.	2,501,000	3,172,050	671,050	3,041,067	8,395,177	5,354,110
South Carolina.	1,885,000	2,108,000	223,000	2,970,408	5,847,815	2,877,412
Georgia.....	2,281,000	4,416,000	2,135,000	2,766,498	11,964,819	9,198,351
Florida.....	100,000	1,355,000	1,255,000	318,545	6,975,225	6,656,680
Alabama.....	1,518,000	3,490,000	1,962,000	1,719,065	13,359,444	11,640,379
Mississippi.....		1,130,000	1,130,000		4,177,808	4,177,808
Louisiana.....	2,875,000	3,710,000	835,000	8,478,487	25,014,219	16,535,732
Texas.....	1,475,000	20,990,010	19,515,010	3,691,490	81,542,968	77,851,496
Arkansas.....	205,000	1,070,000	865,000	412,345	4,333,276	3,920,931
Kentucky.....	10,436,100	12,800,900	2,364,800	10,674,810	27,914,289	17,239,479
Tennessee.....	5,490,300	7,232,500	3,802,200	8,322,111	23,661,189	15,339,078
Total.....	\$45,010,430	\$86,342,900	\$41,332,470	\$79,949,793	\$300,641,479	\$220,691,686

Since October 1, 1880, a little more than twenty years, the capital of the National banks in the South has increased more than \$41,000,000, or more than ninety per

cent., being now in excess of \$86,000,000. The individual deposits of those institutions, by their last statement, were nearly \$301,000,000 as compared with less than \$80,000,000 on October 1, 1880, an increase of nearly \$221,000,000, or about 280 per cent.

It is interesting to note that twenty years ago there was not a single National bank in the State of Mississippi, and not one in Louisiana outside of New Orleans. The growth of the National bank system in the South does not measure the full development of banking facilities in that section, but the statistics of State and private banks have not been brought down to the late date for which we have information concerning the National banks.

The fiscal year of the Government ends on June 30, and the year just closed has been one of financial prosperity for the Government. The revenues reached the unprecedented amount of \$585,848,309. The magnitude of that figure will best be appreciated when the fact is called to mind that the highest total during the Civil War was \$519,949,564 in 1865-6. That record was beaten in each of the last two years. The customs receipts reached \$238,786,741, while the highest total prior to 1900 was \$229,668,584 in 1890. Internal revenue receipts have been exceeded once, in 1865-6, when they were \$309,226,813. In the last twelve months they were \$305,514,411.

The Government disbursements naturally were in excess of any previous year since the Civil War, except 1899, when the war with Spain greatly increased expenditures. In the last year the expenditures were \$509,983,310, as compared with \$605,072,180 in 1899. In the latter, however, is included the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain.

The following table shows the classified receipts of the Government, the total expenditures and the resulting surplus or deficit in each year since 1892 :

	RECEIPTS.				Expen- ditures.	Surplus or deficit.
	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.		
1892.....	\$177,452,964	\$153,971,073	\$23,513,748	\$354,937,784	\$345,023,330	Sur. \$9,914,454
1893.....	203,355,017	161,027,624	31,436,983	395,819,624	383,477,964	" 2,341,674
1894.....	131,814,531	147,111,233	13,792,253	292,722,019	267,525,290	Def. 25,196,729
1895.....	152,153,617	143,421,672	17,899,793	313,475,082	351,195,298	" 42,805,223
1896.....	160,021,752	146,702,865	20,191,584	326,915,201	352,179,446	" 25,203,246
1897.....	176,554,127	146,688,774	24,479,004	347,721,905	365,774,180	" 18,052,254
1898.....	149,575,062	170,900,641	*84,845,831	405,321,534	443,368,583	" 38,043,104
1899.....	203,123,432	273,437,161	†33,294,977	510,855,570	605,072,180	" 94,216,610
1900.....	233,164,871	295,327,927	33,748,054	562,240,852	487,713,732	Sur. 74,527,120
1901.....	238,786,741	305,514,411	†41,547,157	585,848,309	509,983,310	" 75,865,999

*Includes \$64,751,224 received from sale of railroads.

†Includes \$11,798,314 received from sale of railroads.

‡Includes \$6,575,250 received from railroad debt.

The final column in the above statement shows a most encouraging change in the financial condition of the Government. For six years from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1899, the expenditures continuously exceeded the revenues, the deficit in that time

	Civil and miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest.
1892.....	\$99,841,989	\$46,895,456	\$29,174,139	\$11,150,578	\$184,583,063	\$23,378,116
1893.....	103,732,799	49,641,778	30,136,084	13,345,847	159,357,558	27,264,392
1894.....	101,943,884	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,298,482	141,177,285	27,841,406
1895.....	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,796	9,989,754	141,395,229	30,978,080
1896.....	87,216,235	50,830,921	27,147,732	12,165,528	139,434,001	35,385,029
1897.....	90,401,268	48,950,268	34,561,546	13,016,902	141,053,165	31,791,110
1898.....	*96,520,505	91,662,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	37,585,056
1899.....	†119,191,258	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,905,711	139,394,929	38,996,925
1900.....	195,773,190	134,774,768	55,953,078	10,175,107	140,877,316	40,160,333
1901.....	122,310,435	144,620,591	60,515,387	10,966,007	139,323,489	32,317,402

*Includes \$4,549,388 on account of sale of Union Pacific Railroad.

†Includes \$20,000,000 paid to Spain.

reaching \$385,000,000. It should be explained that the surplus or deficit in each year has been obtained after excluding from revenues and disbursements all items relating to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads and the Spanish indemnity of \$20,000,000. During the last two years the Government has had a surplus of more than \$155,000,000, of which nearly \$76,000,000 was in the last year.

The character of the Government disbursements is indicated in the preceding table covering the last ten fiscal years.

The expenditures for war and navy are still large as compared with the normal disbursements of a few years ago, the total last year having been \$205,000,000, as against about \$75,000,000 a year in 1892. The Treasury is in an exceptionally strong position. The cash balance is now nearly \$327,000,000, as compared with about \$306,000,000 a year ago, and \$205,000,000 in June, 1898. The Government owns now \$248,600,000 gold in excess of certificates outstanding, and has nearly \$500,000,000 gross gold in its vaults. A few years ago the Government was compelled to sell bonds to obtain gold and to meet its ordinary expenditures.

During the last fiscal year the Government completed its refunding operations, resulting in the exchange of nearly \$446,000,000 two per cent. bonds for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. In the year just ended the Government issued nearly \$189,000,000 two per cent. bonds, and paid off and retired \$22,000,000 old two per cent. bonds, \$29,000,000 three per cents of 1898, \$98,000,000 four per cents of 1907, and nearly \$26,000,000 five per cents of 1907, a total of \$175,000,000, making a reduction in the interest bearing debt of \$36,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been an increased demand for money in the local market during the past month and an advance in rates. Ordinarily the market would be affected at this season of the year because of the large disbursements for interest and dividends on and after July 1. This year, however, these payments are exceptionally large, while the failure of the Seventh National Bank became an additional disturbing factor. At the close of the month call money ruled at 6 @ 11 per cent., averaging about 8 per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 4 per cent. as the minimum rate, although many new loans were made at 6 @ 7 per cent. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for 30 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral, consisting largely of railroad stocks. For commercial paper the rates are $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 60 to 90 days endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months single names, and 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	Jun. 1.	July 1.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ —2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ —8	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —6	8— $8\frac{1}{2}$	5—
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	2—	2—	2—	4—	3—	4—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	3—	3—	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —	4—	4—	4—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	3— $3\frac{1}{4}$	3—	$3\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$	4—	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4—
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	3— $3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —4	4— $4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —4	$3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —4	$3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	5—	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	5—	5—6	5—6	5— $5\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—Until the latter part of the month the New York Clearing-House banks reported rapidly increasing deposits as well as loans, although reserves and surplus reserve were declining. The deposits reached \$984,000,000 on

June 15—an increase of \$43,000,000 in three weeks. Loans on June 22 were close to \$908,000,000, an increase since May 25 of nearly \$44,000,000. Late in the month came the closing of the Seventh National Bank, which on June 22 reported \$4,407,100 loans, \$5,712,400 deposits and \$1,335,400 reserves. The elimination of that bank from the clearing-house statement of the following week affected to some extent the comparisons, which show a loss in deposits for that week of \$11,000,000, in loans of \$10,000,000 and in reserve of about \$1,000,000. The surplus reserve, however, increased nearly \$1,900,000.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 1.....	\$863,314,700	\$181,190,000	\$78,162,600	\$862,398,200	\$21,253,050	\$31,068,600	\$1,177,422,200
" 8.....	887,599,100	179,028,700	77,841,500	872,118,800	13,841,500	30,863,400	1,849,334,400
" 15.....	900,943,900	177,153,400	77,677,900	884,194,800	8,782,125	30,864,500	1,537,823,900
" 22.....	902,755,300	173,296,900	79,025,500	862,844,200	6,611,350	30,867,500	1,637,868,400
" 29.....	892,881,300	172,311,600	74,018,100	871,882,000	8,484,200	30,585,900	1,515,867,100

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January.....	\$823,037,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February.....	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825
March.....	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,841,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April.....	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,896,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500
May.....	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,082,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June.....	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050
July.....	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200
August.....	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	.....	.....
September.....	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475	.....	.....
October.....	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600	.....	.....
November.....	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	.....	.....
December.....	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675	.....	.....

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
June 1.....	\$70,587,000	\$77,076,900	\$3,063,300	\$4,039,900	\$8,552,400	\$2,843,000	* \$971,225
" 8.....	70,190,200	77,551,000	3,061,500	4,248,200	9,217,000	2,668,500	* 179,250
" 15.....	70,849,700	78,818,900	3,066,000	4,888,000	8,916,500	3,562,400	219,575
" 22.....	71,211,400	79,594,200	3,154,700	4,161,400	9,036,700	3,621,500	83,280
" 29.....	72,876,700	80,817,100	3,232,500	4,240,300	8,961,700	3,577,700	* 192,075

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 1.....	\$195,576,000	\$214,701,000	\$15,803,000	\$8,065,000	\$6,148,000	\$109,271,100
" 8.....	194,733,000	220,725,000	15,409,000	8,063,000	6,141,000	152,902,800
" 15.....	194,608,000	221,981,000	15,724,000	8,633,000	6,146,000	187,375,900
" 22.....	195,850,000	219,281,000	15,450,000	8,424,000	6,145,000	181,906,400
" 29.....	196,520,000	217,514,000	14,916,000	8,488,000	6,140,000	183,177,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 1.....	\$172,140,000	\$206,372,000	\$56,722,000	\$9,823,000	\$92,857,100
" 5.....	170,823,000	207,881,000	58,376,000	9,843,000	144,855,700
" 15.....	172,925,000	214,478,000	63,757,000	9,849,000	131,243,700
" 22.....	176,002,000	215,068,000	61,756,000	9,825,000	127,784,000
" 29.....	175,145,000	209,968,000	58,940,000	9,832,000	104,656,000

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—Money has tended downward in European centers during the month. The Bank of England reduced its rate on June 6 from 4 per cent., maintained since February 21, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and on June 13 to 3 per cent. The Imperial Bank of Germany reduced its rate from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the first change since April 23. The Banks of Bengal and Bombay made three reductions from 7 to 4 per cent. and the banks of Belgium and the Netherlands reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. Rates are somewhat lower than they were a month ago. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent., against $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $3\frac{5}{8}\%$ per cent. a month ago. The open market rate at Paris was $1\frac{1}{8}\%$ @ 2 per cent. against $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ against $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Jan. 25.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 22.	Apr. 26.	May 17.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
6 months bankers' drafts.....	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{8}$
Loans—Day to day.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, open market rates.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin,	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Hamburg,	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Frankfort,	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Amsterdam,	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Vienna,	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
St. Petersburg,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Madrid,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Copenhagen,	6	5	5	5	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Mar. 13, 1901.	Apr. 10, 1901.	May 15, 1901.	June 5, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£28,464,725	£29,629,160	£29,668,780	£29,726,540
Public deposits.....	12,275,415	7,368,525	6,604,961	6,170,138
Other deposits.....	88,092,353	39,807,305	46,463,757	41,780,887
Government securities.....	12,305,280	13,332,726	13,759,206	14,153,042
Other securities.....	80,851,462	29,729,180	33,970,941	26,976,027
Reserve of notes and coin.....	25,730,207	21,966,519	22,289,700	24,696,688
Coin and bullion.....	36,419,032	33,820,079	35,158,480	36,638,228
Reserve to liabilities.....	$50\frac{3}{4}\%$	$46\frac{7}{10}\%$	$43\frac{1}{2}\%$	$51\frac{1}{2}\%$
Bank rate of discount.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Price of Consols (2½ per cents.).....	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Price of silver per ounce.....	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 3-16d.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Average price of wheat.....	25s. 9d.	26s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	27s. 7d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England gained nearly \$12,000,000 gold in June and the Bank of Germany about \$2,500,000. Other changes in the gold holdings of the principal European banks were small. Compared with a year ago the Bank of England has gained \$24,000,000; Bank of France, \$70,000,000 and the Bank of Germany \$30,000,000, while the Bank of Russia has lost \$80,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	May 1, 1901.		June 1, 1901.		July 1, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England.....	£25,873,214	.....	£26,069,886	.....	£28,416,548	.....
France.....	97,493,520	£43,955,687	96,399,044	£44,491,069	96,491,075	£44,323,820
Germany.....	80,487,000	15,705,000	82,611,000	16,799,000	83,141,000	17,072,000
Austro-Hungary...	88,864,000	10,821,000	88,791,000	10,284,000	88,795,000	11,138,000
Spain.....	14,002,000	16,616,000	14,002,000	16,804,000	14,008,000	17,029,000
Netherlands.....	5,056,900	5,715,600	5,864,800	5,744,500	5,993,500	5,776,400
Nat. Belgium.....	2,967,000	1,493,000	2,954,000	1,477,000	3,009,000	1,506,000
Totals.....	£224,598,684	£94,906,487	£228,191,080	£95,599,509	£231,852,123	£97,844,220

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been dull during the entire month and the lower discount rates in London caused sight to decline while sixty day sterling was firmer. About \$5,000,000 of gold was exported, most of which was for the Imperial Bank of Germany.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
June 1.....	4.85 @ 4.85½	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.89 @ 4.89½	4.84½ @ 4.84½	4.84 @ 4.85½
" 8.....	4.85½ @ 4.85½	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.89 @ 4.89½	4.85 @ 4.85½	4.84½ @ 4.85½
" 15.....	4.85½ @ 4.86	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.89 @ 4.89½	4.85½ @ 4.85½	4.85 @ 4.86
" 22.....	4.85½ @ 4.85½	4.87½ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.85 @ 4.85½	4.84½ @ 4.85½
" 29.....	4.85½ @ 4.85½	4.87½ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.84½ @ 4.85	4.84½ @ 4.85½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	March 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days.....	4.84 — ¼	4.84½ — 5	4.84½ — 5	4.85 — ¼	4.85½ — ¼
" " Sight.....	4.87½ — ¾	4.88 — ¾	4.88 — ¾	4.88½ — ¾	4.87½ — 8
" " Cables.....	4.88 — ¾	4.88½ — 9	4.89 — 9	4.89 — 9	4.88½ — 8
" " Commercial long.....	4.83½ — ¾	4.84½ — ¾	4.84 — ¾	4.84½ — ¾	4.84½ — 5
" " Documentary for paymt.....	4.83 — ¾	4.83½ — 5	4.83½ — 4½	4.84 — 5½	4.84½ — 5½
Paris—Cable transfers.....	5.16½ — ¾	5.15 — 14½	5.15 — 14½	5.15½ — 15	5.15½ — 15
" Bankers' 60 days.....	5.19½ — 18½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½
" Bankers' sight.....	5.17½ — 16½	5.15½ — 15½	5.15½ — 15	5.15½ — 15	5.16½ — 15½
Swiss—Bankers' sight.....	5.18½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days.....	94½ — ¾	94½ — 5½	95 — 1-16	94½ — 5	95 — 1½
" " Bankers' sight.....	95½ — ¾	95½ — ¾	95½ — ¾	95½ — ¾	95½ — ¾
Belgium—Bankers' sight.....	5.18½ — 17½	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾	5.16½ — ¾
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight.....	40½ — ¾	40½ — ¾	40½ — 7-16	40½ — 7-16	40½ — 7-16
Kroners—Bankers' sight.....	20½ — ¾	20½ — ¾	20½ — 27	20½ — 27	20½ — 27
Italian lire—sight.....	5.45 — 42½	5.43½ — 41½	5.42½ — 5.41½	5.42½ — 41½	5.40 — 37½

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.60	\$.67	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.47½	.49½	Spanish doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilean pesos..	.44½	.46½	Spanish 25 pesos.....	4.78	4.68
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos.....	19.53	19.65
Five francs.....	.95	.97	Ten guilders.....	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27¼d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 59½ @ 60¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 59½ @ 61c. Official price, 59½c.

SILVER.—The price of silver in the London market was weak during the month, the market being dull. The extreme range was 27½ @ 27¼ the final price being 27¼d., a decline of 3-16d. per ounce for the month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January..	27½	27¼	27½	27	29½	27½	July.....	27½	27½	28½	27¾	...	...
February	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	27½	August..	27½	27½	28½	27½	...	...
March....	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	27½	Septemb'r	27½	28½	28½	28½	...	...
April.....	28½	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½	October..	28½	28½	30½	29½	...	...
May.....	28½	28	27½	27½	27½	27½	Novemb'r	27½	28½	29½	29½	...	...
June.....	28	27½	28½	27½	27½	27½	Decemb'r	27½	28½	29½	29½	...	...

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The coinage of the United States Mints in June amounted to \$8,980,298.98 divided as follows: Gold, \$5,948,030; silver, \$2,886,185; minor, \$146,083.98. There were \$2,562,100 standard dollars coined.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,082,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,384,161	\$12,657,200	\$2,713,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166
March.....	12,176,715	2,346,567	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April.....	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,683,000
May.....	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,268,000
June.....	8,159,680	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,536,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	.....	.....
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000	.....	.....
September.....	6,860,947	2,441,368	2,293,385	3,932,185	.....	.....
October.....	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	.....	.....
November.....	6,643,700	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000	.....	.....
December.....	7,469,952	1,886,006	4,576,697	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$111,344,220	\$26,061,519	\$99,272,942	\$36,295,321	\$62,300,632	\$16,810,981

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There was a further increase of \$2,159,597 in the amount of National bank notes outstanding last month, making an increase of \$44,101,744 for the year ended June 30. Less than \$300,000 of bonds were deposited to secure circulation, the total now being \$326,219,230, of which \$312,848,650 are the new two per cent. issue.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Mar. 30, 1901.	Apr. 30, 1901.	May 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$350,021,811	\$350,684,622	\$351,532,590	\$353,742,187
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	330,910,906	331,975,988	333,539,217	335,960,684
Circulation secured by lawful money....	29,110,905	28,708,634	28,044,373	29,551,503
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	317,250	212,500	112,500	75,000
" 1907, 4 per cent.....	6,484,400	6,389,500	6,319,500	6,144,500
Five per cents. of 1894.....	285,900	285,900	285,900	285,900
Four per cents. of 1895.....	3,766,900	3,396,900	3,186,900	2,996,900
Three per cents. of 1898.....	4,077,000	3,950,180	3,935,180	3,985,590
Two per cents. of 1900.....	306,264,750	309,861,200	312,105,000	312,848,650
Total.....	\$323,176,980	\$323,988,880	\$325,928,280	\$326,219,230

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$7,132,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$440,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, \$12,146,950; 3 per cents. of 1898, \$5,908,800; 2 per cents. of 1900, \$79,272,000; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, \$93,000; a total of \$106,810,450.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,315.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the Government in June exceeded the expenditures by \$17,288,768, making a surplus for the fiscal year just closed of \$75,864,999. The receipts for the year were \$18,000,000 larger than in the previous year while the disbursements were \$22,000,000 larger, although interest payments were nearly \$8,000,000 smaller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	June, 1901.	Since July 1, 1900.	Source.	June, 1901.	Since July 1, 1900.
Customs.....	\$18,409,878	\$238,786,741	Civil and mis.....	\$8,008,483	\$122,310,435
Internal revenue...	25,431,802	305,514,411	War.....	9,924,179	144,630,590
Miscellaneous.....	6,492,727	41,547,157	Navy.....	4,657,369	60,515,387
			Indians.....	959,242	10,866,007
Total.....	\$50,333,907	\$585,848,309	Pensions.....	9,055,127	139,323,489
			Interest.....	445,747	32,317,402
Excess of receipts...	17,288,763	75,864,999	Total.....	\$33,045,147	\$509,968,310

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,165	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,109,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,285	37,788,472	232,225,836	45,844,123	38,890,635	231,150,064
March.....	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,044	49,891,125	40,762,882	249,046,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,481,982	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May.....	45,196,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,138,561	244,432,245
June.....	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185	50,333,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July.....	49,958,161	53,979,653	223,567,376	.....	.....	.....
August.....	49,638,756	50,500,000	218,283,969	.....	.....	.....
September.....	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	.....	.....	.....
October.....	51,626,067	47,963,637	242,670,174	.....	.....	.....
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,235,735	.....	.....	.....
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN TRADE.—For the eighth time in the eleven months of the current fiscal year the month's exports for May exceeded those of any corresponding month in previous years. The exports in May this year were nearly \$125,000,000, making a total of \$1,385,000,000 for the eleven months ended May 31, or \$99,000,000 more than in the same period last year, and \$570,000,000 more than in 1895-6. May imports were nearly \$79,000,000, the largest in any month in nearly four years excepting only March, 1900, when they were \$86,500,000. The imports for the eleven months were about \$755,000,000 in value, a decrease of \$34,000,000 compared with the previous year, but larger than in any other recent year. The net exports over imports in the eleven months were \$630,000,000, exceeding by \$58,000,000 the highest previous record made in 1897-8.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF MAY.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$66,568,263	\$57,260,859	Exp., \$9,307,404	Exp., \$18,399,161	Exp., \$3,244,465
1897.....	77,871,276	79,358,147	Imp., 1,486,871	8,516,956	" 1,598,518
1898.....	111,283,435	53,584,651	Exp., 57,698,784	Imp., 13,212,954	" 2,609,933
1899.....	93,841,247	70,160,373	" 23,680,874	1,021,010	" 1,426,196
1900.....	113,427,849	71,653,525	" 41,774,324	Exp., 8,525,962	" 3,605,105
1901.....	124,589,029	78,739,859	" 45,849,170	" 8,328,343	" 1,483,549
ELEVEN MONTHS.					
1896.....	815,901,067	723,560,934	Exp., 92,340,133	Exp., 72,951,352	Exp., 29,907,535
1897.....	977,800,522	679,547,391	" 298,253,131	Imp., 51,186,820	" 29,325,443
1898.....	1,136,503,607	564,784,243	" 571,719,184	" 102,030,200	" 22,049,611
1899.....	1,130,629,075	635,391,180	" 495,237,895	" 69,235,158	" 23,696,093
1900.....	1,285,831,125	788,939,817	" 496,891,308	" 671,117	" 21,167,628
1901.....	1,385,013,595	754,863,644	" 630,149,951	" 14,950,111	" 25,106,906

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was a decrease of more than \$7,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation last month. The decrease is

in nearly all kinds of money except gold coin and bank notes, in which there was an increase of about \$2,000,000 for each.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Apr. 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$628,824,954	\$629,240,795	\$628,021,296	\$630,407,728
Silver dollars.....	72,299,980	68,846,545	68,124,848	66,597,898
Subsidiary silver.....	80,853,107	80,233,077	79,943,209	79,700,088
Gold certificates.....	248,286,099	253,259,799	251,286,329	245,715,739
Silver certificates.....	427,208,320	430,573,522	429,620,818	429,640,788
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.....	53,728,232	51,795,097	49,677,284	47,540,245
United States notes.....	338,839,481	337,610,118	334,483,382	332,468,013
National bank notes.....	841,155,427	843,725,282	843,421,224	845,205,896
Total.....	\$2,187,243,580	\$2,195,304,235	\$2,184,576,890	\$2,177,286,280
Population of United States.....	77,427,000	77,536,000	77,647,000	77,754,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.25	\$28.31	\$28.13	\$28.00

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The large surplus revenues in the month of June operated to reduce the net debt of the Government last month nearly \$18,000,000. The total debt was reduced more than \$3,000,000 while the cash balance in the Treasury was increased nearly \$14,500,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 of the interest bearing bonds were retired by Secretary Gage through purchases. More than \$14,000,000 have been redeemed in the last three months.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.
Interest bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,679,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 ".....	287,578,100	284,209,850	261,326,350	257,376,050
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	34,380	33,540	33,480	33,320
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,932,100	23,938,400	22,496,800	21,854,100
" " 1925, 4 ".....	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent.....	104,900,040	99,912,940	99,911,700	99,621,430
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,459,770	\$995,850,880	\$982,024,480	\$987,141,040
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	2,654,070	1,537,840	1,456,120	1,415,620
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.....	81,531,532	28,718,918	27,723,088	29,404,310
Fractional currency.....	6,878,410	6,877,462	6,876,411	6,876,411
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,806	\$382,331,244	\$381,334,363	\$383,015,584
Total interest and non-interest debt.....	\$1,386,604,576	\$1,378,182,124	\$1,374,358,843	\$1,371,572,245
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	233,441,989	234,951,789	238,957,689
Silver ".....	427,426,000	435,521,000	435,923,000	435,014,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,580,000	.....	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	61,397,000	51,880,000	49,784,000	47,738,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$720,842,989	\$720,658,789	\$721,709,689
Aggregate debt.....	\$2,140,616,955	\$2,100,025,113	\$2,095,017,632	\$2,093,281,934
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	\$1,181,271,552	\$1,180,085,789	\$1,170,073,438	\$1,181,868,911
Demand liabilities.....	841,164,216	853,591,581	857,734,969	855,085,786
Balance.....	\$290,107,336	\$306,494,208	\$312,333,469	\$326,833,125
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	156,494,208	162,333,469	176,833,125
Total.....	\$290,107,336	\$306,494,208	\$312,333,469	\$326,833,125
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.....	\$1,850,509,619	\$1,793,530,905	\$1,782,684,163	\$1,766,448,809

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The United States Treasury gained more than \$3,000,000 in actual cash while nearly \$3,000,000 of gold certificates and Treasury notes were retired, making the net gain for the Treasury of nearly \$11,000,000. The Government now has \$306,000,000 of money of which \$248,000,000 is gold.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of June, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900 :

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				JUNE, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48½	18½	91 —June 5	42¼	—Jan. 21	91	84½	89½	
" preferred	89½	58½	108 —May 3	70 —May 9	106½	101	106½		
Baltimore & Ohio.	89½	55½	114½—May 3	81¾—Jan. 4	112½	105½	108½		
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	90	72¾	97 —June 5	83¾—Feb. 28	97	94½	94½		
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	88½	47½	88½—Apr. 22	88¼—May 9	83½	77½	82½		
Canadian Pacific.	99½	84¾	117½—May 7	87 —May 9	108	102½	105½		
Canada Southern.	61½	47½	78½—Apr. 19	54½—Jan. 4	72½	68½	70		
Central of New Jersey.	150½	115	167 —June 28	145½—Jan. 4	167	160	166		
Ches. & Ohio vtg. cdfs.	42¾	24	52¾—May 3	29 —May 9	52½	47½	49		
Chicago & Alton.	42	31	50¼—Apr. 30	27 —May 9	49	43	45½		
" preferred	78½	68½	82¼—Apr. 30	72¼—Jan. 4	82	78	79½		
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.	144	119½	190½—Apr. 30	138¼—Jan. 4	197	196	196½		
Chicago & E. Illinois.	109	88	135½—Apr. 29	91 —Jan. 2	133½	128	128		
" preferred	125	119½	136 —Apr. 22	120½—Jan. 3	134½	134½	134½		
Chicago, Great Western.	18	9½	29¼—Apr. 29	16 —Jan. 3	26¼	22½	24½		
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	40¼—June 4	23 —Jan. 21	40¼	35½	37½		
" preferred	64	45¼	75¼—Apr. 2	58¼—Jan. 21	74¼	72	72½		
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul.	148¼	108¼	188 —May 6	134 —May 9	185½	163½	178		
" preferred	188	169½	200 —May 3	175 —May 9	195	186	190		
Chicago & Northwestern.	172¾	150¼	215 —May 1	168½—Jan. 21	208	199	202½		
" preferred	220	195½	248 —Apr. 11	207 —Mar. 1	226	212	222		
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific.	122½	102	176¼—June 5	117½—Jan. 3	175¼	156½	158½		
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	128	110	145 —Apr. 11	125 —Mar. 2	140	140	140		
" preferred	175	172	201 —Apr. 11	180 —Mar. 29	185	183	183		
Chicago Terminal Transfer.	14¾	8½	31 —Apr. 16	10¼—Jan. 19	25	22	24¼		
" preferred	30¾	26½	57½—Apr. 15	33 —Jan. 18	46¾	43	48¾		
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis.	78	55	90 —Apr. 19	72¼—May 15	89	88	88¾		
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	58½	29¼	136¼—June 17	41¾—Jan. 21	136¼	98	116		
Consolidated Gas Co.	201	164	238 —Apr. 15	187 —Jan. 18	226	218	223¼		
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	134½	106½	185¼—Apr. 3	105 —May 9	170	164	168		
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	194¾	171½	244 —May 29	188¼—Jan. 3	243¾	233	237½		
Denver & Rio Grande.	34½	16¼	53¼—May 6	29¼—Jan. 21	53¾	48½	50¼		
" preferred	87½	64½	103¼—June 14	80 —Jan. 21	108¼	95¼	101½		
Erle.	27½	10½	45¼—June 4	24¼—May 9	45¼	40¼	43¾		
" 1st pref.	63½	30½	73¼—June 29	59¼—Jan. 21	73¼	69¼	73¼		
" 2d pref.	43¼	15	61 —Mar. 21	39¼—Jan. 4	59	55½	58½		
Evansville & Terre Haute.	54¾	38½	68 —Apr. 12	41 —Jan. 31	61	55	59½		
Express Adams.	150	111	187½—May 13	145 —Jan. 8	175	175	175		
" American.	191	142	206 —Apr. 19	170 —Jan. 12	204	187	195		
" United States.	59	45	100 —Apr. 10	53 —Jan. 26	95	85	90		
" Wells, Fargo.	140	120	160 —June 14	130 —Jan. 11	160	148	160		
Great Northern, preferred.	191½	144¾	208 —Mar. 15	167½—May 9	187	184¼	186		
Hocking Valley.	427½	30	57 —May 6	40¼—May 9	55¾	53½	53½		
" preferred	74¾	58	80 —May 2	69¼—Jan. 21	79¼	76¼	76¼		
Illinois Central.	133	110	154¾—June 29	124 —May 9	154¾	142	154¼		
" preferred	27½	11½	43¼—June 21	21 —Jan. 21	43¼	34¼	40¾		
Iowa Central.	58	39	82 —June 25	48 —Jan. 21	82	62	81¾		
Kansas City Southern.	17½	7	25 —Apr. 30	13¼—Jan. 4	23	20¼	20¼		
" preferred.	43¾	27¼	49 —Apr. 30	35 —Jan. 4	46	43¼	44		
Lake Erie & Western.	52	20¼	68¼—Apr. 19	39¾—Jan. 21	62½	59	60¾		
" preferred	115	83¼	130 —Mar. 29	108½—Jan. 21	124	124	124		
Long Island.	89	47½	82¼—June 22	67 —Jan. 3	82¼	71	79		
Louisville & Nashville.	89½	68¾	111½—June 17	76 —May 9	111½	105½	111		
Manhattan consol.	117	84	131¾—Apr. 22	83 —May 9	123¼	117½	125½		
Metropolitan Street.	182	143¾	177 —June 24	150 —May 9	177	169½	174¼		
Mexican Central.	17¾	10¼	30 —May 2	12¼—Jan. 21	29¾	25¼	28¾		
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	71¼	45½	109½—June 21	67¾—Jan. 19	109½	108	108		
" preferred	104¼	87½	115 —June 18	101¾—Jan. 7	115	112	112		
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	17½	9	35¼—Apr. 20	15 —Jan. 21	32½	29¼	31½		
" preferred.	47½	25¾	68¾—Apr. 19	37 —May 9	66	61¾	63¼		
Missouri Pacific.	72½	38¾	124¼—June 14	69 —Jan. 4	124¼	110¼	121½		
Mobile & Ohio certificates	49	35	83 —Apr. 13	78 —May 9	83	82	83		
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River.	145½	125½	170 —May 2	139½—Jan. 21	150½	154	158½		

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				JUNE, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32½	18¼	40¼—May 1	24	—May 9	38¾	34¼	37¼	42
Norfolk & Western.....	45¾	22½	57¼—May 2	42	—Jan. 10	56¾	50	52½	60
" preferred.....	83	67	90¼—June 13	82	—Feb. 15	90¼	88¾	90	104
North American Co.....	23¾	13¾	109 —June 18	73¼	—Mar. 14	109	89	104	180
Northern Pacific.....	86¼	45¾	700 —May 9	77¼	—Jan. 21	150	150	150	180
" pref.....	91½	67	113¼—May 7	84¼	—Jan. 21	98½	96	96½	122
Pacific Mail.....	57	25¼	47¼—Jan. 29	30¼	—May 9	44¼	37¼	42	152½
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149¼	124½	161¼—Apr. 22	137¼	—May 9	154¾	148¼	152½	219
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111¼	81½	120¼—June 21	96¼	—Jan. 21	120¼	113¼	119	112
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	176	217 —Apr. 1	195¼	—Jan. 21	212	208	212	219
Reading.....	26	15	48¼—June 3	24¼	—Jan. 4	48¼	43¾	46¾	57½
" 1st preferred.....	71¾	49	80¼—June 17	65	—May 9	80¼	77	79¼	79¼
" 2d preferred.....	36½	23½	59¼—May 1	38	—Jan. 3	58¾	54½	57½	57½
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	24¼	8½	54¼—June 20	21¼	—Jan. 4	54¼	45	47½	58
" 1st preferred.....	78¼	64	88 —Mar. 12	78¼	—Jan. 2	88	83	83	83
" 2d preferred.....	55	31¼	76¼—June 19	53¼	—Jan. 4	76¼	69	70	70
St. Louis & Southwestern.....	18¼	8¾	39¼—Apr. 30	16	—May 9	36¾	31¾	34	34
" preferred.....	45¼	21½	71 —June 10	41¼	—Jan. 3	71	65	67	67
Southern Pacific Co.....	45¾	30¾	63¾—June 5	29	—May 9	63¾	55¼	60¾	60¾
Southern Railway.....	23¾	10¾	35¼—June 8	18	—Jan. 21	35¼	31¾	33¾	33¾
" preferred.....	78¼	49¼	88¾—June 17	67¼	—Jan. 21	88¾	85¼	87½	87½
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76¾—June 18	49¾	—Mar. 7	76¾	58	72¾	72¾
Texas & Pacific.....	26¾	13½	52¼—May 3	23¼	—Jan. 3	50¼	41¾	46½	46½
Union Pacific.....	81¾	44¾	133 —May 2	76	—May 9	115¼	105¼	111½	111½
" preferred.....	85¾	70¼	99¼—May 1	81¾	—Jan. 21	92¾	89¼	91¼	91¼
Wabash R. R.....	14	6¼	26 —June 3	11¼	—Jan. 3	26	21½	23½	23½
" preferred.....	27	16	46¼—June 21	23¼	—Jan. 4	46¼	41¼	44¾	44¾
Western Union.....	88¼	77¼	100¼—May 6	81	—Jan. 21	96¾	92¾	93¾	93¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	12¼	8	22 —June 4	11¾	—Jan. 31	22	18	20¼	20¼
" second preferred.....	33¼	21½	38 —Mar. 28	24	—May 9	35¾	32	32	32
Wisconsin Central.....	20¾	10	26 —June 17	14¼	—Jan. 21	26	19½	25½	25½
" preferred.....	57	30	49¼—Apr. 17	38¼	—Jan. 17	49	44½	47¼	47¼
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99¼	89¼	130 —June 17	83¾	—Jan. 21	130	118¼	124¼	124¼
American Car & Foundry.....	25¼	12¼	35 —June 14	19	—Jan. 21	35	28	32¾	32¾
" pref.....	72	57¾	88¾—June 29	67	—Jan. 18	88¾	82¾	88¾	88¾
American Co. Oil Co.....	37¾	30	35¼—June 17	24	—Mar. 8	35¼	27¼	32¼	32¼
American Ice.....	49¼	27¼	41¾—Mar. 15	30	—May 9	36¾	33¾	34	34
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	50¼	34¼	69 —Apr. 20	39¾	—May 9	59¾	55½	58¾	58¾
" preferred.....	90	85	104¾—June 20	88	—Feb. 26	104¾	97¾	103¾	103¾
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50¼	17	49 —Apr. 2	23	—Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	86	64¼	97¼—Apr. 2	69	—Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.....	58¾	28¼	53¼—Feb. 11	38	—Jan. 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	69¼	112¼—Apr. 1	83¾	—Jan. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95¼	153 —June 3	131¼	—Jan. 18	153	140	145¼	145¼
American Tin Plate Co.....	57¼	18	80 —Apr. 2	55	—Jan. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.....	114¾	84¼	144 —June 8	99	—May 9	144	136	140	140
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	54¾	37¾	54¼—Apr. 16	37	—May 9	51¼	47	48¾	48¾
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40¼	21¼	71¼—June 6	38¾	—Jan. 4	71¼	66¾	67¼	67¼
" preferred.....	95	70	124 —June 10	93¼	—Jan. 2	124	113	118¼	118¼
Federal Steel Co.....	58¼	28¼	59 —Jan. 2	41	—Jan. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	70¼	60¾	105¼—Apr. 1	68	—Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co.....	200	120	269¼—June 24	183¼	—Jan. 10	269¼	231	267	267
Glucose Sugar Refining Co..	60	44	65 —May 2	45	—Feb. 16	65	57¼	60	60
International Paper Co.....	26¾	14¼	28 —Mar. 22	18¼	—May 10	24¼	22	22¼	22¼
" preferred.....	75	58	81 —Mar. 25	69	—Jan. 21	79¼	77¾	77¾	77¾
National Lead Co.....	28¼	15¾	25¼—June 12	15	—Mar. 14	25¼	19	23	23
National Steel Co.....	53¼	20	60¼—Apr. 2	37	—Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	97	79¾	120 —Apr. 2	90	—Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Tube.....	60¾	40¾	70¾—Feb. 6	51¼	—Feb. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58¾	32¼	52 —Jan. 2	30	—Mar. 7	46¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27¼	8¼	24 —June 17	12¾	—Jan. 22	24	19	22½	22½
" preferred.....	70¾	49	83 —Apr. 1	55¼	—Jan. 21	78	74¾	76	76
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10¼	4¼	8¼—June 13	3¼	—Mar. 6	8¼	5¼	6¼	6¼
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7¾	16¾—May 2	11	—Jan. 21	15¾	13¾	14¼	14¼
" preferred.....	79¼	65	82 —June 3	69¼	—May 9	82	78¾	79¼	79¼
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34 —Jan. 2	18¼	—Mar. 11	22¼	20¼	21¼	21¼
" preferred.....	104¾	74¼	85 —Jan. 2	55	—Apr. 8	65	60¼	61	61

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL
SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....1905		7,000,000	Q J	98½	June 28, '01	98½	96	75,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
{ Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.....1905		138,062,500	A & O	104½	June 29, '01	104½	103½	1,356,500
{ " registered.....			A & O	103½	June 24, '01	104	103½	83,000
{ " adjustment, g. 4's.....1905		43,482,000	NOV	98½	June 23, '01	99	96	522,500
{ " registered.....			NOV	95	May 17, '01			
{ " stamped.....1905		8,248,000	M & N	98½	June 29, '01	98½	98	580,000
{ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's.....1902		250,000	J & J					
{ Chic. & St. L. 1st 8's.....1915		1,500,000	M & S					
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	108	May 18, '91			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925			J & J	97½	June 29, '01	97½	96	619,500
{ " registered.....		60,798,000	J & J	96½	Mar. 18, '01			
{ " g. 4s.....1948			A & O	104	June 29, '01	104	103½	684,500
{ " g. 4s. registered.....		65,963,000	A & O	104	Mar. 8, '01			
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925			M & N	88½	June 22, '01	89½	89½	101,500
{ " registered.....		11,298,000	Q Feb					
{ " Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925			J & J	91½	June 29, '01	92	90½	1,292,500
{ " registered.....		41,990,000	Q J	90½	June 4, '01	91	90½	47,000
Monongahela River 1st g. 5's.....1919		700,000	F & A	104½	July 1, '92			
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s. 1980		1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28, '99			
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's.....1937		4,407,000	M & S	118	June 28, '01	118½	118	16,000
{ " deb. 6's.....1947		1,000,000	J & J					
{ Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.....1906		2,000,000	A & O					
{ Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's.....1943		650,000	J & J	130½	Mar. 8, '01			
{ Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's.....1921		1,800,000	F & A	131	June 8, '01	131	130	10,000
{ " cons. 1st 6's.....1922		3,920,000	J & D	124½	June 4, '01	124½	124½	10,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913		1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18, '99			
{ " registered.....			A & O					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906		6,500,000	J & D	104½	June 19, '01	104½	104½	1,500
{ " con. 1st & col. 1st 5's.....1934			A & O	123½	June 25, '01	124½	123	12,000
{ " registered.....		7,250,000	A & O	117	Nov. 20, '19			
{ Ced. Rap. Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's, 1921		1,905,000	A & O	118½	Dec. 6, '19			
{ Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g. 1927		150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24, '95			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1906		14,000,000	J & J	106½	June 28, '01	109	107½	99,000
{ " 2d mortg. 5's.....1913			M & S	109½	June 29, '01	110½	108½	28,000
{ " registered.....		6,000,000	M & S	106½	Apr. 17, '01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's, 1948		2,500,000	J & D	93½	June 28, '01	93½	93	11,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1967		4,880,000	M & N	101½	June 28, '01	101½	99½	108,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's, 1945			F & A	120½	Mar. 25, '01			
{ " registered \$1,000 & \$5,000		7,000,000	F & A					
{ " con. g. 5's.....1945			M & N	108	June 28, '01	109½	108½	815,000
{ " con. g. 5's, reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000		16,700,000	M & N	98	Oct. 30, '99			
{ " 1st pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	79	June 29, '01	88	70	476,000
{ " 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		7,000,000	OCT 1	81½	June 28, '01	85	28	778,000
{ " 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	18½	June 28, '01	21	15	880,000
{ " Macon & Nor. Div. 1st								
{ " g. 5's.....1946		840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27, '99			
{ " Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5s, 1947		418,000	J & J	102	June 29, '99			
{ " Mobile div. 1st g. 5's.....1946		1,000,000	J & J	108	Oct. 24, '19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey,								
{ 1st convertible 7's, 1902		1,167,000	M & N	108	Apr. 9, '01			
{ " gen. g. 5's.....1987			J & J	132½	June 27, '01	133	132½	79,000
{ " registered.....		43,924,000	Q J	130½	June 25, '01	131½	130½	25,500

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improv'm't Co. 5's. 1921		4,987,000	J & J	118	June 7, '01	118½	118	15,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd. g. 5's. 1920		1,082,000	J & J					
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1912		2,691,000	Q M	108	Mar. 15, '19			
con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910		12,175,000	Q M	108½	June 29, '01	108½	102	127,000
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941		1,500,000	M & S					
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1936		1,500,000	J & J	108½	Dec. 13, '99			
Ches. & Ohio 5's. g., Series A. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	118½	June 8, '01	118½	118½	1,000
Mortgage gold 6's. 1911		2,000,000	A & O	117	June 3, '01	117	117	18,000
1st con. g. 5's. 1939		25,858,000	M & N	121	June 24, '01	121	119½	99,000
registered.			M & N	121	June 24, '01	121	121	1,000
Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1932		28,810,000	M & S	108½	June 29, '01	108½	107	221,000
registered.			M & S	108	Apr. 18, '01			
Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	108	Nov. 26, '19			
(R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1939		6,000,000	J & J	108½	June 28, '01	107	106	47,000
2d con. g. 4's. 1939		1,000,000	J & J	102½	June 4, '01	102½	102½	5,000
Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29, '99			
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's. 1902		8,007,000	M & S	101¼	June 28, '01	101¼	101	28,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N					
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903		1,671,000	M & N	108½	June 4, '01	108½	108½	10,000
refunding g. 3's. 1949		17,433,000	A & O	92½	June 4, '01	92½	92½	5,000
registered.			A & O					
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		437,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '85			
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1960		22,000,000	J & J	87½	June 29, '01	87½	86	429,000
registered.			J & J					
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1908		23,096,000	J & J	109½	June 28, '01	109½	109½	6,000
5's. sinking fund. 1901		2,291,000	A & O	100½	Apr. 23, '01			
Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1906		2,820,000	F & A	104½	Apr. 11, '19			
Denver div. 4's. 1922		5,467,000	F & A	101¼	June 24, '01	101½	101¼	7,000
Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		23,214,000	J & J	108½	June 28, '01	104	108½	18,000
registered.			J & J					
(Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	114	Apr. 12, '01			
4's. 1919		8,544,000	A & O	105	June 10, '01	105	105	14,000
Nebraska extens'n 4's. 1927		26,077,000	M & N	110½	June 29, '01	111	110½	58,000
registered.			M & N	112½	Apr. 17, '01			
Southwestern div. 4's. 1921		2,950,000	M & S	100½	June 4, '01	100½	100½	10,000
convertible 5's. 1908		582,000	M & S	196½	Apr. 25, '01			
5's. debentures. 1913		9,000,000	M & N	110½	June 19, '01	111½	110	104,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & S	121	June 25, '01	121	121	18,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,989,000	J & D	115	May 10, '01			
small bonds.			J & D	112	Apr. 2, '96			
1st con. 6's. gold. 1934		2,658,000	A & O	187	June 25, '01	137	137	2,000
gen. con. 1st 5's. 1937		12,986,000	M & N	123	June 28, '01	123½	123	52,000
registered.			M & N	115	Aug. 28, '19			
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1936		4,626,000	J & J	123	May 14, '01			
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
refunding g. 6's. 1947		4,700,000	J & J	128½	June 18, '01	128½	125	3,000
ref. g. 5's. 1947		8,542,000	J & J	114½	June 7, '01	114½	114½	10,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		8,000,000	J & J	117	Apr. 26, '01			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's \$ g. R. d. 1902		980,000	J & J	180	May 31, '01			
1st 7's 2. 1902			J & J	172½	Apr. 10, '19			
1st C. & M. 7's. 1908		388,000	J & J	190	Jan. 28, '01			
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		3,518,000	J & J	183	June 1, '01	183	183	3,000
terminal g. 5's. 1914		4,748,000	J & J	115½	June 11, '01	115½	115½	1,000
gen. g. 4's. series A. 1939		23,676,980	J & J	112½	June 19, '01	112½	111½	30,000
registered.			Q J	105½	Feb. 19, '98			
gen. g. 3½'s. series B. 1939		2,500,000	J & J					
registered.			J & J					
Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1921		1,380,000	J & J	121	Apr. 13, '01			
Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1925		8,088,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 9, '01			
Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		8,000,000	J & J	118½	May 28, '01			
1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921		25,340,000	J & J	119½	June 25, '01	120	119½	20,000
Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916		2,866,000	J & J	115	May 27, '01			
Far. & So. g. 6's. assu. 1924		1,250,000	J & J	187½	July 18, '98			
1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		5,680,000	J & J	126½	Apr. 13, '01			
1st 5's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110½	May 24, '01			
1st 7's. Iowa & D. ex. 1908		1,580,000	J & J	188	Apr. 9, '01			
1st 5's. La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,500,000	J & J	118	June 14, '01	118	118	6,000
Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		2,840,000	J & J	110½	May 15, '01			
1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	118	May 28, '01			
1st 6's. Southw'n div. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	117½	May 22, '01			
Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921		4,755,000	J & J	119	May 28, '01			
Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	118½	May 13, '01			
1st con. 6's. 1913		5,082,000	J & D	121½	Mar. 12, '01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sale for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	Hgh.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's.....1915		12,832,000	Q F	142½	June 25, '01	142½	142½	5,000
gold 7's.....1903		7,542,000	J & D	104½	June 28, '01	104½	104½	2,000
registered gold 7's.....1902			J & D	108	Apr. 12, '01			
extension 4's.....1886-1926		18,632,000	F A 15	108½	June 12, '01	109	108½	5,000
registered.....1907			F A 15	107	Mar. 7, '19			
gen. g. 3½'s.....1987		12,145,000	M & N	110	Apr. 26, '01			
registered.....1907			Q F	103	Nov. 19, '98			
sinking fund 6's.....1879-1929		5,878,000	A & O	116	June 25, '01	116	116	2,000
registered.....1907			A & O	111	Oct. 18, '19			
sinking fund 5's.....1879-1929		6,982,000	A & O	108¾	June 12, '01	108¾	108¾	1,000
registered.....1907			A & O	107½	May 24, '19			
deben. 5's.....1909		5,900,000	M & N	109	June 25, '01	109	109	6,000
registered.....1907			M & N	108¾	Apr. 17, '01			
deben. 5's.....1921		10,000,000	A & O	117	June 18, '01	117	117	1,000
registered.....1907			A & O	107	Nov. 20, '95			
sinking f'd deben. 5's.....1933		9,800,000	M & N	122	June 13, '01	122	122	30,000
registered.....1907			M & N	123	May 28, '01			
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '94			
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's.....1905		1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23, '01			
Northern Illinois 1st 5's.....1910		1,500,000	M & S	111	June 4, '01	111	111	3,000
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's.....1909		1,600,000	M & S	111½	June 29, '19	111½	111½	20,000
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907		1,592,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 10, '19			
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.....1921		5,000,000	M & N	138½	June 25, '01	138½	138½	3,000
ext. & imp't. s.f'd g. 5's.....1929		4,148,000	F & A	127½	June 25, '01	127½	127½	4,000
Ashland div. 1st g. 6's.....1925		1,000,000	J & J	143½	Apr. 8, '19			
Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.....1924		1,281,000	J & J	142½	May 23, '10			
con. deb. 5's.....1907		436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01			
incomes.....1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25, '01			
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.....1917		12,100,000	J & J	181	June 28, '01	181	181	8,000
registered.....1917			J & J	132½	May 27, '01			
gen. g. 4's.....1968		54,581,000	J & J	108½	June 28, '01	108½	107½	350,000
registered.....1907			J & J	108½	June 22, '01	108½	105½	70,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	99½	Feb. 20, '01			
1st 2½'s.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	86½	Aug. 25, '19			
extension 4's.....1905		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19, '19			
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's.....1923		2,750,000	A & O	111	June 28, '01	111	111	2,000
small bond.....1923			A & O	100	Apr. 15, '97			
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.....1930		14,343,000	J & D	139	June 27, '01	139	138½	7,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's.....1918		2,074,000	M & N	139	June 27, '01	139	139	5,500
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's.....1930		796,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22, '01			
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's.....1919		6,070,000	A & O	130	June 29, '01	132	130	25,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's.....1947		13,585,000	J & J	96½	June 27, '01	96½	95½	412,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s.k. f'd g. 6's.....1919		370,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4, '99			
gen'l mortg. g. 6's.....1932		1,868,000	Q M	120	Apr. 23, '01			
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's.....1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '93			
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5e.....1919		4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17, '19			
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s.k. f'd 7's.....1905		996,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '19			
2d g. 4½'s.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10, '19			
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's.....1941		3,500,000	M & N	113	May 22, '01			
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's.....1933		12,634,000	J & D	104	June 29, '01	104	103½	10,000
do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's.....1939		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01			
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.....1991		4,000,000	J & J	102	Apr. 30, '01			
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.....1990		9,750,000	M & N	103	June 28, '01	104	103	11,000
registered.....1907			M & N	99	May 4, '99			
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		1,085,000	M & S	100	June 14, '01	100	100	1,000
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22, '99			
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.....1936		7,635,000	Q F	106	June 6, '19	106	106	10,000
registered.....1920			Q F	95	Nov. 15, '94			
con. 6's.....1920		689,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '93			
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's.....1928		2,571,000	J & J	115	Mar. 1, '01			
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's.....1914		3,991,000	J & D	138	June 10, '01	138	138	3,000
sink. fund 7's.....1914			J & D	119½	Nov. 19, '99			
gen. consol 6's.....1984		3,205,000	J & J	138½	June 27, '01	138½	138½	6,000
registered.....1907			J & J					
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's.....1940		981,500	A & O					
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's.....1938		590,000	Q J					
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's.....1940		8,108,000	A & O	98	June 28, '01	98	96½	124,000
income 4's.....1990		4,000,000	A	66	June 21, '01	67	65	235,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1933		5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5, 19'
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1938		2,936,000	J & J	129½	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.			Q J			.....	.....	.....
Col. Midd Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's. 1947		7,500,000	J & J	85	June 29, '01	85½	84	527,000
1st g. 4's. 1947		1,446,000	J & J	85	June 29, '01	85	84	124,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's. 1929		18,050,000	F & A	89½	June 29, '01	89½	88½	424,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's. 1907		3,067,000	M & S	120¾	Apr. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's. 1914		5,000,000	M & N	136½	June 25, '01	136½	136½	1,000
7's. 1871-1901		4,991,000	A & O	101½	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st c. gtd 7's. 1915		12,151,000	J & D	138½	June 25, '01	138½	138½	3,000
registered.			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's. 1921		12,000,000	J & J	136½	June 4, '01	136½	136½	22,000
const. 5's. 1923		5,000,000	F & A	118½	May 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
term. imp. 4's. 1923		5,000,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 15, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's. 1906		1,966,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s. 2000		905,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
1st Penn. Div. c. 7's. 1917		5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
reg. 1917			M & S	150	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's. 1906		3,000,000	A & O	116	June 27, '01	116	116	25,000
registered.			A & O	122	June 6, '99	.....	.....	.....
6's. 1906		7,000,000	A & O	111½	June 18, '01	112½	111½	22,000
registered.			A & O	112	June 27, '01	112	112	25,000
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's. 1921		2,000,000	M & N	153½	June 25, '01	153½	153½	1,000
1st r 7's. 1921			M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's. 1936		28,650,000	J & J	103½	June 28, '01	104½	102½	238,500
con. g. 4½'s. 1936		6,382,000	J & J	111	June 11, '01	111	111	23,000
impt. m. g. 5's. 1928		8,103,500	J & D	111½	June 28, '01	111½	108¾	45,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's. 1929		4,923,000	J & D	95½	June 29, '01	96	95½	19,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's. 1917		628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4's. 1995		900,000	J & D	91¾	Mar. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
g. 4's. 1995		1,250,000	J & D	91	June 10, '01	91	90	30,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's. 1937		6,734,000	A & O	114½	June 20, '01	114½	114	12,000
registered.			A & O	101½	July 23, '89	.....	.....	.....
2d 1m 6's. 1916		2,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's. 1928		500,000	J & J	92½	Feb. 11, '98	.....	.....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's. 1937		4,000,000	J & J	113½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's. 1941		7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's. 1947		2,482,000	M & N	118½	Jan. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d extended g. 5's. 1919		2,149,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
3d extended g. 4½'s. 1923		2,926,000	M & S	116	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
4th extended g. 5's. 1920		4,618,000	A & O	123¾	Mar. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
5th extended g. 4's. 1928		709,500	J & D	106½	Feb. 24, 19'	.....	.....	.....
1st cons. gold 7's. 1920		15,890,000	M & S	141¾	June 24, '01	142	141	30,000
1st cons. fund g. 7's. 1920		3,699,500	M & S	135¼	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds. 1996		34,000,000	J & J	101	June 29, '01	101	99½	518,500
registered.			J & J	93¼	May 25, '99	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1996		33,857,000	J & J	90½	June 29, '01	91	89	2,418,000
registered.			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1951		32,000,000	F & A	96	June 29, '01	96½	95½	185,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's. 1916		2,380,000	J & D	136½	Apr. 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's. 1908		1,500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's. 1982		12,000,000	M & N	121½	June 26, '01	121½	121½	1,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1909		2,800,000	A & O	108	June 5, '01	108	108	10,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's. 1935		7,500,000	A & O	137	June 25, '01	138	137	4,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st gtd. currency 6's. 1922					
N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		3,396,000	J & J	121	May 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
Co. 1st currency 6's. 1913					
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's. 1946		1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
small.					
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's. 1910		3,500,000	A & O	115½	May 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st rfdg. g. 5's. 1937		3,750,000	J & J	117	June 29, '01	117	117	1,000
2d g. 4½'s. 1937		453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. g. 5's. 1940		2,546,000	F & A	106½	June 29, '01	107½	105½	57,000
term. 1st g. 5's. 1943		2,000,000	M & N	115½	June 8, 19'	115½	115½	1,000
registered. \$5,000 each			M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		3,000,000	J & D	111½	May 22, '01	.....	.....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933		500,000	F & A	85	Nov. 10, '97	....	....	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's. 1921		8,000,000	J & J	126	June 24, '01	126	124½	19,000
1st General g 5's.....1942		2,222,000	A & O	106½	June 29, '01	106½	106	111,000
Mount Vernon 1st 6's.....1923		875,000	A & O	110	May 10, '98	....	....	.....
Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's.....1930		450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's.....1923		1,501,000	J & J	108	Feb. 21, '01	....	....	.....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's.....1918		8,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6, '99	....	....	.....
1st land grant ex. g 5's.....1930		423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1943		4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s. 1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's. 1921		8,176,000	.....	107	June 27, '01	106½	106½	304,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's. 1923		2,863,000	J & J	90	June 23, '01	92	89	97,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s.....1913		2,000,000	A & O	101	May 31, '01	....	....	.....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g 5's.....1945		2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12, '88	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5s.....1945		2,922,000	J & J	96½	Nov. 27, '19	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1927		5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g 4½'s.....1909		10,237,000	J & J	109½	June 23, '01	109½	106½	127,000
registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g 4's. 1848		1,401,000	A & O	104½	May 18, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Central, 1st g 4's.....1951		1,500,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	112½	Mar. 12, '19	....	....	.....
1st gold 3½'s.....1951		2,499,000	J & J	107½	Apr. 15, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	102½	Apr. 15, '98	....	....	.....
1st g 3s sterl. £500,000.....1951		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '96	....	....	.....
registered.....		M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
total outstg. \$13,950,000	
collat. trust gold 4's.....1952		15,000,000	A & O	105½	June 24, '01	105½	105½	21,000
regist'd.....		A & O	104½	Jan. 30, '99	....	....	.....
col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex. 1953		24,679,000	M & N	105	June 23, '01	105	103	21,000
registered.....		M & N	100½	Dec. 18, '99	....	....	.....
Cairo Bridge g 4's.....1960		3,000,000	J & D	123	May 24, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	102	June 23, '01	102½	102	6,000
Louisville div. g 3½'s. 1953		14,320,000	J & J	88½	Dec. 8, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		F & A	95	Dec. 21, '99	....	....	.....
Middle div. reg. 5's.....1921		600,000	J & J	90½	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. g 8's.....1951		4,939,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	102½	Apr. 13, '01	....	....	.....
g 8½'s.....1951		6,321,000	J & J	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	100	Nov. 7, '19	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s. 1951		2,000,000	J & J	124	Dec. 11, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		F & A	114½	Mar. 25, '01	....	....	.....
West'n Line 1st g 4's. 1951		5,425,000	F & A	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
Belleville & Carott 1st 6's.....1923		470,000	J & D	105	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Carbondale & Shawt'n 1st g 4's. 1932		241,000	M & S	127½	June 25, '01	129½	127½	10,000
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's.....1951		16,555,000	J D 15	123½	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
gold 5's, registered.....		J D 15	100½	Nov. 14, '19	....	....	.....
g 3½'s.....1951		1,352,000	J D 15	106½	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	105½	Sept. 10, '19	....	....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g 4's. 1951		3,500,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		M & S	102½	Nov. 16, '19	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g 4's. 1931		538,000	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g 5's.....1935		1,824,000	J & J	107	June 6, '01	107	107	12,000
1st gtd. g 5's.....1935		933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4's. 1950		4,500,000	J & J	99½	Apr. 25, '01	....	....	.....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st 6's, gold. 1919		7,954,000	M & N	125	June 29, '01	125	125	6,000
2d g 5's.....1906		6,568,000	M & S	100½	June 23, '01	101	100	71,000
3d g 4's.....1921		2,725,000	M & S	75	May 31, '01	....	....	.....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.....1938		7,650,000	J & D	118½	June 29, '01	118	115½	8,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st	
gtd g 5's.....1929		3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
Kansas City Southern 1st g 3's. 1950		26,197,000	A & O	69½	June 23, '01	70	69½	379,000
registered.....		A & O	68½	Oct. 16, '19	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g 5's.....1937		7,250,000	J & J	123	June 23, '01	123	122	6,000
2d mtge. g 5's.....1941		3,625,000	J & J	120	June 4, '01	120	120	2,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's.....1945		2,500,000	A & O	110½	June 13, '01	110½	110½	5,000

BOND SALES.

143

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997		8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940		15,000,000	J & J	111	June28, '01	111	111	1,000
" registered.....			J & J	111	Mar. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941		10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9, '19	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	109½	Oct. 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933		10,280,000	J & J	109	June27, '01	109	109	1,000
" registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	M & S	98½	June 4, '01	98½	98½	2,000
" registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's.1914		750,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" g. gtd 5's.....1914			A & O	101½	Sept. 1, '99	.....	.....	.....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1931		3,610,000	Q J	122½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1931		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22, '99	.....	.....	.....
Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1938		3,000,000	J & D	102	June24, '01	102	101	7,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June24, '01	105	105	5,000
" g. 4's.....1922		825,000	J & D	102½	May 5, '97	.....	.....	.....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,685,000	M & S	100	June27, '01	100	99¾	62,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1934		1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109½	June17, '96	109½	109½	8,000
N. Y. B'kin & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's.....1935		1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31, '99	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's.1927		882,000	M & S	105	May 4, '19	.....	.....	.....
Long Isl. R. K. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's.1932		1,425,000	QJAN	118	Dec. 23, '19	.....	.....	.....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1930		9,221,000	J & D	118½	June17, '01	118½	118	22,000
" gold 5's.....1937		1,764,000	M & N	113½	June28, '01	113½	113	13,000
" Unified gold 4's.....1940		23,994,000	J & J	104½	June28, '01	104½	104½	331,000
" registered.....1940			J & J	83	Feb. 27, '93	.....	.....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's.1931		5,129,000	M & N	113	June29, '01	114½	112	16,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g. 4's.1906-1918		10,500,000	A & O	101	June25, '01	101	100½	70,000
" Cecilian branch.7's.....1907		380,000	M & S	103	Dec. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
" E. Hend. & N. 1st 6's.1919		1,895,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9, '01	.....	.....	.....
" L. Clin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.1931		3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18, '98	.....	.....	.....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 5's.1930		5,000,000	J & J	120½	June17, '01	120½	120½	6,000
" 2d g. 6's.....1930		1,000,000	J & J	119½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's.....1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5, '19	.....	.....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921		3,500,000	M & S	126½	Jan. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 8's.....1930		3,000,000	M & S	63½	Oct. 1, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1937		6,742,000	J & J	102	June12, '01	102	102	8,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st g. 4's.....1945		4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's.1937		2,096,000	F & A	115	May 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's.1921		2,659,000	F & A	113	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.1936		3,673,000	F & A	112½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
" So. & N. Ala. st'd. g. 6's.1910		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30, '96	.....	.....	.....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990		28,065,000	A & O	105	June28, '01	105½	105	458,000
" registered.....			A & O	105½	May 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	117	June19, '01	117½	116½	17,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's.1934		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	89½	June28, '01	90	85	428,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939		20,511,000	JULY	36	June29, '01	38½	32	7,013,000
" 2d 3's.....1939		11,724,000	JULY	26	June28, '01	27	21½	2,939,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		915,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's.1942		4,635,000	M & S	90½	June29, '01	91½	90	319,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		10,779,000	J & D	108½	Apr. 19, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1927 coup. due Sept. 1, 1930.....		12,265,000	M & S	86	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917		12,265,000	A	23	June11, '01	23	23	7,500
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,182,000	J & D	103	May 2, '19
" registered.....			J & D

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927		960,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15, '01	119	119	6,000
Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's. 1909		1,015,000	J & D	119	June 25, '01			
Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's. 1921		1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14, '19			
Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's. 1910		686,000	J & D	122½	Feb. 7, '01			
1st con. g. 5's. 1934		5,000,000	M & N	117	May 29, '01			
1st & refunding g. 4's. 1949		7,600,000	M & S	104½	June 22, '01	104½	104	13,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's. 1936		3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26, '87			
stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.								
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's. 1926		8,280,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 3, '01			
stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89½	June 18, '81			
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's. 1938		6,710,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3, '01			
stamped pay. of int. gtd.								
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's. 1990		39,718,000	J & D	98½	June 28, '01	99½	97	1,118,500
2d mtge. g. 4's. 1990		20,000,000	F & A	86½	June 29, '01	87	82½	987,500
1st ext gold 5's. 1944		1,668,000	M & N	103	June 25, '01	104	101	121,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's. 1906		510,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 22, '99			
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1940		1,840,000	M & N	100	Mar. 5, '01			
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		3,285,000	M & N	105	June 28, '01	105½	104	83,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solist gtd. g. 5's. 1943		1,689,000	J & D	105½	Apr. 24, '01			
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's. 1990		2,500,000	F & A	90	Apr. 10, '01			
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's. 1908		187,000	J & D					
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		4,000,000	A & O	109½	June 12, '01	109½	109	10,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's. 1920		14,904,000	M & N	123½	June 29, '01	123½	121½	122,000
3d mortgage 7's. 1906		3,828,000	M & N	114	June 12, '01	114	114	3,000
trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917		14,376,000	M & S	109	June 20, '01	109½	108	521,000
registered			M & S					
1st collateral gold 5's. 1920		9,636,000	F & A	108½	June 29, '01	110	106½	454,000
registered			F & A					
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's. 1926		520,000	J & J	100	May 1, '01			
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's. 1938		7,000,000	M & S	107	June 28, '01	107	107	10,000
2d extended g. 5's. 1938		2,573,000	F & A	115	June 6, '01	115	115	1,000
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & I. gr. 5's. 1931		35,716,000	A & O	117½	June 29, '01	117½	115½	287,000
stamped gtd gold 5's. 1931		6,945,000	A & O	116½	June 5, '01	116½	116½	2,000
unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's. 1929		23,090,000	J & J	95	June 29, '01	95½	94	944,000
registered			J & J					
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's. 1936		750,000	M & S					
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's. 1945		374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31, '19			
small		226,000	J & J					
inc. g. 4's. 1945		700,000	J & J					
small		500,000						
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	129	June 28, '01			
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's. 1927		7,000,000	J & J	126	June 20, '01	129	129	40,000
1st extension 6's. 1927		974,000	J & D	126	Mar. 20, '01			
gen. g. 4's. 1927		9,472,000	Q J	96	June 28, '01	96	95	17,000
Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's. 1947		4,000,000	F & A	115½	June 18, '01	115½	115½	2,000
St. Louis & Caifo gtd g. 4's. 1931		4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24, '19			
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's. 1913		6,300,000	J & J	130	June 21, '01	130	129½	2,000
1st cons. g. 5's. 1928		7,412,000	A & O	114	June 29, '01	114½	113½	53,000
1st g. 6's Jasper Branch 1923		371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28, '01			
1st 6's McM. M. W. & A. 1917		750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24, '98			
1st 6's T. & Pb. 1917		800,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20, '99			
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's. 1915		1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13, '94			
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's. 1903		18,381,000	J & J	107½	June 28, '01	107½	107½	2,000
1st registered. 1903			J & J	107½	June 4, '01	107½	107½	5,000
g. mortgage 3½'s. 1997		37,967,000	J & J	110	June 19, '01	110	110	3,000
registered			J & J	109½	May 20, '19			
debenture 5's. 1884-1904		4,573,000	M & S	104½	June 21, '01	104½	104½	9,000
debenture 5's reg.			M & S	105½	May 20, '01			
reg. debent. 5's. 1890-1904		649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30, '01			
debenture g. 4's. 1890-1905		5,275,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30, '01			
registered			J & D	102½	Jan. 16, '01			
deb. cert. ext. g. 4's. 1905		3,675,000	M & N	101½	June 4, '01	101½	101½	4,000
registered			M & N	106½	Sept. 26, '99			
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s. 1998		90,578,000	F & A	97½	June 28, '01	98	96½	211,000
registered			F & A	97	June 25, '01	97	96	6,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s. 1998		19,101,000	F & A	95½	June 21, '01	95½	95½	77,000
registered			F & A	97	Jan. 11, '01			
Beech Creek 1st gtd. 4's. 1936		5,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 1, '01			
registered			J & J	106	June 17, '98			
2d gtd. g. 5's. 1936		500,000	J & J					
registered			J & J					

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981		1,100,000	J & D					
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, {		770,000	J & J	95	July 23, '98			
1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940 {		33,100	J & J					
small bonds series B.		300,000	J & D					
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's 1942		2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6, 19'			
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's 1991		3,900,000	Sept.					
inc. 5's.		1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97			
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's 1956 {		4,000,000	F & A					
reg. certificates.		180,000	A & O	103	May 22, '98			
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's 1983		50,000,000	J & J	115½	June 27, '01	115½	113½	87,000
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918		8,428,000	J & J	114½	June 19, '01	114½	114	23,500
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's 2361 {		40,780,000	J & D	108½	June 12, '01	108½	108½	6,000
registered.		924,000	J & D	110½	Mar. 8, '01			
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's.		840,000	J & D	108½	June 17, '01	108½	108½	8,000
con. 2d registered.		1,500,000	F & A	111	May 2, 19'			
g 3½'s.		2,250,000	J & J	117½	May 15, '01			
registered.		900,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01	128	128	1,000
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's 1906		600,000	J & J	149½	Apr. 12, '01			
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1938		8,000,000	M & N	103	May 29, '01			
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's.		2,000,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 11, '01			
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's. 1932		1,500,000	M & S	119	June 20, '01	119	118½	21,000
2d gtd 6's.		3,576,000	M & S	181½	June 25, '01	181½	181	8,000
McKsp't & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		2,600,000	Q M	127½	Nov. 8, 19'			
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's.		478,000	J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01			
1st con. 5's.		11,444,000	J & J	106½	Nov. 26, 19'			
6's.		1,200,000	M & N	102½	Mar. 13, 19'			
coup. 5's.		9,081,000	M & N	102½	Apr. 6, 19'			
reg. 5's.		400,000	A & O	122½	May 8, '01			
mort. 4's.		375,000	A & O	126½	May 24, '01	126½	126	10,000
mtge. 4's reg.		1,800,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13, '94			
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's. 1989		1,800,000	M & N	110	Oct. 15, 19'			
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900		19,426,000	A & O	107	June 23, '01	107½	107	111,000
7's registered.		2,000,000	A & O	106	June 19, '01	106½	106	10,000
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		15,007,500	J & D	102	Feb. 23, '01			
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922		1,480,000	A & O	202	June 24, '01	202	199½	18,500
coup. g. bond currency.		2,838,000	A & O	195	Feb. 27, '01			
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's 1915		575,000	M & N	134½	May 25, '01			
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's 1918		4,000,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15, '94			
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's. 1922		16,987,000	J & J	104½	June 29, '01	105	104	124,000
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1987		1,360,000	M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '98			
registered.		7,283,000	M & N	110½	May 15, '01			
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's 1903		5,000,000	M & N	132	May 21, '01			
con. deb. receipts.		5,000,000	F & A	133	June 27, '01	133	133	4,000
small certifs.		2,000,000	A & O	181½	Apr. 20, '01			
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		30,704,800	A & O	103	June 23, '01	103	101½	342,500
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		600,000	A & O	97½	July 18, '99			
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1905		5,000,000	J & J	107½	June 3, '01	107½	107½	1,000
1st 6's.		5,000,000	J & J	102	June 29, '01	102	101½	37,000
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's 1922		94,007,500	Q J	105½	June 23, '01	106	105½	300,000
registered.		58,000,000	Q J	105	June 14, '01	105½	104½	22,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		9,215,000	Q F	73	June 29, '01	73	71½	1,676,500
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's 1981		7,985,000	Q F	72½	June 5, '01	72½	72½	10,000
imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1934		1,000,000	J & D	100	June 24, '01	100	100	1,000
New River 1st 6's. 1932		1,000,000	J & D	131½	Feb. 18, '01			
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4's 1996		2,000,000	F & A	122	July 28, '98			
registered.		2,000,000	Q F	123½	Feb. 13, '01			
small bonds.		1,000,000	F & A	112	June 10, '01	112	112	1,000
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g. g 5's 1922		1,000,000	A & O	102	Feb. 16, '01			
C. C. & T. N.E. 1st g. 4's 1939		1,538,000	J & D	88½	May 31, 19'			
N. P. Ry prior in ry. & ld. gtd. g. 4's. 1997		8,787,000	Q MCH	117½	June 23, '01	119	117½	14,000
registered.								
gen. lien g. 3's.								
registered.								
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1996								
registered.								
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's 1923								
registered certificates.								
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's. 1981								
2d 5's. 1917								
1st con. g. 4's. 1968								
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's. 1948								

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High	Low.	Total.
Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1948		4,400,000	J & J					
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's. 1938		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 8, '01	112½	112½	2,000
" gen. mortg. g. 6's. 1937		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19			
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's. 1901		2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4, '19			
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's. 1946		4,446,000	J & D	111	May 22, '01			
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s. 1917		1,636,000	A & O	102	May 17, '01			
" s. f. subsidy g. 6's. 1910		1,346,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99			
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s. 1st. 1921		19,467,000	J & J	115½	May 27, '01			
" reg. 1921			J & J	110½	June 20, '01	110½	110½	1,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts. 1937		5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99			
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser. B 1941		10,000,000	F & A					
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's. 1932		1,508,000	A & O	122½	Apr. 15, '01			
" registered. 1932			A & O	110	May 8, '92			
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22, '19			
" Series B. 1942		2,000,000	A & O					
" Series C 8½'s. 1948		3,000,000	M & N					
" Series D 8½'s. 1950		823,000	F & A					
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½'s Ser. B. 1940		2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19			
" " C. 1940		1,508,000	J & J					
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		1,400,000	J & J					
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g. 4½'s. 1940		10,000,000	A & O	114½	June 19, '01	114½	114½	18,000
" Series A. 1940		8,786,000	A & O	113	June 6, '01	113	113	4,000
" Series B gtd. 1942		1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14, '01			
" Series C gtd. 1942		4,982,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12, '19			
" Series D gtd. 4's. 1945		5,859,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19			
" Series E gtd. g. 3½'s. 1949		2,917,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 29, '01			
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's. 1912		2,546,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 12, '19			
" 2d 7's. 1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01			
" 3d 7's. 1912								
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g. 4's. 1923								
con. sterling gold 6 per cent. 1905		22,762,000	J & J					
con. currency, 6's registered. 1905		4,718,000	QM 15					
con. gold 5 per cent. 1919		4,988,000	M & S					
" registered. 1943			Q M					
con. gold 4 per cent. 1943		3,000,000	M & N					
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's. 1942		5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28, '19			
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1935		1,250,000	M & N	112½	Mar. 7, '19			
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1936		1,300,000	F & A					
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1941		4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30, '01			
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936		500,000	J & J					
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g. 4's. 1944		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19			
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's. 1921		1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26, '01			
" 2d m 4½'s. 1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19			
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's. 1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01			
" 1st con. gold 5's. 1939		2,850,000	M & N	112	June 11, '01	112	112	125,000
" Port Huron d 1st g. 5's. 1939		3,325,000	A & O	114	May 20, '01			
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A					
Pine Creek Railway 6's. 1962		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '93			
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '93			
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's. 1922		478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23, '96			
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1923		2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25, '93			
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's. 1916		1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24, '99			
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	117½	June 6, '01	117½	117½	4,000
" 1st cons. 5's. 1943		408,000	J & J	87½	Jan. 12, '19			
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,589,000	J & J	100½	Apr. 4, '01			
" J. P. M. & Co. cts. 1917		8,111,000		100½	May 21, '01			
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01			
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's. 1907		63,146,000	J & J	96½	June 29, '01	99	96½	1,362,000
" registered. 1907			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19			
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's. 1939		15,200,000	J & J	103	June 29, '01	103½	101	201,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		4,003,000	A & O	96	June 21, '01	96½	95½	52,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	88½	Sept. 27, '19			

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Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1909		1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27, '01
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,293,000	J & J	84	May 31, '01
" guaranteed.....		2,277,000	....	93%	Mar. 22, '01	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's. 1913		297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.....1947		3,500,000	J & J	97	June 27, '01	98	97	27,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1906		800,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's.....1906		400,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's. Class A. 1906		500,000	M & N	112	May 6, '01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's. Class B.....1906		2,683,000	M & N	114½	June 6, '01	114½	114½	1,000
" 2d g. 6's. Class C.....1906		2,689,000	M & N	114½	May 23, '01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's.....1906		7,807,000	J & J	138½	June 25, '01	136½	136½	2,000
" gen. g. 5's.....1906		12,282,000	J & J	119	June 29, '01	118	119	3,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's.....1907		1,099,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17, '19	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's F. C. & O.....1919		1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23, '92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		6,388,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g. 4's.....1929		1,962,000	A & O	109	Apr. 29, '01	....	....	....
" N. W. div. 1st g. 4's.....1930		1,100,000	A & O	102½	June 22, '01	102½	102½	2,500
" S. W. div. g. 5's.....1947		1,500,000	A & O	100	June 19, '19	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's.....1907		1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctf's. 1909		20,000,000	M & N	98½	June 29, '01	99	98½	1,189,000
" 2d g. 4's Inc. Bd. ctf's. 1909		10,000,000	J & J	81½	June 28, '01	82½	80½	10,485,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's. 1909		7,890,000	A & O	118½	Feb. 20, '01	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's.....1909		13,844,000	J & J	140½	June 6, '01	140½	140½	2,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered.....		J & J	137½	Feb. 23, '99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s....		20,786,000	J & J	116½	June 13, '01	116½	115½	12,000
" 1st cons. 6's registered.....		J & J	115½	Apr. 15, '01	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's.....1910		5,651,000	M & N	116½	June 25, '01	116½	116½	12,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1937		7,907,000	J & D	105½	June 13, '01	105½	105	22,000
" registered.....		J & D	106	May 6, '01	....	....	....
Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1908		4,700,000	A & O	108½	June 7, '01	108½	108½	3,000
" registered.....		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered.....		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's. 1922		2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4, '19	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd. 1937		6,000,000	J & J	140	May 24, '01	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered.....		J & J	115	Apr. 24, '97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's.....1937		2,700,000	J & J	122	June 26, '01	122	122	2,000
" registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1908		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '99	....	....	....
" registered.....		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1942		4,940,000	M & S	104	Jan. 11, '01	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9, '19	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's. 1934		4,056,000	A & O	128½	Jan. 13, '19	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's.....1934		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1934		1,350,000	J & J	94½	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1928		2,800,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 25, '01	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1908		3,000,000	J & J	87	Jan. 12, '01	....	....	....
SILS. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1918		1,107,000	J & J	91½	June 3, '01	91½	91½	25,000
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's. 1928		2,500,000	J & J	104½	Feb. 5, '98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's. gold. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '88	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trustg. 4½'s. 1905		15,000,000	J & D	99½	June 29, '01	99½	99½	245,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		28,818,500	J & D	93	June 29, '01	94½	93	1,895,000
" registered.....		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 26, '01	111	108	272,000
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 5's. 1949		58,012,500	F & A	102½	June 29, '01	102½	101½	347,500
" registered.....		F & A	99½	June 1, '19	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s. 1929		19,406,000	J & D	87½	June 27, '01	87½	87	494,000
" registered.....		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	113½	June 24, '01	113½	113½	6,000
" 2d g 7's.....1905		1,000,000	J & D	107½	Feb. 28, '01	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's. 1931		13,418,000	M & N	106½	June 29, '01	106½	104	18,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	105	June 7, '01	105	105	1,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1908		501,000	M & N	109½	Feb. 26, '01	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.....1908		2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13, '19	....	....	....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd. 1937		6,394,000	J & J	113½	June 27, '01	113½	111½	41,000
" con. g 5's int. gtd. 1912		3,161,000	A & O	111½	June 21, '01	111½	111½	140,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd. 1921		4,287,000	A & O	92½	June 15, '01	92½	92½	4,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's.....1920		1,494,000	J & J	125	Feb. 26, '01			
1st 7's.....1918		5,000,000	A & O	187	June 19, '01	187	187	15,000
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's.....1912		1,495,000	A & J					
Nth'n Ry. of Cal. 1st gtd. g 6's.....1907		3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30, '97			
gtd. g 5's.....1927		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4, '01			
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1927		19,782,000	J & J	107½	Mar. 23, '01			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's.....1948		18,900,000	J & J	90	June 27, '01	91½	89½	581,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st g 6's.....1909-1910		10,000,000	J & J	114½	June 10, '01	114½	113½	85,000
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.....1906				108½	Jan. 21, '01			
ser. B.....1905			OCT.	109½	Apr. 22, '01			
C. & D.....1908		30,217,500	A & O	108	June 4, '01	108	108	1,000
E. & F.....1902			A & O	114½	Nov. 3, '99			
1st con. gtd. g 5's.....1937		6,809,000	M & N	120	Feb. 15, '01			
stamped.....1905-1937		20,420,000		107	Nov. 27, '99			
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g 4's.....1937		5,500,000	J & J	107½	June 14, '01	108½	107½	15,000
of N. Mex. c. 1st g 6's.....1911		4,180,000	J & J	112½	June 21, '01	112½	112	20,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's.....1905		1,094,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11, '01			
Sabine div. 1st g 6's.....1912		2,575,000	M & S	108½	Nov. 17, '97			
con. g 6's.....1943		1,620,000	J & J	111	June 28, '01	111½	109½	508,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's.....1904		33,271,000	J & J	120½	June 29, '01	121	117½	452,000
registered.....1906			J & J	119	June 22, '99	119	116	37,000
Memph. div. 1st g. 4½'s.....1906		5,068,000	J & J	109	Apr. 24, '01			
registered.....1906			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's.....1918		1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25, '01			
Atlantic & Danville 1st g 4's.....1948		3,175,000	J & J	94½	May 6, '01			
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4's.....1949		1,500,000	A & O					
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's.....1916		2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12, '01	121	121	1,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g 5's.....1930		3,106,000	J & J	118	May 17, '01			
con. 1st g 5's.....1936		12,770,000	M & N	119½	June 25, '01	119½	117½	80,000
reorg. lien g 4's.....1938		4,500,000	M & S	114½	June 20, '01	114½	114	82,000
registered.....1938			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's.....1922		5,680,000	J & J	123	June 12, '01	123	123	8,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's.....1925		2,000,000	J & J	123	June 25, '01	123	127½	22,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's.....1916		5,597,000	J & J	124	June 26, '01	124½	124	21,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's.....1908		818,000	M & S	101½	July 20, '99			
deb. 5's stamped.....1927		8,868,000	A & O	109	Apr. 10, '01			
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g 4's.....1948		15,000	M & N	83	Dec 10, '99			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g 5's.....1919		5,260,000	M & S	110	June 26, '01	110	108	9,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's.....1906		600,000	M & S					
small.....1911			M & S					
ser. B 6's.....1911		1,900,000	M & S					
small.....1916			M & S					
ser. C 6's.....1916		1,100,000	M & S					
small.....1921			M & S					
ser. D 4-5's.....1921		950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 18, '99			
small.....1926			M & S					
ser. E 5's.....1926		1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12, '99			
small.....1931			M & S					
ser. F 5's.....1931		1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's.....1936		2,882,000	M & N	115	June 27, '01	116	115	26,000
gen. 5's gtd. stamped.....1926		2,468,000	M & N	115	June 12, '01	115	115	5,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's.....1924		1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14, '99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's.....1914		2,531,000	J & J	120½	June 12, '01	120½	120½	12,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g 6's.....1939		2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25, '99			
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g 4½'s.....1943		500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s.....1939		7,000,000	A & O	116	Mar. 18, '99			
1st con. g 5's.....1894-1944		4,500,000	F & A	116½	May 23, '01			
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g 5's.....1930		3,500,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6, '01			
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's.....1905		3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15, '99			
fm. Texarkana to Ft. Worth.....2000		21,822,000	J & D	119	June 27, '01	119½	118½	16,000
1st gold 5's.....2000		997,000	MAR.	99	May 23, '01			
2d gold income, 5's.....2000		2,112,000	J & J	111	June 18, '01	111	110½	43,000
La. Div. B. L. 1st g 5's.....1931								
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's.....1935		3,000,000	J & J	116	June 18, '01	116	115	80,000
1st M. g 5's West. div.....1935		2,500,000	A & O	115½	Jan. 14, '01			
gen. g 5's.....1935		2,000,000	J & D	108½	June 23, '01	108½	108	22,000
Kanaw. & M. 1st g. g 4's.....1930		2,468,000	A & O	96	June 1, '01	96	96	1,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's.....1917		4,900,000	J & D	94	June 6, '01	94	93½	26,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	91¼	June 25, '01	91¼	91¼	23,000
" registered.....			J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's. 1925		6,500,000	A & O	85	June 29, '01	85½	84	436,000
" registered.....			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	100	June 24, '01	100	99	13,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		1,852,000	J & D	108¼	June 18, '01	108½	108	2,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id g 4's. 1947		97,532,500	J & J	106¾	June 23, '01	107	105½	767,000
" registered.....			J & J	106¾	June 14, '01	106¾	105½	27,000
" 1st lien con. g. 4's. 1911		80,957,000	M & N	112½	June 2, '01	115½	109¼	8,552,000
" registered.....			M & N					
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's. 1909		547,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25, '01			
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		19,634,000	J & D	103¼	June 27, '01	104	102¾	176,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's. 1922		13,651,000	F & A	129¼	June 25, '01	129½	128¾	17,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		10,337,000	J & J	121	June 19, '01	121	118	49,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's. 1946		649,000	SEPT.	106	Jan. 21, '01			
Utah & Northern 1st 7's. 1908		4,963,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01	117½	117	10,000
" g. 5's. 1926		1,577,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7, '01			
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's. 1939		31,664,000	M & N	119¼	June 23, '01	119½	117¼	153,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's. 1939		14,000,000	F & A	114	June 21, '01	114	111	102,000
" debent. mtg series A. 1939		3,500,000	J & J	100	June 27, '01	102	100	15,000
" series B. 1939		25,740,000	J & J	67¼	June 23, '01	70	64¼	6,920,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chl. ex. 1940		3,411,000	J & J	110¾	June 11, '01	110¾	110¾	1,000
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s. 1939		1,800,000	J & J	98½	May 16, '01			
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.								
" 1st 6's. 1906		1,000,000	A & O	110	June 5, '01	110	110	2,000
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	122	June 24, '01	122	121	34,000
" gen. g. 3-4's. 1943		9,789,000	A & O	100¼	June 28, '01	100¼	98½	91,000
" inc. 5's. 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitta. 1st g. 6's. 1911		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1926		2,000,000	A & O	113	June 27, '01	116	116	5,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928		894,000	J & J	118	May 23, '01			
" exten. and imp. g. 5's. 1930		343,000	F & A	112	June 24, '01	112	112	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. R.R. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		10,211,000	M & S	98¼	June 28, '01	94	91¼	862,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s. 1949		24,635,000	J & J	91¾	June 29, '01	92¼	89¾	1,285,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's. 1945		6,625,000	A & O	108¼	June 28, '01	108¾	108¼	50,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1916. 1941		4,373,000	J & J	114	June 17, '01	114	114	2,500
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1941		2,255,000	M & N	101	May 21, '01			
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s. 1950		12,890,000	F & A	102¼	June 23, '01	102½	101¼	377,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		7,000,000	F & A	93¾	June 23, '01	93¾	92¼	818,000
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1961		10,474,000	J & J					
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's. 1922		2,430,000	J & D	105¾	Apr. 17, '96			
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		730,000	A & O	97¼	June 13, '01			
" Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's. 1910		1,219,000	J & J					
" Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. 6's. 1911		913,000	J & J					
Detroit City & Sub. R'y. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		5,485,000	J & J					
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's. 1916		2,500,000	J & D					
Louisville Railway Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		4,800,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98			
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's. 1913		3,000,000	J & J					
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1907		12,500,000	F & A	121	June 25, '01	121	120	132,000
" B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		7,850,000	J & D	119	June 19, '01	119	118¼	28,000
" registered.....			J & D	119¼	Dec. 3, '19			
" Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1903		8,000,000	M & S	123	June 17, '01	123	122¼	3,000
" registered.....			M & S					
" Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1903		5,000,000	M & S	122	May 14, '01			
" registered.....			M & S					
" Third Ave. R.R. 1st c. gtd. g. 4's. 2000		85,000,000	J & J	104¼	Apr. 23, '01			
" registered.....			J & J					
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1908		10,000,000	F & A	108¾	June 24, '01	108¾	108	46,000
" registered.....			F & A					
MIL. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's. 1926		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99			
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's. 1919		4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01			
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5's. 1937		2,480,000	J & J	111¼	Jan. 24, '01			
" gtd. gold 5's. 1937		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99			
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g. 5's. 1937		5,000,000	J & J	125	June 27, '01	125½	125	6,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945		4,887,000	A & O	109¼	Dec. 14, '99			
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1923		3,999,000	M & N					
" 40 years con. g. 5's. 1936		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 23, '97			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's. 1948		12,000,000	M & S	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	June 28, '01	105	104	43,000
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. lstc. g. 5's. 1948		6,500,000	F & A	80	June 18, '01	80	80	52,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's. 1945		17,064,000	F & A	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	June 29, '01	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	80,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's. 1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. A. 1911		3,021,000	A & O	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	June 26, '01	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	235,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's. 1926		1,080,000	J & J	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 3, '02	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's. 1931		1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, '99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. 1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '04	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's. 1901		500,000	J & J	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. 4, '95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. 1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's. 1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. 1890-1900		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6's. 1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99	....	....	....
St. Louis Term. Station Cupples & Property Co. 1st g. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 5-20. 1917		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g. 6's. 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's. 1906		4,975,000	M & S	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec. 18, '19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g. col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's. 1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's. 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's. 1908-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, '19'	....	....	....
" H 4's. 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's. 1904-1919		1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's. 1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds.
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. 1910		400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's. 1919		9,000,243	M & S	78	June 28, '01	80	75	9,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 1915		2,919,000	....	102	June 28, '01	102	100	31,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. 1919		8,375,000	M & S	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 28, '01	96	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	147,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1915		1,899,000	M & S	79	June 17, '01	79	79	5,000
Am. Thread Co. 1st coll. trust 4's. 1919		5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's. 1942		1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, '19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's. 1923		1,400,000	A & O	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. 1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's. 1910		7,000,000	A & O	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 13, '01	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6's. 1918		9,229,000	F & A	110	June 29, '01	111	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,000
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g. 5's. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, '19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g. 6's. 1920		3,002,000	J & J	107	May 1, '01	....	....	....
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. 1925		3,724,000	J & J	96	June 21, '01	96	92	51,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's. 1946		2,835,000	F & A	63	June 28, '01	65	61	134,000
" inc. g. 5's. 1946		7,500,000	....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 28, '01	12	9	388,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. 1918		2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. s. fd. deb. 1915		5,280,000	M & N	114	Apr. 24, '01	....	....	....
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. 1900		2,766,000	F & A	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 18, '01	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	10,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2, '19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off.
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. 1919		1,043,000	M & N	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g. 5's. 1943		2,308,000	F & A	107	June 20, '01	108	103	92,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's. 1919		949,000	A & O

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		JUNE SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Tr.								
1st g. 5's.....	1928	1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98	....	....	....
2d g. 5's.....	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f. 5's.....	1923	1,213,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19	....	....	....
Roch. & Pitts. Cl. & Ir. Co. pur my 5's.....	1946	1,092,000	M & N	.....	.....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.....	1912	379,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's.....	1917	1,244,000	A & O	105	May 22, '01	....	....	....
Bir. div. 1st con. 6's.....	1917	3,399,000	J & J	112	June 19, '01	112	110	30,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's.....	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's.....	1910	2,771,000	F & A	108½	June 29, '01	104	102½	28,600
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.....	1919	846,000	J & J	32	Jan. 15, '19	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.....	1947	1,150,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas 1st ctf's s'k f'd g. 5's.....	1939	7,000,000	J & J	80½	Feb. 20, '01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con g. 5's.....	1945	14,210,000	M & N	118½	June 21, '01	118½	118½	17,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's.....	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28, '98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.....	1923	5,808,000	J & J	102½	June 29, '01	102½	101½	173,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con g. 5's.....	1918	381,000	F & A	102	Apr. 8, '99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's.....	1932	3,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c. g. 5's.....	1949	1,148,000	J & D	101	June 18, '01	101	101	5,000
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's.....	1922	681,000	J & D	195	June 8, '01	195	195	1,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's.....	1915	1,225,000	F & A	107½	Dec. 17, '19	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.....	1922	3,750,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's.....	1937	2,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
purchase money 6's.....	1997	5,000,000	J & J	126½	June 18, '01	126½	126½	1,000
Edison El. Ill. B'kln 1st con. g. 4's.....	1939	4,275,000	J & J	96½	Dec. 4, '19	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.....	1919	10,000,000	Q F	108	June 28, '01	108	107½	19,000
small bonds.....				97½	Nov. 1, '95	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas. con. g. 5's.....	1948	5,472,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Coalstool tr g 5's.....	1948	11,500,000	J & D	114½	June 23, '01	114½	113½	28,000
registered.....			J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
purchase mny col tr g 4's.....	1949	20,399,000	F & A	98	June 28, '01	98½	97	421,000
Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.....	1910	4,312,000	M & S	107½	June 20, '01	108	107½	19,000
1st con. g. 5's.....	1925	2,158,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 28, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Que. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st. c. g. 5's.....	1930	1,980,000	F & A	102½	June 15, '01	104½	102½	30,000
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's.....	1949	3,317,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.....	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13, '19	....	....	....
2d gtd. g. 6's.....	1904	2,500,000	J & D	102½	June 18, '01	102½	102½	3,500
1st con. g 6's.....	1943	4,900,000	A & O	124½	June 19, '01	124½	122½	22,000
refunding g. 5's.....	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16, '98	....	....	....
refunding registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's.....	1937	10,000,000	J & J	111	May 22, '01	....	....	....
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's.....	1936	4,348,000	J & D	108	June 25, '01	108	107½	10,000
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's.....	1905	2,000,000	J & J	104½	Apr. 16, '01	....	....	....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's.....	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105½	June 8, '01	105½	105½	5,000
registered.....				.....	.....	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.....	1949	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8, '01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's.....	1950	500,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's.....	1933	3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16, '01	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.....	2397.							
registered.....		11,887,500	Q & J	100½	May 29, '01	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, \$20,000,000.			Q & J	100½	Oct. 3, '19	....	....	....
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s f'd 5's.....	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.....	1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17, '99	....	....	....
registered.....			M & N	.....	.....	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.....	1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27, '95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's.....	1938	8,502,000	J & J	115	June 20, '01	115	114	40,000
fundg. & real estate g. 4's.....	1950	10,000,000	M & N	107½	June 18, '01	107½	107½	5,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's.....	1911	1,967,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	111	111	1,000
Northwestern Telegraph 7's.....	1904	1,250,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	YEAR 1901.		JUNE SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered...1930			Q J	106½	105½	.....	.....	.....
" con. 2's coupon.....1930		445,940,750	Q J	108½	105½	108½	106½	25,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds...1930			Q J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930			Q J	105¾	105¾	.....	.....	.....
" 3's registered.....1908-18			Q F	111¾	109	109	109	20,000
" 3's coupon.....1908-18		99,911,700	Q F	112	108¾	109½	108¾	7,500
" 3's small bonds reg....1908-18			Q F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18			Q F	112	108½	108½	108½	400
" 4's registered.....1907		261,326,350	J A J&O	114½	112½	112¾	112½	36,700
" 4's coupon.....1907			J A J&O	115	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,100
" 4's registered.....1925		162,315,400	Q F	138½	137½	.....	.....	.....
" 4's coupon.....1925			Q F	139½	137¾	139½	138½	14,000
" 5's registered.....1904		22,469,800	Q F	111¾	111¾	.....	.....	.....
" 5's coupon.....1904			Q F	113½	110¾	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia 3-65's.....1924			F & A	125	125	.....	.....	.....
" small bonds.....		14,224,100	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's.....1908		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1890 sinking fund 5's.....			Q J	96	96	.....	.....	.....
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200.....		£22,555,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small bonds denominations of £20.....		
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000.....		

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Alles.—Isaac C. Alles, President of the First National Bank, California, Pa., died June 17.

Beckler.—Henry B. Beckler, Cashier of the Lititz (Pa.) National Bank, died June 2.

Boynton.—Elezzer Boynton, who was formerly President of the Blackstone National Bank, Boston, died June 5, aged seventy-six years.

Carter.—Oliver S. Carter, President of the National Bank of the Republic, New York city, died June 28. He was born on a farm near New Hartford, Ct., in 1825. After being educated in the local schools, he became a clerk in a grocery establishment at Hartford, and a year later came to New York, where he secured similar employment, and finally became a member of the firm, and its head upon its reorganization under the style of Carter, Hawley & Co. in 1884. In 1876 he became a director of the National Bank of the Republic, Vice-President in 1889 and President in 1892 on the death of Hon. Jno. Jay Knox.

Casteel.—John C. Casteel, President of the Bank of Princeton, Mo., died June 8.

Coggeshall.—John S. Coggeshall, for many years city treasurer of Newport, R. I., and Cashier of the Union National Bank there, died July 5. He had held many positions of trust and was a Civil War veteran.

Cook.—John Cook, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind., died June 28. He had been connected with the bank since 1867.

Crandall.—O. A. Crandall, President of the Sedalia (Mo.) Trust Co., died July 6 at West Chester, Pa., aged sixty years.

Denmark.—B. A. Denmark, President of the Citizens' Bank, Savannah, Ga., and prominently identified with railroad interests, died June 13.

Gilbert.—Edwin G. Gilbert, Treasurer of the Carroll County Savings Bank, Uniontown, Md., died June 8.

Hyde.—Charles Hyde, President of the City National Bank, Plainfield, N. J., and of the Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa., died June 11. He was born at Eagle, N. Y., in 1822.

Krohn.—Jacob Krohn, President of the Second National Bank, Freeport, Ill., died June 21, aged seventy-nine years.

Lewis.—David Lewis, Cashier of the Ilion (N. Y.) National Bank, died June 5. Mr. Lewis was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1835. Early in life he became a clerk in a store, and in a few years he became teller of the old Frankfort State Bank, and later was appointed Cashier. In 1868 he became Cashier of the Ilion National Bank. He enjoyed a high reputation for ability and integrity.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

AUGUST, 1901.

VOLUME LXIII, No. 2.

THE RESIGNATION OF HON. CHAS. G. DAWES, Comptroller of the Currency, to enter into a contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, recalls the fact that since the passage of the National Currency Act creating the office in 1863, it has been held by ten different persons, and the average length of their terms has been a little less than four years.

When the office was created it was supposed that after the emergency which made it necessary to issue legal-tender notes had passed, these notes would be retired, and the National bank currency would become the paper money of the United States to the exclusion of all other forms. The people of the country were accustomed to bank money, under the *regime* of the State banks, and the National currency was an improved bank money.

The office which was to carry authority over all the paper money of the United States was an important one, and it was the intention of Congress to render its incumbent more or less free from danger of disturbance by political change, and also to some extent independent of the Secretary of the Treasury. The term of the office was fixed at five years, one year more than that of the Administration, and the report of the Comptroller was to be made, not like other bureau offices to the head of the department, but directly to Congress.

It is probable that if the National currency had, as expected by CHASE, become the paper money of the country to the exclusion of all other forms, the importance of the office would have led to making the Comptroller of the Currency a member of the President's Cabinet.

It is even possible that the hopes of Secretary CHASE and his contemporaries may yet be carried out, that Government notes will be retired, and currency issued by the National banks become the exclusive paper money of the United States. There are some indications that this result will be attained in the not distant future. If then

the purpose of the framers of the National Currency Act, in 1863, although its fruition has been temporarily postponed, is designed to eventual realization, the office of the Comptroller should be made independent of any supervision of the Treasury and its incumbent should be *ex officio* a member of the President's Cabinet. Directing the bank issues of the country under a system of security based on bank assets, the Comptroller of the Currency would become one of the most important officers of the Government.

Some of the bills introduced in Congress for the purpose of substituting bank currency for Government notes have deemed the office too important to be intrusted to one man, and have proposed a commission, to divide the responsibility and the honor. But it will probably not be seriously disputed that the single head, responsible directly to the President of the United States and Congress, has been found to give better satisfaction in executive office than a commission.

Although very much diminished from its intended dignity by the unexpected direction of the monetary development of the past thirty-five years, nevertheless, the bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency has always far outranked all the other bureaus of the Treasury Department. Its head has often been consulted by the President and called on by both houses of Congress for advice upon financial matters. The etiquette of the Treasury Department places the Secretary but very little higher than the Comptroller of the Currency.

Notwithstanding the provision that the term shall be five years from the date of appointment, only two of the Comptrollers have held the office for the full term, viz., HULBURD and KNOX. The former held office for just five years and the latter two full terms of five years and two years of a third term. Of the others Mr. ECKELS held the longest, a few months short of the full term. Mr. DAWES' term would not expire until January 3, 1903.

The office has been surrendered for various reasons; McCULLOCH, the first Comptroller, after two years spent in organizing and starting the bureau in its work, resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury. FREEMAN CLARKE resigned after two years very much as Mr. DAWES is now doing, because the office did not satisfy his political ambition. He was not heard very much of after his resignation. Mr. HULBURD, at the expiration of his first term, was a candidate for reappointment, but the threat to bring serious charges against him caused him to withdraw from the contest. Mr. KNOX resigned in 1884, after the longest and most distinguished career of any of the Comptrollers, to become the President of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York city.

Throughout his long official career Mr. KNOX was persistently attacked by the enemies of sound money. These attacks were seldom

direct or open, but generally took the form of investigations of his management of the insolvent National banks which were placed by him in the hands of Receivers. Where people are sued and made to pay their just debts to a bank so that depositors may receive their due, or where the holders of trumped-up or exorbitant claims are resisted, there is material for an abundant crop of enemies. During the period of Mr. KNOX's incumbency these disgruntled people found it easy to stir up that class of statesmen, Senators and Congressmen, who looked upon the National banking system as a device of the devil, and the Comptroller of the Currency as one of his satellites. Mr. KNOX was triumphantly vindicated in all these investigations as having always used the best judgment in guarding the interests of the depositors and stockholders of the broken institutions. It was very much due to the strong fight which he put up, against attacks of this sort, that his successors have in this respect enjoyed a comparatively quiet life.

With the appointment of Mr. CANNON's successor began the habit, which has prevailed since, of looking on the office as a reward for political services. Mr. CANNON's term would not have expired until May, 1888. In 1885 CLEVELAND was inaugurated President, elected by the Democratic party to succeed his Republican predecessor, Mr. ARTHUR. Mr. TRENHOLM, of the famous South Carolina financial family of that name, had made an address on the silver question which was thought to show ability, and pressure was brought on Mr. CANNON to secure his resignation. There had been no precedent for this, and the affair was not managed with the neat celerity of subsequent changes for the same reason. But the precedent having been established in his favor, Mr. TRENHOLM, when in 1889 HARRISON succeeded CLEVELAND, was promptly given a dose of the same medicine administered to Mr. CANNON, and Mr. LACEY received the appointment. Mr. LACEY held the office three years, until 1892, when he voluntarily resigned to become President of a bank in Chicago. Both Mr. CANNON and Mr. TRENHOLM, after their retirement, became the heads of financial institutions in New York city. Mr. CANNON, of the Chase National Bank, which under his management has become one of the largest and most successful banks in New York city. Mr. HEPBURN succeeded Mr. LACEY in 1892, but he had hardly taken his seat when CLEVELAND was elected President to succeed HARRISON, and Mr. HEPBURN resigned immediately after the inauguration of CLEVELAND to give place to Mr. ECKELS. Mr. HEPBURN also became the head of a New York city bank, and later joined Mr. CANNON in the Chase National Bank as Vice-President, and that institution enjoys the distinction of having its affairs directed by two ex-Comptrollers of the Currency.

When Mr. MCKINLEY succeeded Mr. CLEVELAND he did not show the same haste to obtain Mr. ECKELS' resignation as had been shown in the cases of Mr. TRENHOLM and Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. ECKELS was practically permitted to serve out his term, which would have expired in a few months, and Mr. DAWES, who is about to resign to further his political ambition, was appointed in his place.

These rapid changes occurring in the last seventeen years have not enabled any of the incumbents, who have all served creditably, to make any very distinctive mark upon the office. There is a custom when a Comptroller retires to hang his picture in the room in which the head of the offices has his desk. If it were desired to make an art gallery of this room, no better way than this rapid transition of Comptrollers could be devised, but these changes do not make it possible for any one man in a short term of office to elaborate a strong and permanent policy in the settlement of the bank questions which arise. In some regards this is perhaps of not much importance. The general operations of the bureau, the issue and redemption of currency, the organization of banks, the reception of reports and the statistical work thereon, are no doubt matters very much of pure routine. But when it comes to the supervisory duties of the Comptroller, the direction of examinations, the scrutiny of accounts, the advice to banks taking dangerous chances, the firm closing of those whose condition indicates insolvency, these frequent changes in the head of the bureau prevent the formation of a consistent and constantly-improving policy.

After over thirty years' experience there ought not to be any vacillation or variation of method in closing the doors of a failed institution. The steps should be sharp, distinct and conclusive, and the same for each bank.

The office is one in which the incumbent should be continued until he has time to evolve and strengthen a consistent system which should be the groundwork of action in every case. One is reminded of the priest who obtained his office by slaughtering his predecessor, and held it until a stronger man came, and in turn slaughtered him.

By one notable difference as to the theory of banking Mr. DAWES has been distinguished from all his predecessors. He thinks that security should be required by the Government to protect depositors in the same manner as note holders are protected. His predecessors, and most other banking authorities in fact, believe that deposits should be made as safe as possible, but Mr. DAWES would apply to them the same rigid protection that is afforded to the National bank note, and the claims made by all banking and legislative authority that public policy demands more complete protection to the note holder than to the depositor, do not appeal to Mr. DAWES. His views

on this point of banking, perhaps, may be due somewhat to imperfect study of the subject, for he does not appear to have had any special education in banking theory before he became Comptroller of the Currency, but perhaps more to the inversion of ideas apt to be caused by the kind of security demanded for notes by the National banking laws.

No country but the United States absolutely forbids banks to issue notes on credit. National bank notes as issued are not bank notes, properly speaking, but in reality shares to the amount of their face in certain bonds of the United States owned by the bank. But this legal supererogation for bank-note security seems to be accepted by Mr. DAWES and others as real banking. If it is real banking then it is logical to ask, why should not the law exercise itself for deposits as well as bank notes? The inconsistency which these people notice would disappear were bank notes issued on credit as deposits are deposited on credit. They put the cart before the horse. It is not the status of the deposit that needs reform, but the status of the bank note. From a certain standpoint, it might be a very good way to refuse to permit any one to go into the business of banking unless to show his good faith he could put up money or bonds for every dollar that depositors should, but it would not be banking, nor could banks on this principle grant the facilities that business men need.

While the office has been tolerably fortunate with the results of purely political appointments like those of Mr. TRENHOLM, Mr. ECKELS and Mr. DAWES, yet it would be better that it should be given to some one who has had special financial and economic training, fitting him not only for the executive work of the office but for that calm and dispassionate study of the statistics kept in the office, that will digest the results of the banking experience so constantly evolving under his eye, and deduce from this process new rules which may be applied to the improvement of banking. A man possessing at once the necessary power of reflection and deduction, combined with executive ability, once found, should be permitted to hold the office long enough to do valuable work.

Since Mr. KNOX's time nothing has been done in the statistical department of the bureau that is specially noteworthy. All that is valuable in the reports since 1884 is based on the foundations laid by Mr. KNOX. Many of the attempts to produce something novel in the way of tables are nothing but Mr. KNOX's tables, put through some acrobatic contortions. In fact, such of his successors who might have produced good work did not have time, and some of them couldn't if they had enjoyed the office for their natural lives.

Possibly Mr. MCKINLEY may find and appoint the right man; but even without any change in political ascendancy, it is not likely that after all the precedents he will hold the position very long.

The additions to the portrait gallery will probably continue to be rapid, and if banking science is not much advanced, art at least will be encouraged.

THE SUDDEN CLOSING of the City National Bank of Buffalo, by the Comptroller of the Currency, although the condition of this institution does not appear to have been as hopeless as that of the Seventh National, of New York city, has been made the occasion of some comment. Probably, in the case of the Seventh National, the Comptroller was misled by the reports of the powerful assistance which was supposed to be at the disposal of the bank. Naturally, when these reports proved to have no satisfactory basis, the Comptroller was little disposed to dally in the next case that occurred.

There is no mistake made under circumstances warranting suspicion when the Comptroller takes early possession of the suspected institution. If the institution is still solvent this possession can do no harm; and if it is not, then it prevents all those impotent schemes in which, like drowning men grasping at straws, the rattled management will seek to find safety. While almost invariably entirely useless, these schemes often bring entanglements requiring years of litigation to straighten. An unfortunate but honest board of directors who find themselves in difficulties too great to meet by ordinary methods, cannot do better than to at once request the Comptroller to take possession, and this course is the one frequently pursued.

An investigation into the histories of the liquidations of insolvent National banks will no doubt show that there was less litigation and expense gnawing into the assets left when the Receiver appointed by the Comptroller took early possession than in the cases where struggling and panic-stricken managers were permitted to hope against hope for assistance that never materialized, and by the delay gave rise to costly entanglements.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD LINES, for the control of which a fierce battle was recently fought in the Stock Exchange, seem to have entered into an amicable arrangement. This result was effected by electing a board of directors for the Northern Pacific that represents the interests of both roads. The former management of the Northern Pacific, it appears, without consultation or consideration for the rights of the Union Pacific, attempted to secure control of the Burlington and Quincy road, which would give them an entrance into valuable territory heretofore tributary to the Union Pacific alone. When this move was detected by those who had the interests of the last-named road at heart, they countermined by buying into the Northern Pacific. This was discovered and the fight

for Northern Pacific shares which has become historic was on. How it resulted and what distress and panic were caused in the money market, need not be here repeated. The great battle may almost be called a draw as between the principal combatants, although it appears the Union Pacific supporters had rather the advantage. At all events the contestants, remorseful apparently over the ruin they caused, of which the wrecks are still conspicuous, or because they themselves are exhausted by the contest, have compromised. Whether this is merely a truce or the beginning of a great consolidation over which one or the other of the recent antagonists will have control, remains to be seen. It appears probable that as the country between the great lines becomes by the advance in population and wealth more valuable as a source of revenue, there will be the material for future contentions of the same nature, although the experience gained may prevent their being conducted with such uncompromising violence.

THE PROPHETS OF DESPAIR, who have been having a pretty hard time of it for some years, have taken fresh courage from the isolated bank failures occurring recently in the United States, Germany, Russia and Japan.

It is true that there will always be storms and cataclysms in the financial world, but the prediction of their occurrence has not yet become an exact science any more than the prediction of the weather. The panic prophets seem to belong to as many different classes as the weather prophets. Among the latter there are the sporadic cranks, who by sheer dint of prophesying big storms, at length acquire a seemingly well-earned reputation by at last hitting a point of time when their prophecy and the event happen to hit each other. If like HENRY CLAY, when he happened to hit the bull's-eye, they would retire on their laurels, and predict no more, they might forever be the wonder of the credulous, but they have not this wisdom, and they go down in a heap of further rash prophecies.

Then there are the semi-scientific, astrological and astronomical weather prophets, who issue almanacs, covering as many years as you please, who draw sapient conclusions from the positions of the planets, the conjunctions and oppositions of the moon, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. Strange to say, they make a living selling their almanacs, so eager is humanity to know the future. Then there are the scientific weather prophets, fostered by the Government, who claim to introduce some tincture of certainty into their cautious predictions, but who frequently contradict each other and whose predictions hit or miss on no known theory of probabilities.

So in the financial world, there are predictors who by constantly

crying "panic" at length find the prediction is verified. There are others who reduce the coming of financial storms to cycles, which are supposed to bring about their recurrence like the return of spots on the sun, and there are the more cautious predictors who issue the financial news and bulletins and deduce the probabilities. The truth is, they are all guessers. They may guess right, they may guess wrong, but deserve no credit for one or the other. The element of chance, that is the relations of infinite details beyond the power of the human mind to classify and arrange, is so great that never can there be any serious approach to accuracy in any of these forecasts, even if the data of the whole world were collected daily.

There is no doubt, however, that these predictions, inaccurate and untrustworthy as they are, have a great influence on the business world and especially on speculation. It is no doubt in a degree true that prophecies of financial disasters have the tendency to bring about their own fulfilment. Predictions of disaster, even in times normally prosperous, tend to encourage the growth of doubt and suspicion. Every disaster like the failures of these widely-scattered banks, small compared with the general prosperity, seems to be the forerunner of worse events. Thus gradually the financial horizon becomes filled with clouds, which may either clear away or bring the storm.

There is reason to believe, however, that in the financial world the trend of things is toward greater stability. No doubt failures will occur from time to time as they always have done, but there is reason to hope that the habit of association and mutual help which has noticeably grown during the last twenty-five years will prevent any widespread disasters among banks such as have happened several times during the last century. This will not prevent the depressions of business that follow bad crops, over-production and excessive speculation, but it will render revival easier.

THE DROPPING OF THE SILVER QUESTION as a political issue seems to be assured by the action of the recent Democratic conventions in Ohio and other States. It is not improbable, as suggested by some observers, that if the prosperity of the country should receive a check some new financial heresy might display itself; but it is difficult to believe that it will come in the form of a demand for the restoration of silver as a standard money. The life of the silver heresy depended to a considerable extent on the support it received from those who seemed to think that an adequate supply of money was impossible with gold as the standard, but the object lesson of the last few years showing that there can be plenty of money on a gold basis, has resulted in a change of view on this point.

When the next period of depression comes it will not probably be

ascribable to the currency but to the real causes which make the people generally poor, such as bad crops, failure to find markets for products and manufactures, etc. When this time (which it is hoped may be long deferred) arrives, it is much more probable that relief will be sought in some scheme of credit. It may even be that ideas will so change that relief will be looked for not so much to the Government, as has been the case hitherto, as to the banking facilities of the country, and this may give rise to some unsound system of bank currency. At least there is as much probability of this as of any recurrence to silver.

The country is being trained to believe in the limitless power of great aggregations of capital, and some new and surprising ideas on this line might be evolved under the pressure of hard times, if they ever come. The popular mind is apt to rush from one extreme to another and from an unreasoning prejudice against banks there may be a move to an equally unreasoning one in favor of some unsound but plausible means of relief by means of unlimited banking facilities. It is to be hoped, however, that the people of the United States will regard the financial question as one to be kept out of politics, and look to more reasonable methods of relief.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, of New York city, appears to have succumbed because of excessive loans to one firm of brokers. These loans, it is said, were made in violation of the National banking laws in more than one particular. First, they were contrary to the provision that makes one-tenth of the capital stock the limit of loans to any one person, firm or corporation, and second, the provision forbidding the certification of checks unless the account of the drawer of the check is adequate.

When the trouble of this institution was first announced there was an attempt made to reassure the clientage by stories that men of known resources connected directly or indirectly with the bank were about to come to its assistance. There was apparently more or less foundation in fact for these statements.

The failure of a great bank comes as a surprise to its stockholders as well as its depositors. The stockholders' confidence in the management is generally supposed to be based on greater knowledge than the confidence of depositors. Stockholders have often greater opportunity to know what is going on in their bank, especially those stockholders who have a large or controlling interest. This confidence would naturally lead friends of the bank to minimize the danger when rumors of irregularity begin. They are apt to offer assistance, which is virtually conditioned on their belief in the ultimate solvency of the institution. No business man places additional resources in a bank

which is reported shaky unless he can obtain security, or is swayed by some strong motive affecting himself or family. Individuals usually proffer assistance on the same conditions that would lead other banks or the clearing-house association to do the same. If a bank possesses good assets and is merely temporarily embarrassed because of difficulty in immediate liquidation, the clearing-house association frequently comes to its assistance. In fact, it would usually do so, because it is good policy of the association to prevent the failure of any important member. Such a failure tries the weak points of all the banks. But if the clearing-house committee, on examination of the assets, finds no basis of security for the necessary assistance, and therefore refuses to grant it, it would be unwise for any individual to take the risk refused by the clearing-house.

The loans rendering the condition of the Seventh National dangerous, formed such a large proportion of its resources, and were based on securities of such doubtful character, that whoever advanced the necessary funds to place the bank on its feet must necessarily have put himself in the shoes of the bank and have assumed these doubtful securities. This condition of things explains why assistance was offered and afterwards withdrawn. If the enterprises which were the base of the securities held for the excessive loan had been successful, probably nothing would have been heard of the over-certification or other irregularity, but the temporary collapse of these enterprises rendered it necessary to bring the bank to an accounting. The great argument in favor of over-certification is that there would be no danger in it were the security at the base of the transaction absolutely solid. A man who has the reputation of being a successful dealer in the stock market, and who keeps a balance in the bank, may apply for an over-certification for the purpose of purchasing United States bonds, which he proposes to turn over to the bank as security for a loan with which to make good the over-certification. The bonds may rise and he thus makes a profit over the amount of the loan. They may fall, but the bank is protected from loss by the credit to his account. Such a transaction is a speculation with the bank's money. The bank charges its price for the use of the money, the borrower makes his profit from the purchase and sale of bonds. The bank runs a risk in the matter, because although the bonds are purchased when the certification is made, yet there is a point of time, before the bonds have been delivered as security, when the transaction is entirely in the air. Moreover, there is the necessity of trusting entirely to the personal honesty of the broker.

At its best, over-certification is a piece of juggling that depends for success upon the nerve and skill of the operator, whose interests are distinct from those of the bank. To render the bank safe the

speculative operator should at the beginning either have on deposit the full amount required to make the desired purchase of stock, or what amounts to the same thing, he should have sound securities upon which to borrow the amount. When the purchase is made, he can make other loans on the new securities, according to their value, and pay the first loan. In the case of the Seventh National, it is probable that the transactions which led to disaster were legitimately begun, but the gradual lapse from a legitimate basis was the result of excessive confidence in the ability and resources of one firm. Disregard of the wise provision of the National banking law putting a limit on the amount of loans to one person, firm or corporation appears to have been the first step which finally led to taking desperate chances by over-certification. This firm, which so engrossed the confidence of the bank, seems also to have placed all their resources in one enormous railroad enterprise which proved to be beyond their strength.

While the names and details are different, this failure is the mere duplication of many previous bank disasters. No doubt the penalties of the law, if it turns out they are deserved, should be enforced in the case of bank officers who have disregarded or defied legal provisions. On the other hand it is impossible not to conclude that the necessity for bank facilities in large amounts is very great in modern business, and that there is with banks of comparatively small capital great danger of yielding to the demand for loans in excess of the limit. In fact, this is one disadvantage of the independent small bank system as compared with an institution of great capital. Many of these large loans are perfectly safe and profitable. Furthermore, in the case of many large banks in New York city, the capital is no real criterion of their strength, so small is the proportion which it bears to deposits held by them in trust. It would seem that deposits, as well as capital and surplus, should be taken into account, when the limit of loans is to be considered. The bank manager who maintains the safety and reputation of his institution through years of success and retires leaving it in the hands of competent successors, and such bankers form the majority, does not require limit or restrictions on his loans. Primarily, the amount of a loan, does not constitute its danger, though experience has shown that generally it is best to have loans well distributed. A large loan, however, may be just as safe as a small one. It is the accurate judgment as to the sufficiency of the security when a loan is made that tells, and the vigilance to note that the security does not deteriorate while the loan runs. A loan, whatever its first security, becomes dangerous when its extension or increase is forced on a bank manager by the desire to nurse the security. It is no part of a bank's business to carry along the securities of its borrowers. It is for the latter to do the work and worrying

over the enterprises in which they have invested. When a loan matures or is called, it should be capable of liquidation. Extensions or increases should be made precisely in the same manner as if there had been no previous loan to the same party. When a borrower secures a foothold in a bank, and can in a sense force extensions and increases because of the shakiness of previous loans, he should be made to liquidate even at the risk of some loss. This of course is only the general rule of safety; there are exceptions no doubt. A borrower who can force an extension or increase of loan, because he has involved a bank in the success of his enterprises, can with equal ease force over-certification or any other irregularity.

THE TENDENCY OF MODERN EDUCATION, either practical or theoretical, is said to be towards specialties. To earn a living in these times of competition in the markets for intellectual and physical labor the individual is compelled to be an expert in what he undertakes to do. As the majority of men have not the capacity of the universal genius, the average man devotes himself to one trade or profession or occupation. He is a carpenter, a lawyer, doctor or minister, or a machinist, or a miner, or an engineer, or any one of the almost numberless names designating trade or occupation. Every one, or almost every one, of these is again indefinitely sub-divided. There are, for instance, many varieties of carpenters, of machinists, of engineers, etc., as there are of lawyers, of doctors, of priests and ministers.

The man who secures success by his own efforts in a profession or trade does not as often as he used to learn perfectly the whole of it. He acquaints himself by long practice with one little branch of it, and that he can exercise with the utmost nicety and precision. Very often so devotedly and untiringly and perseveringly does he pursue this special calling that he fairly grows into it or it into him. He thinks and very often talks nothing else. His brain, with the exception of the little part concerned with his calling, lies fallow; or perhaps it should be said that the entire force of his brain is directed in one narrow channel. This cannot, as years advance, help tending to the dwarfing and obsolescence of the unused faculties. The man finally becomes utterly unable to find pleasure in anything outside of his specialty, and when retirement or promotion to other duties forces him to call on other mental resources, he finds too late that they are not available. Perhaps the worst results follow when the faithfulness, skill and trustworthiness shown in a specialty lead to the promotion to positions of greater responsibility. There have been many instances of men engaged until middle age in some special form of manual labor, such as the management of some kind of machine. Their moral qualities by degrees impress their employers and they are placed over

others in positions where they are made responsible for the purchase of supplies and the payment of expenses. Responsibility in the new position comes like a burden upon the unused intellectual faculties; the first symptom of giving way is worry and fretfulness and more or less bad temper, according to temperament. This worry and fretfulness double the burden on the unused intellectual channels into which the full energy of the man is now poured, and he presently begins to exhibit symptoms of paresis, which in the end sends him to the insane asylum and to his grave.

Nor is this kind of break-down witnessed exclusively when a man changes too late in life, after his recuperative powers are weakened, from mechanical to intellectual employment. It occurs in the transition from one form of intellectual employment to another of wider scope. An instance of this was a man who was trained, without any special general education, as a surveyor. He pursued this occupation with great intentness and financial success. He was at length offered a position in a Government department where he was placed in charge of a division over a number of other clerks. His occupation was statistical and somewhat mathematical, and might have been supposed to be akin to his former occupation. It was, however, of wider scope involving the direction of the work of others, and the necessity of deputing the proper share to each one. His former habit of exactitude was an advantage, but his other habit of doing everything himself was against him. He never seemed to be sure of the work of the division unless he did it all himself. It seemed impossible for him to be sure of his subordinates. He developed a persistent craze for his own precise method in trifles which might be equally well performed in numberless ways. He regarded it important that a column of figures should be footed from top to bottom rather than from bottom to top. But his desire for accuracy, laudable of course and very necessary in his position, never let him be satisfied with reasonable proof. After a while it became almost impossible for him to be sure of anything. He would lock his desk at night, and when he reached the corridor an awful doubt would seize him and impel him to come back to see. This tendency grew worse and worse, so that he might repeat this operation two or three times and then not be certain. Though naturally kind and good-hearted, his worry and fretfulness led to exhibitions of temper that made him unbearable to his superiors, equals, and inferiors alike. Paresis finally set in, and death ensued in a year or so.

In occupations of a still higher intellectual character there is the same danger of changing from one thing to another unless the mind has been habitually fortified by a general exercise systematically pursued to antagonize the narrowing effect of the special occupation.

There can be no doubt that the transfer of Judge FOLGER from the Court of Appeals bench to the Secretaryship of the Treasury was mediately the cause of his demise. It was often remarked that he sought personally to supervise all the details of his great department, and tried to examine every case with the minute patience of the judge. The same thing has been remarked of many great men who came to an untimely end.

These considerations should appeal especially to bankers, whose business has always been criticized as having a narrowing tendency. Undoubtedly there are many instances of bankers attaining to great age, but there are great numbers who die in middle life. There are indeed now and then those that are so tough that nothing seems to disturb the dry and even tenor of their existence, but the greatest number are not in this class.

What then should men whose occupation is a specialty do to prevent the narrowing and weakening effect herein pointed out? They should, while youth and strength still are theirs, take up some course of general reading. Physical amusement and exercise are all very well, but they do not train the mind. The mind needs not only rest but training and hardening against shocks that may occur. If a man knows that some day in verifying a column of figures an unusual doubt may seize him, he may prepare himself by determining to ignore it. A person must fight the tendency to seek to be so sure that he can never be sure at all. In the same way other difficulties of worry and temper can be gradually guarded against.

The strength and hardness of mind necessary to enable a person to make these resolutions can be best acquired by filling the mind with new ideas and thoughts by reading books of sterling value either germane to the profession pursued or not. The younger men in the banks will find it to their interest to read and afterwards express their ideas in writing on all topics that interest them. Nothing exercises the mind like the attempt to explain in words to another so that he will understand it, some complicated business operation either real or imagined.

The need of wider mental training for specialists is being recognized in all trades and professions.

The reason why college-bred men ought, although they no not, by any means, bear the burdens of increased responsibility better than others, is that they are taught all that philosophers and students of psychology have discovered of the laws of the mind. It is not so much the things learnt as the habit of mental exercise on all points that benefits them. But any one can teach himself to diversify his thoughts so as to exercise all his faculties, even if the energies of his mind are necessarily directed chiefly in one channel.

PREFERRING CREDITORS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the settlement of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, of New York city, some interesting legal questions will no doubt be discussed. Among them is one relating to the status of parties who have contributed funds, when the bank's critical condition was recognized, for the purpose of tiding over the difficulty. No one, of course, contributes in such a case without supposing he has taken, or really taking, security. This security could only be a portion of the assets still in the bank. When the bank passes into the hands of the Receiver after and in spite of this assistance, the question comes up whether the man who gave this assistance is a preferred creditor. That is, may he expect with any confidence that he will be paid back in full what he contributed to assist the bank, before other creditors are paid, or must he come in on the general footing and accept pro rata dividends. If when he made the contribution he received actual assets as security, is he entitled to hold these assets and reimburse himself as far as their proceeds go, and then if there is still any amount due him come in as a general creditor for this amount, or must he surrender the assets taken as security to the Receiver.

These questions are very important ones in the liquidation of National banks, and on their decision depends whether the manifest purposes of the National Banking Law to protect all creditors alike can be carried out. If whenever a National bank became shaky, some rich man interested in the bank could contribute cash to an amount to satisfy all demands and was willing to do so in exchange for such assets as the bank still possessed, the bank would of course be rehabilitated, would not fail and no questions would arise. But if, thinking to save the bank, acting on imperfect knowledge, the contribution made did not prove sufficient, then as to those creditors whose demands were still unsatisfied, it might be very difficult to tell whether they had been treated with the fairness the law requires or not. The bank being in difficulties, it is likely the contribution would be used to pay the most pressing claims in order to stop the immediate presentment of other demands. Such claims as are thus paid would be paid in full. The contributor would also claim to be paid in full. All other creditors would be obliged to take pro rata dividends, which might cover only a per cent. less than the full amount of their claims.

Such a situation is manifestly different from what the law contemplates, since it has been repeatedly construed by the courts to declare that in the case of failed National banks there shall be no preferred creditors except note holders, who are as a rule secured by the bonds set apart as the special security of the notes.

There are precedents in point, in both the supposed cases, where the contribution was sufficient to meet all claims, and where the contribution was insufficient.

When the Second National Bank, of New York city, was in difficulties

some years ago, owing to the misappropriation of its assets by the Cashier, Mr. Eno came forward and contributed enough to meet all demands and the bank was saved. He had personal reasons for this, and no one ever knew whether he was reimbursed from the assets of the bank or not, but he probably was not. In the case of an insolvent National bank in New Orleans, when the bank was in a shaky condition in danger of insolvency, a contribution was made by a financial institution known as *La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris*, which took certain assets as security for the advance. The Receiver afterwards in charge of the National bank endeavored to recover the assets so taken as security and to make the contributor take the position of general creditor. The suit was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that "To render a transfer by a National bank after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation of insolvency, void under section 52 of the act of 1864, (Rev. St., sec. 5242) it must have been made either with a view to prevent the application of the assets in the manner prescribed by the National Banking Act, or with the view to the preference of one creditor to another." It was further held that "The preference of one creditor to another mentioned in sec. 52 of the act of 1864 is a preference given to an existing creditor for a pre-existing debt, and does not refer to a case where one makes a loan to a bank and receives a concurrent transfer of property as security therefor."

In other words, when a person knowing that a National bank is embarrassed makes to it a loan, taking as security therefor a pledge of part of the assets of the bank, this transfer of assets does not give him the preference prohibited by the statute.

This decision seems to be founded in common sense, because it is plain that no assistance could be rendered to an embarrassed National bank if the latter could not legally give security. The operations of the clearing-house association in issuing clearing-house loan certificates in time of panic might be attended with very dangerous consequences if this view were not sound. Of course, the banks assisted by the clearing-house are supposed to be perfectly solvent, the circumstances of the time merely rendering it impossible to turn assets, otherwise sound, immediately into cash. In one sense the clearing-house does not assist embarrassed banks. But judgments at such times, even the most approved and careful, are sometimes mistaken, and the bank assisted may turn out to be embarrassed to the extent of final insolvency.

On the other hand, there is danger that the courts might by degrees give too wide a latitude to assistance preceding failure, and thus open the door to preferences which might utterly destroy the intent of equitable distribution manifested by the National bank laws, which is one of the greatest consolations to the depositors of a National bank that becomes insolvent.

It may be conceived that the managers of an insolvent National bank, taking advantage of this decision before the Comptroller discovers enough about the condition of the bank to take possession, might pledge the remaining good assets for cash enough to reimburse their favorites and friends, and thus substantially create preferences entirely opposed to the spirit of the law, and perhaps unassailable. It might of course be within the power of the Comptroller to bring suit against the parties who had thus received full payment, but the results might very well be doubtful.

It is evident that to secure the greatest equality and fairness among the creditors of a National bank, the danger of its condition should be discovered by the Comptroller at the earliest possible moment, so that there will be no time for the managers to pledge the good assets in order to effect payments. If the precise moment when a bank becomes insolvent could be positively known there would be less difficulty. The courts have decided that the term "insolvency" in this connection does not mean an absolute inability of a debtor to pay his debt at some future time upon a settlement and winding up of his affairs, but a present inability to pay in the ordinary course of business. But managers may very well go on making loans and paying demands with perfect innocence of impending insolvency, and therefore when they have guilty knowledge it is often very difficult to prove the condition of their minds. Where this kind of assistance pulls the bank through its difficulties no one would censure the managers. But where such efforts are vain and preferences have been made tending to defeat the intent of the law, there should be a statute that all such payments, when they can be traced, shall be recoverable whether they were innocently made or not. The failure or non-failure of the institution should be the criterion in itself of the legality of such payments, without regard to the guilt or innocence of the managers or those who thus indirectly receive preference of their claims.

MAINE SAVINGS BANKS.—In the last eighty years the Savings banks of Maine have made investments aggregating over \$300,000,000. On this sum they have lost only about \$700,000. It is estimated that less than six months' interest on the deposits the banks now hold would wipe out this loss.

From 1881 to 1900 the Savings banks have paid \$34,258,669.43 in dividends to depositors. Since 1872 they have paid State taxes amounting to \$8,080,719.01. The Savings banks pay one-fourth of all the revenue of the State—more than all the great corporate and moneyed interests combined. Since 1872 the dividend rates of the banks have decreased forty-five per cent. and their tax rates have increased sixty per cent., although in the same time the State tax rate generally has decreased fifty-two per cent.

REPEAL OF THE BANK TAX.—At the annual convention of the Washington State Bankers' Association, at Spokane, June 20, the following resolution, offered by P. C. Kauffman, Cashier of the Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The banks of the United States, as long as the necessity existed of increasing our national revenue to meet expenses incurred by the Spanish-American War, patriotically and without a murmur bore the tax imposed under the War Revenue Act upon their capital and surplus, notwithstanding that they were the only corporations whose capital and surplus were so taxed; and,

Whereas, Congress, at its last session repealed most of the taxes imposed by the War Revenue Act of 1898, but left unchanged the burdensome tax upon banks; therefore, be it Resolved, by the Washington State Bankers' Association:

First, that our Senators and Congressmen be requested to make every effort to secure a repeal of this burdensome tax at the coming session of Congress.

Second, that the American Bankers' Association be requested to take appropriate action in the premises at the convention to be held in Milwaukee this fall.

Third, that the secretary of this association be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Congressman of the State of Washington and to the secretary of the American Bankers' Association."

NATIONAL BANKS AS PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES.

The National banks under the law may be designated as depositories of public money. So eagerly do the banks desire to be designated for this purpose that the fact is overlooked that even were the duties as such depositories undesirable and unprofitable, the National bank designated necessarily is obliged to undertake them. The law proceeds from the standpoint that whenever the Government needs the services of the National banks, which are its creatures, they must serve. Of course the services which may be rendered to the Government are, as a rule, such as afford desirable business for the banks, and the latter, instead of being unwilling to render them, rather compete with each other to be selected. Nevertheless, were the banks loath to handle Government money, the law compels them to do so. The law reads that "all National banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositories of public moneys, except receipts for customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties as depositories of public money and financial agents of the Government as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds, and otherwise, for the safe keeping of the public moneys deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government."

When the Government has financial business or receives money at points where there is no Sub-Treasury, it is a great convenience to have a National bank at that point handle the money and to receive the money from collectors of revenue, who have no safe place to keep the funds, and to facilitate remittances to the Sub-Treasuries; also to act as intermediaries between the people and the Government when the latter is placing a loan, and in some cases to pay out money.

Whether the Government could require the banks to perform these services without charge, might be a question. There is nothing said in the law about this, but, as a matter of fact, the usual bank charges are paid. It might be conceived that the necessity for bank services might arise at a point where the National bank might be put to considerable expense to provide vaults and safes for this service, and also extra clerical force which might be superfluous in their ordinary business. As a rule, however, the banks are eager to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and to swell their deposit accounts by the reception of public moneys. The advantage of this lies in two directions: a large deposit account is of advantage as an advertisement, and in the public mind the credit of the institution is increased by the fact that the Government entrusts the bank with deposits; the bank also has more or less use of the money in making profitable loans. On the other hand, the bank is generally required to deposit United States bonds as security. It would at first sight appear that to have to invest in these bonds

as much or more money as the bank receives in deposits would not increase but rather diminish its loaning power. It will, however, be found that in many cases the banks borrow the necessary bonds from some of their customers, who are anxious to enlarge the supply of funds loanable in the locality. According to circumstances, they pay more or less for this loan of bonds. The interest on the bonds in such cases goes to the real owner. The bank loans the public moneys at local rates and divides the interest received with the loaner of the bonds.

The bank receiving deposits of public money gets the advertising from the increase of credit, which increases business in other directions, and whatever is received on loans is clear gain.

From the standpoint of the owner of the bonds, the latter might as well be loaned to the bank and thus increase the owner's income, as to be lying useless in a safe-deposit vault or locked up in a bank safe.

In fact, any bank that can derive a profit from circulation based on bond deposits can make a profit on public moneys secured in the same way. The profits on public moneys on which no interest is paid must be as great, or even greater, than the profits on the use of deposit balances on which interest is paid. The bonds, whether owned by the bank or not, are legally made over to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the bank. From the standpoint of the owner of the bonds, there is, of course, some risk, but he is usually one well acquainted with the affairs of the bank.

There is really little occasion to worry about whether banks find public money profitable or not. If there is no obvious profit in some cases it may be relied on that if there was not some the bank would not keep the account.

There is, however, more reason to suspect that the Government does not get the full value for the use of its money under the present laws and regulations. The chance of profit is sacrificed to secure absolute safety.

If the National depositories were relieved of the requirement to deposit United States bonds many of them would be willing to pay interest for the use of Government funds. The law does not absolutely require that the Secretary of the Treasury should demand United States bonds as security for deposits of public money. He may require them to give satisfactory security otherwise. Although this provision has been construed by the Treasury officials to mean simply that the Secretary of the Treasury may require security in addition to United States bonds, but that he must require United States bonds anyway, yet this construction appears to be far fetched and unnecessary. The better construction would seem to be that the Secretary may in his discretion take other security than United States bonds.

The question of the deposit of the public moneys with the banks narrows itself down to this: If security were not taken, there would be danger of some percentage of loss from time to time; would the Government gain more by the interest the banks would pay on the deposits as they now do to individual depositors, or would the probable loss exceed the interest?

It is undoubtedly true that when in 1833-1840, the Government used the State banks as depositories, great losses not paid to this day were experienced. On the one hand it may be said that many of the bank failures by which these losses were occasioned were undoubtedly the result of the attempt by Congress to withdraw them suddenly to pay over the grant of surplus revenues to the States. Thus the deposits would be withdrawn from a bank in one

locality and be sent to another distant locality. The chance of the redeposit in the same banks from which the money was drawn, which enables large transactions to be safely conducted in large business communities, was reduced to a minimum. The funds were not drawn out to be paid out and used in regularly existing business, but were handed over to State agents and officials, to be held awaiting the action of legislatures as to the method of expending the money. The regular channels of business were thus left dry and before the expenditures of the States were decided on and made, many of the banks failed.

It is improbable that such a highly artificial dislocation of the usual channels of circulation would be tolerated by Congress at the present day.

But the examination of this experience reveals another objection to depositing public moneys in National banks without security. In 1833, when the public moneys were ordered to be deposited with the State banks, every bank in the country, big or little, instantly set every political influence at work, pulled every wire, to secure a share of the prize. Pulled this way and that by the influences set to work, the Secretary was often obliged to run counter to his own judgment and order deposits to be made in institutions that were not at all suitable either by location or strength. Funds were often scattered about in places where they might be safe, but were inconvenient to reach. At present the Secretary in requiring United States bonds as security, at once cuts down the number of applicants. If no security were required every National bank in the country would endeavor to be designated as a depository. Once designated it would endeavor in season and out of season to force the Secretary, whether the convenience of the Government required it or not, to secure the deposit of some of the public money. Of course this difficulty might be obviated in a degree by some legal requirements as to the capital and surplus, and as to location of depositories at suitable points; as, for instance, making deposits in reserve cities only, and with each bank in proportion to capital and surplus.

But notwithstanding some of these disadvantages, it seems as if the Government should have the same profit on the people's money that individuals have on their own. If the system were introduced gradually, still permitting banks preferring to do so to deposit bonds and pay no interest, the two plans might be tried side by side. In practice it might be discovered that many of the objections were more theoretical than real, and that the great improvements in the character of modern banking would prevent the return of the abuses prevailing when the same system was tried in 1833-1840.

It is highly probable, too, that the safety of public money deposited with National banks of a certain class would be guaranteed by guaranty companies at a rate much lower than the interest the Government would receive on the public moneys. The guarantee charge might be paid either by the bank or by the Government. In either case it would come out of the interest to be paid for the use of the public moneys.

NATIONAL BANKS IN PORTO RICO.—Although the Attorney-General of the United States has decided that the National Banking Act is now applicable to Porto Rico, the Comptroller has been compelled to refuse charters to new banks because few, if any, of the applications came within the law as to the residence of directors, providing that three-fourths of the directors of a National bank must have lived at least one year in the State, district, or territory where the bank is located. In nearly every instance the directors of the proposed banks live in the United States.

*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

III.

To increase the power of production is the object toward which the best efforts of business men are constantly directed.

Progress in any enterprise is conditioned upon two factors—labor and expense, without which success cannot be achieved.

As the cost of production establishes values in merchandise, so knowledge and ability increase the worth of labor.

The efficient bank clerk and the skilled mechanic are alike the result of application and training. The value of each depends on his fitness for the performance of specific duties.

Respect for the example and obedience to the precepts of employers is the first lesson in business, and by virtue of his office and the authority given him, the Cashier is the working model of his employees, and is primarily responsible for their selection and qualification.

The weakest point needs the strongest guard, and in protecting the threshold of the counting-room he must exercise the discriminating judgment that is taught by practical experience and business prudence.

He must admit only the best available men and employ the most approved methods known to political economy to raise the standard of efficiency.

PAY AS AN INCENTIVE TO GOOD WORK.

The origin, purpose and end of employment is gain.

The mainspring which moves most men to their best endeavor is profit. The same governing principle underlies all human energy.

The desire to obtain the highest possible returns for investments permeates and controls every avenue of commerce. This desire for profit is as strong in the employee as in the employer.

The basis for all commercial transactions is "for value received," and when this is accomplished the exchange is complete. Equity accords and society demands that a man shall have in exchange for his labor a competency for his maintenance in the class to which he belongs. Bank men being specialized by the nature of their profession, a higher standard of living is required of them than of those engaged in other pursuits, and their pay should be proportionate to their necessary expenses.

Any deficiency creates discontentment, which, if not relieved, becomes a menace to the welfare of the bank. The men cannot give their undivided attention to their duties when personal needs confront them.

Their responsibilities and necessities should therefore control the adjustment of salaries.

The man with managerial talent and executive ability should receive a

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating \$1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

higher compensation than the routine clerk, for one has a wealth of knowledge and experience behind him, while the other has only the limitless expanse of possibility before him.

There is an additional payment due the working force which is not measured by money, the potential power of which is generally conceded, but which, through pressure of business or total indifference, is frequently overlooked and sometimes entirely withheld.

Kind treatment as a factor in remuneration is of great value. It stimulates the worker to continued effort and gives him something to live for outside of sordid pelf.

The tender of dollars and cents is not payment in full for services rendered. The amount of satisfaction obtained in return for time and talent is an item of importance in estimating pay. Words of approval, recognition and kindness are rewards of merit to which every employee is justly entitled.

VALUE OF PROPER DISCIPLINE.

Discipline is a condition for progress, and as law and order are the foundations of government, so rules and regulations are necessary for the proper conduct of business.

There are but two ways of securing prompt obedience to lawful authority—one through respect, and the other through fear. In the first instance, the result is obtained through the moral influence of character and conscience, and in the latter, through dread of censure or loss of position.

Men are by nature imitators, and are more or less impressed by the speech and manners of their superiors. It is essential that the Cashier should possess and exhibit those qualities which he wishes to inspire in his men. His office does not confer upon him any right to injure those under him by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or the use of abusive language.

The influence of thought and habit is constant, and that of example unceasing.

As a teacher, he should educate his men along the lines of their greatest usefulness, holding each one to a strict account for the faithful performance of every duty.

Heads of departments should be held responsible for the deportment and attention to duty of the clerks in their respective divisions, and all orders and instructions should be issued direct to the one in charge, and to no other.

Conflict of authority is thus avoided, and through the personal pride of the chiefs of departments any quality may be imparted, modified or effaced.

PENSIONS AND PROFIT SHARING.

This is practically an untried field, as only a few banks in the United States have inaugurated this system, the experiment being of too recent a date to judge of its merits in promoting increased zeal among the employees. The possible benefit, however, is generally admitted and is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of progressive bankers.

Profit sharing in the industrial world is an established factor in increasing production and diminishing loss, but in banks this feature is of necessity largely eliminated, the function of the clerk being to preserve rather than to produce.

The immediate participation in the profits is merely another name for in-

creased wages, which offers no great additional security to the improvident against the vicissitudes of fortune. But few bank men accumulate a competency.

Their surroundings and mode of living have a tendency to prohibit economy, which, though rigidly practiced, would not be a sufficient guarantee for the future. As the hand of time impairs man's earning abilities, he naturally contemplates the future with misgivings, and any plan having for its object the amelioration of his condition must appeal directly to his gratitude.

Deferred participation is the best form of profit sharing.

A pension fund created and maintained by annual appropriation of a fixed percentage of the profits, and its investment at compound interest, will make ample provision for compulsory retirement.

If the men were assured that the institution to which they are giving their entire time and energy, in the best years of life, would provide for them when old age, accident or disease incapacitates them for further endeavor, it would be a powerful inducement for faithful, progressive and continuous service.

PROMOTION.

The average man will not continuously strive to do his best when no appreciable advantage accrues from his efforts. His nature easily surrenders to despondency, idleness succeeds industry, and indifference is a sequence of defeated hopes.

The desire for preferment is innate. There can be no progress in human nature unless there is a hope that time and successful labor will bring their rewards. Every man should have a right to advance in proportion to his industry and skill. With this privilege insured, ambition will stimulate the men to gain distinction.

RELATIVE VALUE OF INFLUENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

Influence is an indefinite moral power, unlimited in effect, but restricted to the use of the fortunate, and for this reason should, under no circumstances, be permitted to bias the Cashier's judgment in favor of a candidate for promotion.

Efficiency is concrete capital, acquired by patient and persistent endeavor, and any force that despoils a clerk of the fruits of his labor robs him of inherent rights and leaves him sore and despondent.

Outside influence is difficult to analyze or combat, but merit is a tangible evidence of efficiency, and it should be the only recommendation for promotion.

WORKING PLANS.

Classify and grade the force according to ability and seniority, fixing a minimum and maximum salary to each position. The elasticity of such an arrangement affords an easy adjustment to individual merit.

Appoint an understudy for every desk who will be prepared to hold himself in readiness to perform the duties of his senior when emergency requires. In this manner each man will fall heir to the next higher position, if his claim is sustained by ability.

When vacancies occur move the force forward, filling the ranks in the lowest grade.

A fair field and no favors will secure earnest, faithful and effective work.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING THE BEST SERVICE FROM OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In these strenuous days of keen competition the ideal must be subordinate to the practical.

To secure immediate and permanent improvement in the rank and file of bank men is the object towards which the greatest effort is being directed. Special financial education is a slow but sure process, which in course of time will prove more effective than other expediences that may be resorted to.

Meanwhile, in order to reach and inspire those who, for lack of time or inclination, cannot pursue a prescribed course of study, the bank should adopt and apply those principles which have been found so potent in other lines of business.

Advisory Council.—It is recommended that an advisory council, composed of the junior officers and heads of departments, with the Cashier as chairman, be convened once a month for the purpose of discussing questions pertaining to the betterment of the service. Each member will make suggestions applying to his own division, advocating the adoption or abolition of means and measures for facilitating the handling of business, and the up-building of the general welfare. This will excite deep interest in the management, and every man will take an immediate and personal pride in his work, each vying with the other in his efforts to improve the service. The benefits that could be derived from this source are apparent.

Prizes.—Governments, corporations and individuals have offered bounties, rewards and prizes to secure certain results.

If the bank would offer a system of prizes for specific achievements, to be contended for annually, it would arouse the latent energy of the men. Their faculties would awaken to the opportunity to gain distinction, and their conduct would be marked by prudence, punctuality and perseverance.

The Annual Banquet.—This well-known and time-honored custom suggests a pleasing and effective plan for securing the best service from officers and employees.

The occasion will permit the relaxation of official dignity, and the restraining influence of their respective positions can be suspended. When thus relieved from the cares of business, good feeling and friendly interest in each other will be promoted.

The banquet will afford an opportunity for displaying their best qualities under the most favorable conditions, and will encourage study and research in the preparation of papers and speeches. It will inspire enthusiasm and excite a friendly rivalry to excel in their several departments.

It will lift them out of the mechanical routine of their monotonous lives and place them upon a higher intellectual plane. The entire force will be united in their determination to give pleasure and obtain profit by means of this social privilege.

RELATION OF EMPLOYEES WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH THE PUBLIC.

The impenetrable wall of official reserve restricts individual effort to the prescribed limits of routine work, the drudgery of which can be greatly lessened by a strict adherence to the Golden Rule.

There is no need for a new moral code to govern their relations with each

other, for a more rigid observance of the old one will reduce friction and increase harmony. It is the duty of every man to introduce into his business all the pleasure and happiness that is possible. The intimate relation resultant through daily association should be maintained in a state of perfect amity.

Their interests are identical, and it should be a mutual obligation to secure peace, progress and prosperity.

Their relation to the public is one of trust.

The whole fabric of banking is based upon confidence, and their intercourse should be distinguished by those great principles of honor, justice and integrity.

The public is the source from which the bank's friends and patrons are drawn, and as its prosperity is contingent upon the character and number of its friends, the officers and employees should cultivate and exhibit those traits of character which attract and retain the friendship of men, so necessary for the support and progress of the bank.

AGENDA.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

IV.

To increase the efficiency of the working force is to increase the ability, the effectiveness, and last, but not least, the education, of such a body. After all, education is the basis upon which ability and efficiency are founded; without it there can be no real efficiency. One may know how to do a certain work and do it well, but if unacquainted with the reason and theory back of all, will remain a mere mechanic, a part of the work itself.

In banking, as in any other business, one must keep posted on all the later and better methods, must keep in touch with all the general news and questions of the day; in short, must be progressive. People often plead "too busy" as an excuse for not reading the papers or literature pertaining to their special line of business. Very soon these people become back numbers in the eyes of the public. They have no influence in the community, their days of usefulness are over.

Again, a man should take an interest in the leading questions of the day, and to a certain extent mingle in politics. The political questions are often of vital importance in a country like ours where good government depends entirely upon good citizenship. To sum up, then: to be efficient, that is, educated, one must read much, think much and cultivate the acquaintance of reading and thinking men.

In one of the large banks in Philadelphia there is a committee composed of the heads of departments. It is called the clerical committee. This body meets once a month, oftener if necessary, to decide questions that arise. They settle many questions that would otherwise go to the officers. This tends to make them more self-reliant and also more interested and devoted to their duties. Plans are under way in the same institution to have a series of talks by the different heads of departments to the junior clerks relating to the work of the various offices. This will aim to acquaint the junior clerks with the work in detail of the other departments.

In all well-managed banks are to be found libraries containing good books on the principles and practice of banking, also books of reference relative to the same business.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Now, a word with regard to the pay of bank clerks. While there are some who complain of much work and low wages attached to positions of this kind, there are many who get a comfortable living out of it and still manage to have time for recreation and even study. It depends greatly on the man. How much he receives is proportionate to his worth and value to the bank. A man who is careless with his work, lacks interest in it, and makes no effort to be anything higher or better, can not in reason expect to advance as rapidly as his neighbor who is more ambitious.

Among many banks it is a rule to allow the clerks to share in the profits of the bank. This is usually done at the time of declaring the dividend, and is generally figured on the yearly salary of the clerk. This tends to make the clerk more watchful of the unnecessary expenses that are often incurred through thoughtlessness. By keeping the expense account small the earnings become larger, and this means an addition to the salary account.

When a man has been in active service in a bank for some twenty-five or thirty years, and has filled his position, whatever it may have been, it would be only proper for the bank to show its appreciation of such faithful service by granting him a pension. If compelled to resign through illness or old age, it is all the more fitting for the bank to do this. However, a man should not depend on this. He should, out of his salary, acquire enough money to live on in after years, or in case of an emergency.

CONSIDERATE TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

Many officers or heads of departments make a practice of reproving in a boisterous manner a junior clerk whose mistake has been brought to their notice. This is often done in the presence of a customer, thereby further humiliating the clerk. This is a serious mistake, placing the officer in a very unfavorable light in the eyes of the customer, and giving the public in general a poor idea of the courtesy of the institution as a whole. The proper course in such case would be to explain to the customer in a courteous way how the mistake occurred and to promise to use your best efforts in remedying the same. To the clerk a reproof should be administered in private and suggestions and help offered for the future. An officer may be polite and courteous and still make the clerk understand that he is in earnest.

PROMPTNESS AND PROMOTION.

There should be required of every clerk promptness and punctuality. If there is a set time for coming in in the morning every man should be at his desk at that hour. During business hours every moment should be devoted to the bank's business in the most thorough way possible. If a clerk has nothing to do in his own department he can readily find something to do in another.

Promotion in many banks is a very serious question, much more so when the bank is large and has many clerks to consider. In some institutions they have a regular order of promotion, while in others ability and efficiency take precedence. Both plans have their good points, but the latter is more just to the workers.

I know personally of an instance where a vacancy occurred, and when the proper person to fill the place was looked for he was only found outside the

working force of the bank. Why should this be? Simply because the men looked no further than their own duties. Why not learn your neighbor's work as well as your own, especially when it is closely related to yours? The broader your knowledge the greater your efficiency.

For the struggling young man who has all hope for the future, and who is striving hard to attain success, a promotion means much. It encourages and leads him on to greater and renewed efforts.

But now for a few words to the fellow who feels that an injustice is being done him, that he is being neglected, overlooked. A man who gets in this mood will find himself in a rut that it is difficult to get out of. If he, on the contrary, performs his duties and guards the interests of his employer jealously, he will find that sooner or later his opportunity will come and he will be ready to grasp it. By keeping everlastingly at it he is bound by the laws of nature to attain success.

To obtain the best results where many people are employed there must be no friction. Unity is absolutely essential. Where there is dissension there is bound to be waste of power and energy. Officers and clerks should help each other. "All are needed by each one." It is one's duty to make known any knowledge that may be in one's possession, if that knowledge will be of benefit to the community.

Something may be said too about the officer's side of the question. Many officers often require data which would necessitate considerable work to get together, and when finished find that a few figures would have answered the purpose. Officers should be considerate of a clerk's patience and work, not demanding unnecessary figuring or other work. There is just as much call for courtesy and consideration on the part of the employer as there is for obedience and deference on the part of the clerk.

COURTESY AND TACT ESSENTIAL.

The public is the next question to be considered. In the banking business this side of the question calls for more tact and care than would at first be supposed. There are so many different classes of people, men of different temperaments and dispositions, that it requires a great amount of tact and patience to please, not all, that would be impossible, but even a majority of them.

A clerk should always be courteous in his manner, take an interest in his customers, and be ready and willing to rectify an error whenever one is discovered. He should also avoid making assertions unless he is positive that they are correct. Any difficult question that arises should be referred to an officer for settlement, the clerk profiting by the decision. A clerk should always attend promptly to customers; nothing looks quite as bad as the inattention which in some clerks is so evident.

In a word, if a man would succeed in the banking business, or in any other business, in fact, he must cultivate a polite and courteous manner, and this politeness and courtesy he must never for a moment forget. No matter how small a bank is or how large it is, or where it is located, if the clerks are courteous and their methods business-like and upright, the community will beat a path to its door.

Therefore, to increase the efficiency of the working force one must be studious, careful, courteous and attend closely to business.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

RESERVES OF TRUST COMPANIES.

In an article in the "Political Science Quarterly" for June, entitled "The Trust Companies : Is There Danger in the System," Mr. A. D. Noyes criticizes the practice of trust companies in regard to their reserves. He says:

"It is only now, when the trust company is departing, in the greater share of its business, from the original purposes of the institution, that the question has arisen : Is the system safe ?

Let us, to begin with, see exactly what proportion the so-called 'general deposits' of the trust companies, whose status is the same as that of bank deposits, bear to the 'deposits in trust' which the law originally contemplated. I subjoin the returns, as of January 1 in each year, from the reports of the Banking Department of New York State:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Deposits in trust.....	\$185,099,694	\$197,664,749	\$213,484,885	\$245,367,995
General deposits.....	196,229,029	269,519,509	310,056,684	362,753,774
Total deposits.....	\$383,328,723	\$467,184,258	\$523,541,569	\$608,121,769

In other words, the deposits obtained on the basis of ordinary banking, and subject to all the risks of an ordinary bank deposit, make up more than sixty-one per cent. of the trust companies' total deposit liabilities and nearly half of all liabilities, including capital. Nor is this all: the table just presented shows that, while trust deposits, for the use of which this form of corporation was created, have increased only 24½ per cent. in the last two years, the increase in general deposits during the period has been forty-six per cent. The trust companies' deposits are likely to increase quite as rapidly in the future, because of the readiness with which they pay interest of two to five per cent. on current deposits. The banks have of late years paid no interest to individual depositors, taking the ground that the granting of facilities for clearing checks and for drawing upon or remitting to distant points is sufficient return of service. But the trust companies, since their invasion of the deposit banking field, do all this. As depositors in the clearing-house banks, they require of such banks extension of all exchange facilities, and they pay interest in addition—this being easily practicable, since at the worst they receive an equal interest themselves from their depositaries. Under such circumstances it is hardly surprising that depositors have more and more tended to confide their moneys to the trust companies.

The State banks of New York hold in reserve, against their deposit liabilities, a cash fund amounting on the average to thirteen per cent. By the Comptroller's returns at the close of 1900, the National banks of New York State, outside of the larger cities, held in their vaults, in actual specie and legal tenders, 12¾ per cent. of their deposits, while the New York city banks alone held twenty-six per cent. The trust companies of the State, by their report of January, 1901, had deposit liabilities of \$638,121,769, against which they held, in actual cash, \$9,365,171, which is less than 1½ per cent. Even if, for the sake of more exact comparison, all deposits strictly in trust are excluded from the reckoning, we shall find that against the \$392,753,774 deposits on a simple banking footing, and subject to demand, the cash in the companies' own vaults is only 2½ per cent.

The trust companies, however, will answer readily that what they lack in actual cash on hand they have in abundant measure in the shape of demand deposits with other institutions. The 'country bank' of the State or National system is allowed by law to count as part of its minimum reserve a specified proportion placed on deposit with other banks. Of the fifteen per cent. reserve exacted from smaller National banks, three-fifths may be thus transferred; of the ten per cent. minimum of the New York State bank, one-half. If the trust company includes its re-deposits with its cash on hand, its position seems materially better. As against the \$9,365,000 held in cash in their own vaults, last January, by the fifty-seven trust companies of the State, they report ten times as much, or \$96,337,000,

as 'cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions.' Their total reserve fund, computed on this basis, amounts to 26½ per cent. of 'general deposits' only, or to 18¼ per cent. of all such liabilities. Either percentage is larger than the minimum of the State or National country bank. It is, moreover, larger than the Savings bank reserve."

It is declared that there are trust companies in the largest cities of New York having from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 deposits and having but from \$3,000 to \$10,000 cash on hand. Other institutions, of course, keep larger reserves.

Mr. Noyes says there is reason to believe that, as a class, trust companies are wisely and prudently managed, but doubts if this fact will justify dispensing with the legal safeguards and restrictions that banking history has shown to be necessary. He points out that the phenomenal rise of these institutions has occurred in a season of great prosperity, and that most of them have not been "tried by fire."

Perhaps the most urgent demand for a reserve requirement for trust companies will come from the banks, not because there is any general apprehension as to the safety of the trust companies as now conducted, but rather because the banks regard them as competitors unduly favored by law. A National bank in New York must keep all its reserve (twenty-five per cent. or more) in its own vaults, and if a trust company either keeps no reserve or deposits its reserve in another bank and receives interest for it, there is, other things being equal, a discrimination in favor of the trust company. Curiously enough, the banks seem eager to take all the trust company deposits they can get, and to pay for the privilege.

It will be found, if the trust companies are compelled to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent. in their own vaults, that it will cut both ways: the banks will lose the portion that the trust companies now deposit with them; the volume of idle money will also be increased.

On the other hand, the banks may well say that if the trust companies are going to do a banking business, they should be put on the same footing as regards reserves, as has been done already in the matter of taxation.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The convention of this association, which will be held at Milwaukee September 24, 25 and 26, promises to be of exceptional interest. Milwaukee is very centrally located, and is an important and interesting city. The temperature there at the time of the year the convention meets ought to be comfortable (not that it is specially otherwise at any time), and with the large attendance which is promised, the convention will no doubt be a great success.

Bankers who may have resolutions or other matters to bring before the convention should submit them to the executive council at least thirty days before the date of the meeting. The office of the American Bankers' Association is at 20 Broad Street, New York.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.—There are many careful students of banking who believe that a bank chartered by Congress would greatly facilitate the trade of the United States with foreign countries. It seems to be the opinion of those who favor such an institution that a bank chartered by Congress would have a better standing in other countries than a private bank or one organized under State authority.

Whether the establishment of American banks in foreign countries is necessary to the greatest development of our trade or not, there would seem to be no particular objection to such an institution. The "octopus" argument has heretofore prevented Congress from taking any action on the subject.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the *MAGAZINE'S* Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

RULES OF CLEARING-HOUSE—NON-MEMBERS—PAYMENT BY MISTAKE— ERRONEOUS CERTIFICATION OF CHECK.

Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, First Department, April, 1901.

MT. MORRIS BANK vs. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.

Where a bank which is not a member of a clearing-house association does business through a member thereof, it must be deemed to have consented that this business shall be done in the way prescribed by the rules of that institution.

Where a bank clearing through a member of the clearing-house certifies by mistake a note presented by a bank clearing through another member, the payment of such note through the clearing house will not debar the certifying bank from recovering the amount so paid, if notice of the mistake was given promptly and before such payment was made.

RUMSEY, J.: One Guggolz, a depositor in the plaintiff bank, had made a note payable to the order of Silleck, for a considerable amount of money, which fell due March 10, 1898. On the morning of that day the note was presented to the Assistant Cashier of the plaintiff for certification, and he, supposing that Guggolz had more to his credit than the amount of the note, certified it and delivered it to the messenger of the defendant—the defendant being at that time the owner and holder of the note. As a matter of fact, Guggolz had to his credit on that morning only something over \$3, instead of \$1,193.80, which was the amount due upon the note, although that fact was unknown to the Assistant Cashier when he certified the note. It was discovered, however, before noon. The defendant bank was notified of the mistake and was requested to erase the certification, which it refused to do. Silleck, the indorser, was also notified by the plaintiff bank through the telephone of the mistake, but it does not appear that any effort was made by the defendant to protest the note or to notify the indorser of the situation of affairs.

The Gallatin Bank and the American Exchange Bank were each members of the New York Clearing-House. The Gallatin Bank was the agent for the defendant, and the American Exchange Bank the agent for the plaintiff. The defendant sent this note with other paper to the Gallatin Bank to be paid through the clearing-house, and this particular piece of paper having been certified by the plaintiff was presented to the American Exchange Bank, by which it was paid through the clearing-house on the eleventh of March. On that morning, however, before the transactions through the clearing-house were finally completed, the plaintiff notified the manager of the clearing-house of the situation and requested that the note might not be paid, but

was advised by the manager that there was no way in which he could prevent it. After the note had been sent to the plaintiff it was taken by it to the defendant and tendered to the defendant, and the money paid upon it demanded, which the defendant refused to pay. Whereupon this action was brought to recover the money paid under a mistake of fact.

That there was a mistake of fact there can be no doubt; and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, unless some legal objection was shown to it, is established by the case of *Irving Bank vs. Wetherald* (36 N. Y. 335), which is precisely in point, as is also the case of *National Park Bank vs. Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co.* (58 Hun, 81).

The only question, therefore, in this case is whether there is shown any error upon the trial, or whether there is anything to take it out of the rule laid down in those two cases.

It is claimed, however, that the payment was a voluntary one, and, therefore, within well-settled rules the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. It is quite true that the payment was not made under compulsion, but still it was not a voluntary payment within the rules upon which the defendant relies. Each party dealt through the clearing-house, and the agent of each was a member of that body, and was bound by the rules made by it for the transaction of business. One of those rules was that checks and drafts upon any bank a member of the clearing-house, or paper that was payable through such bank, must be paid in accordance with the rules of that institution, and if there was an error or mistake it must be corrected by the banks which were parties to the transaction. Within these rules, when the note in question was presented by the agent of the defendant to the agent of the plaintiff, it must have been paid, so that when the note was put in course of payment through the clearing-house for all purposes of this case the transaction had been completed, and the matter is to be considered just as though the note had actually been paid before the mistake had been discovered. After that had been done the mistake could only be corrected by its direct application to the defendant for repayment. In any aspect of the case the payment was made under a mistake of fact, and there is nothing in the manner in which it was made which should prevent a recovery.

The court below permitted the plaintiff to put in evidence the rules of the clearing-house under which business was done in that institution. It is complained that these rules are not binding on the plaintiff. I suppose that is very true. No evidence is binding on anybody unless it is in its nature conclusive. What the defendant means, I suppose, is that they are not competent evidence against it; but in that the defendant is very much mistaken. It appears that the plaintiff and the defendant, although not members of the clearing-house, each had employed a member to act as its agent there to transact its business with other banks. As each had assumed in that way to have its business done through a member of the clearing-house as its agent, it must be deemed to have consented that the business thus to be done should be done in the way prescribed by the rules of that institution. Therefore, such rules were clearly competent evidence to show what was done and how the transaction was to take place.

The case of *Overman vs. Hoboken City Bank* (30 N. J. Law, 61; 31 *id.* 563) does not bear upon that proposition. In that case Overman endeavored to charge the defendant as the drawee of a check because it had failed to

return the check after it was presented in accordance with the rules of the New York Clearing-House. But the court held, not that the rules were not competent evidence, for that question was not presented, but that the rules of the New York Clearing-House, although they might establish a custom or usage as between its members, did not establish any usage as between two people who were not members of the clearing-house with respect to the presentation and payment of checks drawn in favor of one of those persons as against the other.

This seems to dispose of all the questions presented here, and the result of it is necessarily to affirm the judgment.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., concurred.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK—LIABILITY OF SELLER TO ASSESSMENT.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, March 12, 1901.

EARLE vs. CARSON.

A person cannot be held liable as a stockholder in a National bank who has sold his shares in good faith, without knowledge or suspicion that the bank was either then insolvent, or was likely to prove insolvent, and has done all that was reasonably possible to procure a transfer of the shares to the purchaser on the books of the bank.

Though both the bank and the purchaser were insolvent at the time of the sale, the seller will not be liable as a stockholder, if he was ignorant of these facts and acted in good faith.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Before Gray, Circuit Judge, and McPherson and Bradford, District Judges.

J. B. MCPHERSON, *District Judge*: This suit is brought by the Receiver of an insolvent National bank to enforce the double liability of a shareholder.

The bank was closed and the Receiver was appointed on December 23, 1897, and upon that day the name of the defendant appeared upon the official list of shareholders as the owner of ten shares of the capital stock. *Prima facie*, therefore, she was liable for the assessment that was afterwards levied by the Comptroller of the Currency; but she met this apparent liability (successfully, as the verdict shows) by offering evidence at the trial to prove that on December 2 she had sold her shares in good faith, without knowledge or suspicion that the bank was either then insolvent, or was likely to prove insolvent, and that she had had done everything that was reasonably possible to procure a transfer of the shares on the books of the bank to the purchaser.

Under several decisions of the Federal courts, if the evidence established these facts, a complete defence was presented to the Receiver's claim. (*Whitney vs. Butler*, 118 U. S. 655; *Richmond vs. Irons*, 121 U. S. 27; *Earle vs. Coyle*, 38 C. C. A. 226, 97 Fed. 410; *Matteson vs. Dent*, 176 U. S. 521.)

Recognizing the probability that the defense would be successful, the Receiver attempted to reply to it by offering to prove in rebuttal that the bank was insolvent on December 2 as well as on December 23, and that the purchaser of the shares was also insolvent at the time the sale was made to

him. This evidence was objected to as immaterial, unless the Receiver should offer to follow it by proof that the defendant had knowledge of the insolvency of the bank and of the insolvency of the purchaser; and, as the Receiver was unable thus to follow the offer, the learned judge excluded the testimony. It should be noted that neither in the court below nor in this court was it contended that the evidence was offered upon the question of the defendant's good faith. Her ignorance of the insolvency and her good faith were conceded, and the Receiver's purpose was merely to raise the question that is immediately to be stated and considered. Manifestly, if the evidence had been offered to affect the defendant's good faith, it would have been insufficient, without other evidence from which her knowledge of the bank's insolvency might fairly be inferred.

It is the exclusion of this rebuttal testimony that is complained of under the only assignments of error that need be discussed. The question presented is this: In what sense does the double liability of a shareholder in a National bank become fixed when the bank becomes insolvent in fact? Is it either fixed absolutely, so that no transfer, in good faith or otherwise, to any purchaser whatever, can afterwards be made that will relieve the shareholder? Or is it so far fixed that no valid transfer can be made, even in good faith, if the purchaser be insolvent? The plaintiff in error has referred us to cases decided in several States under their respective constitutions and statutes that seem to support his contention concerning the nature and time of maturity of a shareholder's liability. These decisions hold that the liability is fixed, either absolutely or *sub modo*, by the fact of insolvency; but we do not discuss them, because the National Banking Act and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have established a different rule in respect to shares in a National banking association. Section 5139, Rev. St., provides that such shares shall be transferred on the books of the bank as the by-laws may prescribe, and that "every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares."

This provision has been so enlarged by the decisions already cited that a shareholder is enabled to rid himself of his rights and liabilities by less than a transfer in fact. He will satisfy this section if he is able to prove that he sold in good faith, and that he did everything that was reasonably possible to procure the proper formal transfer on the books of the association. There is no restriction in the banking act forbidding transfer after the bank has become insolvent, or forbidding transfer to an insolvent person at any time; and, if these restrictions on the right to sell are to be enforced, it is because they are imposed by the courts in obedience to considerations of public policy, or in accordance with the general principles of justice and fair dealing that are applied to test any given transaction, although no statute may have enacted these principles as rules of decision.

What answer, then, do the principles of justice and fair dealing lead us to give to the question now before the court? We think the answer should be this: As Congress has imposed no restriction on the right to sell, and as the duty to transfer has been held to be fulfilled by a proper, even if an unsuccessful, effort to transfer, the seller is bound simply to diligence, fairness and good faith in the transaction. He is not bound at his peril to know that the bank is insolvent, or that the proposed purchaser of his shares is insolvent.

He is bound to take notice of any fact that may reasonably put him on inquiry concerning the insolvency of the bank or of the purchaser, and to use diligently the means of knowledge at his disposal. If he knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, that the bank is insolvent, it would be a fraud if, with intent to evade his own liability, he should sell his shares, even to a solvent person; and both the Receiver of the bank and the purchaser would find a court of equity ready to afford proper redress. So, also, if with similar knowledge of the bank's insolvency, or with reasonable ground for belief, a shareholder should sell to a person whom he knew to be insolvent, this would be presumably misconduct of the same nature. Such a sale could rarely withstand attack by, or on behalf of, the person injured; for the apparent inference of intent to evade the statutory liability would almost inevitably be drawn. But why should the unknown fact that the bank is insolvent destroy the statutory right of transfer, if the transfer is made in good faith? In our opinion, no principle of justice or fair dealing forbids such transfer, for by the very assumption the transfer is *bona fide*, and in ignorance of the bank's insolvency; and the seller is therefore seeking no unfair personal advantage, but is merely exercising innocently an apparent statutory right.

Neither, as we think, is the transfer under such circumstances forbidden by public policy. In the case of a transfer to a solvent purchaser, no consideration for the creditors of the bank demands that the sale be forbidden; for between two solvent persons it is of no importance to the creditors upon which person the assessment may be levied. If the transfer be made to an insolvent person, then, although the transaction may be in good faith, no doubt the creditors of the bank are injured; but, if it is sought to prevent the possibility of doing such an injury by a ruling that such transfers are invalid—and such a ruling must rest upon the ground of public policy, and not upon the ground that the ignorant and innocent shareholder has violated any principle of justice or fair dealing—we think it would be very difficult to apply the rule of policy consistently. The reason for such a decision could only be that, as the bank's creditors have, by the mere fact of the bank's insolvency, become entitled to enforce the double liability, a shareholder ought not to be allowed, even by an act done ignorantly and in good faith, to render a part of the creditors' security unavailable by a transfer to an insolvent person.

We see no other ground on which the ruling could be sustained, and this ground seems to us unsatisfactory for the following reasons: First. The reason being that harm to the creditors should be prevented, an irresponsible shareholder ought to be permitted to transfer to another irresponsible person; for, in that event, the creditors would suffer no harm, and no reason would exist for restricting the statutory right to sell at will. Second. The reason, if sufficient, ought logically to be extended so as to strike down transfers to insolvent persons made while the bank was solvent, as well as to be applied to transfers made after it had become insolvent; for the same harm is done to creditors in the one case as in the other, and in both cases a withdrawal of the statutory security ought, upon the assumption, to be prevented. Third. The rule would, or at least might, involve inquiry into the insolvency of three persons—the seller, the purchaser, and the bank; and the inconvenience of such an inquiry in each of many possible suits is entitled to weigh in determining the applicability of the rule. Fourth. In every litigated case the

question of the bank's solvency, at least at a particular date before its doors were closed, would be in issue; and, as this question is one of fact, for the determination of a jury, it is readily conceivable that, either because the amount of evidence was not the same in every case, or because different juries were disposed to take different views of the same facts, there would be conflicting verdicts concerning the bank's solvency at substantially the same instant of time. Fifth. To apply such a rule would, in the language of defendant's counsel, "introduce into all transactions an element of uncertainty; for every transaction would be subject to review, even though made in good faith, if it subsequently proved that at the date when the transfer was made the bank, if then liquidated, would have proved insolvent, and that the transferee if called upon to pay at that day all his debts, would have been unable to respond."

To our minds these are reasons enough for hesitating to adopt the rule that has been urged upon us. It has no authority to support it if we except a dictum in *Stuart vs. Hayden* (169 U. S. 1). In that case the principal point decided was that a fraudulent transfer of shares, made after the seller knew of the bank's insolvency, and made also for the very purpose of evading the statutory liability, was invalid against the creditors of the bank; and that the Receiver could pursue the seller as if the attempted sale had not been made. The learned justice who delivered the opinion of the court, after discussing and deciding this point, went on to say:

"If the bank be solvent at the time of the transfer—that is, able to meet its existing contracts, debts and engagements—the motive with which the transfer is made is, of course, immaterial. But, if the bank be insolvent, the Receiver may, at least, without suing the transferee and litigating the question of his liability, look to those stockholders who, knowing or having reason to know at the time that the bank was insolvent, got rid of their stock in order to escape the individual liability to which the statute subjected them. Whether—the bank being in fact insolvent—the transferrer is liable to be treated as a shareholder in respect to its existing contracts, debts and engagements, if he believed in good faith at the time of transfer that the bank was solvent, is a question which, in the view we take of the present case, need not be discussed; *although he may be so treated even when acting in good faith, if the transfer is to one who is financially irresponsible.*"

It is upon the italicized clause of this quotation that the plaintiff in error relies; but we think the clause is so obviously a remark by the way that it cannot possibly be taken as a serious decision of a point which in the same breath the learned justice says "need not be discussed." It may also be true that the language is to be understood in the sense suggested by the brief of defendant's counsel. The suggestion is, in substance, this: The clause merely means that the seller may be treated as still a shareholder, if the transfer is to a person who is financially irresponsible; that is to say, from such a transfer the inference may be drawn, having due regard to the facts of the particular case, that the transaction was intended to be evasive, and in that event the seller will continue to be a shareholder even if he made a transfer out and out, with no secret arrangement that he was at some future time, or in some future contingency, to have the stock again, or to enjoy its profits—in other words, even if he made such a transfer as the English cases speak of as a transfer in good faith, the good faith consisting in the fact that the trans-

fer is absolute, and without reservation. Whether this suggestion be correct, we have no means of knowing. The language of the court, however, is certainly a dictum; and if it means what the plaintiff in error declares it to mean, with great respect we must decline to follow it.

There is no need to discuss the assignments of error in detail. They present nothing that calls for further attention.

The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

DEPOSIT OF WIFE'S MONEY—WITHDRAWAL BY HUSBAND.

Supreme Court of Texas, June 27, 1901.

COLEMAN vs. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAXAHACHIE.

A husband deposited his wife's money in a bank in her name, and stated that it would be checked out by him. *Held*, that the bank was authorized to cash checks which were presented by the husband, and signed with the wife's name by the husband as agent. The fact that to the bank's knowledge the husband was a drunkard, and improvident in the use of money, did not impose on the bank the duty of seeing that the money was drawn out for the wife's use.

GAINES, C. J.: This suit was brought by the plaintiff in error, a widow, to recover of defendant in error certain moneys deposited in its bank by her husband during his lifetime, which belonged to her in her own separate right. The defense was that the money was deposited with it by the husband in the name of his wife, with instructions that he was to draw it out upon checks signed in her name by him, and that he had so drawn it out. To the answer of the defendant the plaintiff replied, in substance, that her husband was a man of utterly dissolute habits in regard to money, and unsafe to be trusted therewith, and that the bank knew the facts; and that, if it allowed the money to be checked out, it was guilty of gross negligence. There was a verdict and judgment for the defendant, which judgment was affirmed upon appeal.

The following conclusions of fact were found by the court of civil appeals: "In July, 1889, J. W. Coleman, the husband of the appellant, deposited with defendant bank the sum of \$4,076.35, and thereafter other amounts, aggregating in all \$5,165.17. Said money was the separate property of, and deposited in the name of, Mrs. R. J. Coleman. At the time it was deposited, J. W. Coleman stated to the Cashier that he would deposit the money in the bank in his wife's name, but it was to be understood that it would be checked out by him. It was known to the Cashier of the bank that the money so deposited was the separate estate of Mrs. R. J. Coleman.

Between the time of the making of said deposits and up to the time of the death of J. W. Coleman, in September, 1893, he drew checks against said deposits on said bank, said checks being signed 'R. J. Coleman, by J. W. Coleman,' in various sums of money, which checks were presented to the bank, and paid in the usual course of business, amounting in the aggregate to the entire amount of said deposits.

J. W. Coleman was a drinking man, and at times gambled. When drinking he was reckless in the use of money. The officers of the bank knew that he was a drinking man, but did not know that he gambled, or that he was reckless in the use of money."

The question is, when a husband has deposited his wife's money in bank

in her own name, with the understanding that he will draw it out by checks, is the bank authorized to pay upon checks so drawn; and we think the question should be answered in the affirmative.

We have found but little authority upon the immediate question, and are of the opinion that, since it is a matter in this State of statutory regulation, decisions from other States would be of but little value. As to the title of property acquired during marriage by the efforts of the husband or wife, or by the joint efforts of both, our laws are probably more liberal towards the wife than those of any other State, except the few in which the community system exists. But as to the husband's control over her separate estate they are less liberal than the laws of several of the other States. In some she may carry on business under her own name, and on her own account, and in some the husband has no control over her separate estate, except such as may be conferred by her upon him.

In this State the statute, speaking with reference to the wife's separate property, declares that "during the marriage the husband shall have the sole management of all such property." (Rev. St., art. 2967.) The provision is more important in this State, since under our laws the income of the separate property of either spouse becomes the common property of the husband and wife.

"The sole management" of the wife's separate estate does not imply that the husband has the power to sell her tangible property, or even her choses in action, and it has been held that this he cannot do. (*Kempner vs. Comer*, 73 Tex. 200, 11 S. W. 194.) But it does imply that he may put it to its appropriate use, so that it may produce an income. As to her money, the power of management gives him the right to its possession, to keep it safely, and hence to deposit in bank, and to draw it out.

Such being the authority of the husband under the law, he being the statutory agent for the management of her separate property and funds, he would have at least as much power over money deposited in bank, even in her name, than any trustee would have over a like deposit of trust funds, and the bank would be under the same liability to pay out the money upon his checks.

The principle applicable to bank deposits by trustees is thus stated by Mr. Justice Matthews in the case of *Central Nat. Bank v. Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, 104 U. S. 63, 26 L. Ed. 698:

"A bank account, it is true, even when it is a trust fund, and designated as such by being kept in the name of the depositor as trustee, differs from other trust funds which are permanently invested in the name of trustees for the sake of being held as such, for a bank account is made to be checked against, and represents a series of current transactions. The contract between the bank and the depositor is that the former will pay according to the checks of the latter, and, when drawn in proper form, the bank is bound to presume that the trustee is in the course of law fully performing his duty, and to honor them accordingly."

This language was quoted with approval, and the principle applied, in the case of *Bank vs. Reilly*, 124 Ill. 464, 14 N. E. 657. Again, in *Freeholders of Essex vs. Newark City Nat. Bank*, 48 N. J. Eq. 53, 21 Atl. 185, the Court say:

"The contract arising by implication of law from a deposit of money in a bank is that the bank will, whenever required, pay out the money in such

sums and to such persons as the depositor shall designate by his checks. The deposit is made to subserve the convenience of the depositor, with the understanding that he shall have the right to draw checks against it at his pleasure. And, even when it is known that the money deposited is held by the depositor as a trustee, the bank is bound to presume, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, that a check drawn against the money by the depositor has been drawn by him in the proper discharge of his duty as trustee, and to pay the check accordingly," citing *Central Nat. Bank vs. Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. supra*.

In a similar case the Supreme Court of Georgia says:

"When money is deposited in a bank, it is immaterial, so far as the bank is concerned, in what capacity the depositor holds or owns it. The obligation of the bank is simply to keep it safely, and return it to the proper person. Therefore, when a trustee deposits money in a bank to his credit as agent, the bank would be discharged by paying it back to the individual who made the deposit, and, in the absence of knowledge or notice to the contrary, would have the right to assume that he would appropriate the money to its proper uses and trusts. If this individual should go in person to the bank, and demand the money, it cannot be doubted that the latter could and ought to hand it to him. * * * It appearing from what has already been said that the person who actually puts money in bank is entitled to have it back upon demand, and that it is immaterial how he describes himself, there can be no doubt that a check drawn by such person as agent, and presented by the payee, is a sufficient demand for the amount of money called for by the check, especially when the money was credited to the depositor as agent. If payment of such check be refused, the depositor may bring suit, and, as already shown, the suit may be maintained by him described as trustee." (*Munnerlyn vs. Bank*, 88 Ga. 333, 14 S. E. 554, 30 Am. St. Rep. 159.)

The principle is that, since the trustee has control of the money, and has deposited it in the bank to be drawn out upon his checks, he has the right to draw for it, and the bank is not permitted to deny that right. When the beneficiary asserts his claim, and gives the bank notice, the rule does not apply. In the New Jersey case just cited the general rule was followed even as to the custodian of public funds. The principle does not allow the bank to collude with the depositor in a misapplication of the trust fund, nor does it permit the bank to apply the fund to the individual debt due to it from the trustee. (*Bank vs. Jones*, 18 Tex. 811.)

If such be the rule as to ordinary agents and trustees, it certainly is the rule in this State as to the husband with respect to the wife's separate funds, of which, under our law, he has the "sole management." If the money had been deposited by the wife before her marriage, and the fund had remained in custody of the bank after that event, it would seem that he, as sole manager of her separate estate, and he alone, would have the right to withdraw it.

Clearly, therefore, having himself made the deposit with the understanding that it was to be drawn out upon his checks, the bank was bound to honor the checks so drawn. It was not charged with the duty of inquiring into the purpose for which each check was given. The fact that the husband was improvident in the use of money did not, under the law, detract from his authority as manager of his wife's separate estate, nor did it impose upon the bank an additional duty to guard her interest. The plaintiff, by entering in-

to the marriage relation with her husband, made him the sole agent for the management of her separate estate; and the rule announced by Judge Lipscomb in *Kesler vs. Zimmerschitte*, 1 Tex. 50, "that he who trusts most, where one of two innocent persons is to suffer, shall lose most," applies; and the defendant did not have to see that the money was being drawn out for her use before it paid his checks.

The opinion of the court of civil appeals upon the first appeal of this case, as reported in 17 Tex. Civ. App. 132, 43 S. W. 938, very clearly and ably presents the views expressed in this opinion. The cause was then remanded to be tried in accordance with the rulings made in that opinion. Upon the second trial of the case the rulings of the court of civil appeals were followed. We find no error in the proceedings which calls for a reversal of the judgment, and therefore that judgment and that of the court of civil appeals are affirmed.

NATIONAL BANKS—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS—ASSESSMENTS.

United States Circuit Court, W. D. Missouri, May 6, 1901.

MOSS vs. WHITZEL.

The officers of a National bank have no power to incur a liability on the part of such bank after it has gone into liquidation which will be binding on the shareholders, and a judgment on a liability so created, rendered against the bank by collusion of the officers, is not conclusive on the shareholders.

The fact of an assessment by the Comptroller upon the stockholders of a National bank does not conclude such stockholders as to the validity of the debts to pay which the assessment is made, and they are entitled to their day in court upon that question before being required to pay the assessment in an action against them by the Receiver. Where the defendants in such an action assert the invalidity of a judgment against the bank which is the basis of the assessment, the appropriate procedure would seem to be for them to file a bill in equity to determine the validity of such judgment, and to enjoin the action against them, giving bond for the payment of the judgment in case the injunction should be dissolved after hearing.

PHILLIPS, District Judge: This is an action at law instituted by plaintiff, as Receiver for the First National Bank of McPherson, Kansas, to recover of the defendant, as a stockholder in an insolvent National bank placed by the Comptroller of the Currency in charge of the plaintiff as Receiver. The second ground of defence to this action is that the liability of the insolvent bank, which recovery from the stockholders, is sought to meet, is predicated of a judgment rendered in the State court of Kansas, against said National bank in favor of one Bradley, Receiver for the First State Bank of McPherson, for the sum of \$19,346.75, of which \$14,000 remains unpaid. Said judgment is assailed for invalidity on the ground that the transaction or the contract on which the judgment was based was made by the officers of said First National Bank after it had gone into voluntary liquidation, and after it had ceased to do any and all business, of whatever kind, except the winding up and settlement of its affairs, and that said liability so attempted to be contracted by said bank officers was without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of the bank. The answer alleges collusion between the officers of the two banks, who were practically the same, by which said obligation was obtained; that the stockholders were unable to interpose to defend said action, for the reason that the President and Cashier of said respective banks, for corrupt reasons, refused to defend said First National Bank against

the action of the Receiver of said First State Bank, but, on the contrary, aided and abetted and assisted said Receiver in recovering judgment against the First National Bank. The answer further alleges that at the time said action was brought against the said First National Bank the statute of limitations had run against the cause of action; and the answer further alleges that said contract between the two banks upon which said judgment was obtained was without the basis of liability on the part of the First National Bank, and that these stockholders have a good and valid defense to said alleged cause of action.

The demurrer raises two questions: First, that the stockholders of the First National Bank of McPherson are concluded by said judgment in favor of the Receiver of said State Bank; and, second, that the action of the Comptroller in making the assessment upon the defendant stockholders is conclusive of the validity of said judgment debt. The contention of defendant's counsel is that the defense presented excepts the defendant from the operation of the general rule that a judgment against a corporation concludes the stockholders.

In *Richmond vs. Irons* (121 U. S. 27, 7 Sup. Ct. 788, 30 L. Ed. 864), it was ruled by the Supreme Court that when a National bank goes into liquidation it ceases to do business—"after that there was no authority on the part of the officers of the bank to transact any business in the name of the bank, so as to bind the shareholders, except that which is implied in the duty of liquidation, unless such authority had been expressly conferred by the stockholders"—and that, as no such express authority appeared in the case, the action of the bank officers in creating the liability of the bank imposed no obligation binding upon the stockholders, and that an adjudication on such liability against the bank did not conclude the stockholders from defending the action on the ground of the invalidity of such liability. This is reaffirmed in the case of *Schrader vs. Bank* (133 U. S. 67, 10 Sup. Ct. 238, 33 L. Ed. 564). The suit instituted in the foregoing cases was by the creditors of the insolvent bank to subject the stockholders to a double liability under the National Banking Act, so that the only difference in fact between the two cases is that of a suit instituted by the creditors of the bank to reach this fund in the hands of the stockholders, and the suit at bar, instituted by the Receiver under direction of the Comptroller of the Currency. Both methods of procedure are expressly provided for by statute (Act June 30, 1876; 1 Supp. Rev. St. p. 216). When a suit is instituted by a creditor of the bank against a stockholder, the court, in the exercise of its equity powers, proceeds to ascertain what sum, within the limits of the stockholder's ability, is due and owing by the bank, and how much the stockholder should be required to contribute. As said by Mr. Justice Matthews, speaking for the court, in *Richmond vs. Irons* (121 U. S. 48, 7 Sup. Ct. 788, 30 L. Ed. 864):

"As all the shareholders are bound in that way to all the creditors, any proceeding to enforce this liability must be such as from its nature would enable the court to ascertain for what the stockholders ought to made liable, to whom, and in what proportion as respects each other."

And inasmuch as the stockholder in resistance of a suit by a creditor is permitted to show that the judgment against the bank which the stockholder is thus called on to pay is based on an assumption by the officers of the bank after the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation, and, therefore, the con-

sideration for the judgment was invalid, and that the judgment thereon between the creditor and the bank does not conclude the stockholder, it is hard to comprehend why the same measure of protection, under like conditions, should not be accorded to the stockholder when sued by the Receiver acting under the Comptroller. The distinction made by plaintiff's counsel is based upon the language of Mr. Justice Swain in *Kennedy vs. Gibson* (8 Wall. 498-505, 19 L. Ed. 476), which is the leading case first discussed by the Supreme Court under the statute authorizing the Comptroller to appoint a Receiver and make an assessment upon the stockholders. This language is as follows:

"It is for the Comptroller to decide when it is necessary to institute proceedings against the stockholders to enforce their personal liability, and whether the whole or a part, and, if only a part, how much, shall be collected. These questions are referred to his judgment and discretion, and his determination is conclusive. The stockholders cannot controvert it. It is not to be questioned in the litigation that may ensue."

This has been reasserted in subsequent cases by the expressions that:

"Former decisions of this court have ruled that the determination of the Comptroller of the Currency and his order to the Receiver are conclusive of the extent to which the liability of stockholders of insolvent banks may be enforced in suits against such stockholders." (*Bank vs. Case*, 99 U. S. 634, 635, 25 L. Ed. 448.)

And in *Casey vs. Galli* (94 U. S. 677, 24 L. Ed. 168) the Court, referring to the case of *Kennedy vs. Gibson*, *supra*, said:

"It is there said that the amount to be paid rests in the judgment and discretion of the Comptroller; that his determination cannot be controverted by the stockholders in suits against them."

These rulings go no further than what the language implies, and the language must be restrained to the subject-matter under consideration. The sense is that whether or not an assessment on the stockholder shall be made, and the amount thereof, in the first instance, are solely matters of administrative policy and determination, and are addressed to the discretion of the Comptroller. But the Supreme Court has not held that a stockholder, when sued by the Receiver, is precluded from defending on the ground that he is not a stockholder, or that he owes nothing as such stockholder, or that there is in fact no debt or obligation of the bank existing at the time of the suit against the stockholder. If this defense is not permitted to the stockholder when called upon to pay an assessment based upon such judgment not conclusive against him, when, where and how is he to find relief from the unjust exaction demanded of him? He has not hitherto had his day in court. He had no hearing before the Comptroller prior to the assessment. The statute makes no provision for such hearing before the Comptroller. The Comptroller acts upon reports laid before him by the Receiver respecting the liabilities of the bank and its assets. On this *ex-parte* showing he decides as to the necessity and amount of the assessment. This action of his is not reviewable. If the stockholder when sued by the Receiver stands mute and suffers judgment to go by default, has he not had his day in court? Could he pay the judgment against him, and then have any standing anywhere in court to restrain the Receiver from paying over the fund to the judgment creditor of the bank? It is said that the statute provides that, if there is any

surplus in the hands of the Receiver after the debts of the insolvent bank are paid, it would go back, pro rata, to the stockholders who paid their assessment. This would afford very little consolation to the stockholder after the money collected from him had been paid over in satisfaction of the debt for which the stockholder is not in law and conscience bound. On the other hand, the Receiver (so says the Supreme Court) "represents both the creditors and the association." (*Kennedy vs. Gibson*, 8 Wall. 506, 19 L. Ed. 476.) And, therefore, the judgment against him in this action would conclude him both as to the Receiver and the creditor. (*Cromwell vs. Sac. Co.*, 94 U. S. 351, 24 L. Ed. 195.)

It seems to me that, to sustain the contention of plaintiff, the court must read into the statute not only that Congress intended that the Comptroller should be the exclusive judge as to when an assessment on the shareholders should be made, and the amount thereof, but that he is also so far clothed with judicial functions as to conclude the shareholder from contesting the fact as to the validity or existence of any liability which the property of the shareholder is taxed to pay. This would carry the representative character of the Receiver beyond what the Supreme Court has said—that he represents the creditors and the association—by holding that he also represents the shareholders, when called upon to pay the assessment. It seems to me that this would overturn the maxim that every man is entitled to his day in court, and would violate the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution, in depriving the shareholder of property "without due process of law." While the phrase "due process of law," as applied in this country, is more or less controlled by its application to the facts and conditions of the particular case, yet in its universality it implies the right of the person to be affected by a judicial proceeding against him "to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life, liberty or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting by proof every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved. If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law." (*Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 18 Sup. Ct. 383, 42 L. Ed. 780; *Zeigler vs. Railroad Co.* 58 Ala. 599.) "It is essential to due process of law that there shall not only be notice of the time and place for the hearing, but, what is more important, that there shall be a tribunal clothed with power by methods and rules prescribed by law to hear and determine the question involved." (*Charles vs. City of Marion* [C. C.] 98 Fed. 166.)

As applied to the conditions under which the Comptroller makes the assessment, and the right of the shareholder when sued to contest the existence of the debts which constitute the basis of the assessment, the distinction drawn by the court in *Gabriel vs. Mullen*, 111 Mo. 119-124, 19 S. W. 1099, is not inapplicable. The statute of the State provided that the wife's personality should be her separate property, and shall not be liable to be taken for the debts of her husband, but shall be subject to execution for any of the debts of the husband for necessities for the wife and family. While the court held that this separate property of hers might be seized on execution on a judgment against the husband alone, it also held that the wife, notwithstanding, had the right to a trial of the issue whether or not the execution debt was in fact created for such necessities, and that she is not concluded

on that issue by a judgment against her husband to which she is not a party. It occurs to the court that the spirit of the statute authorizing the Comptroller to order an assessment and determine the amount thereof will be best observed, and the ultimate rights of the creditors and stockholders will be best subserved, if, instead of interposing this defense at law, the effect of which is to avoid paying any assessment whatever, the defendant would file herein a cross bill in equity setting up the pendency of the action at law, and the grounds of relief sought by him in detail, according to equity practice, asking that the action at law be stayed until the rights of the parties are determined in the equitable proceeding. The court could stay the suit at law until the termination of the proceeding in equity; the complainant in the cross bill tendering therewith a bond, to be approved by the court, conditioned that, in the event of the dissolution of the injunction, judgment for the amount of the assessment against him, with interest and costs, might go against the principal and sureties on the bond.

After much consideration, this seems to the court to be the better course of procedure, as applied to the situation of this controversy. (Springfield Mill. Co. vs. Barnard and Leas Mfg. Co. 81 Fed. 261, 26 C. C. A. 389.) If the defendant sees fit to adopt this suggestion of the court, he will be given ten days in which to file such cross bill and tender such bond.

PROMISSORY NOTE—BONA-FIDE PURCHASER—NATIONAL BANK LENDING ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY.

Supreme Court of North Dakota, May 23, 1901.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. THOMAS vs. FLATH, *et al.*

Where, in an action on a negotiable note by an indorsee, the burden to prove a good-faith purchase has shifted to the plaintiff, by the introduction of evidence showing fraud between the original parties thereto, such burden is sustained *prima facie* by showing a purchase for full value and before maturity.

Good faith in the purchase of a negotiable note does not require the purchaser to make inquiries as to the purpose for which it was given or as to the existence of possible defences. Bad faith is imputed only from knowledge or notice of the fraud or defences. Mere knowledge of suspicious circumstances will not defeat a recovery.*

While National banks are forbidden to loan upon real-estate security, this does not affect their right to enforce the security.

The fact that a note discounted by a National bank is secured by a mortgage upon real estate does not make the transaction one out of the ordinary course of business, so as to impair the title of the bank as a *bona-fide* holder.

This was an action to foreclose a mortgage upon real estate, executed and delivered by one Flath to William McBride to secure a note of \$1,200, payable to McBride, and indorsed by him to plaintiff. It appeared that McBride was surety on a number of notes made by Flath, and that the note and mortgage in question were given him merely to indemnify him against any liability arising out of such suretyship, and for no other purpose. It was undisputed that all these notes had been paid, except as to the sum of \$50, as to which there was a conflict in the testimony.

*The Negotiable Instruments Law, now in force in North Dakota, provides that "To constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith."

YOUNG, J. (omitting part of the opinion): It is entirely clear, on this state of facts, that McBride could not recover were he plaintiff in this action, except perhaps the disputed \$50 payment. This is very properly conceded by counsel for plaintiff. But it is claimed that the plaintiff is an indorsee in due course, and that it holds the note in question entirely freed from the defense interposed. This presents the first question for consideration, namely, is the plaintiff an indorsee in due course? If so, the defense is not available.

Section 4884, Rev. Codes, was in force when the note was executed. It reads as follows:

"An indorsee in due course is one who in good faith in the ordinary course of business and for value before its apparent maturity or presumptive dishonor and without knowledge of its actual dishonor, acquires a negotiable instrument duly endorsed to him, or endorsed generally, or payable to the bearer, or one other man than the payee, who acquires such an instrument of such an indorsee thereof."

Section 4885, Rev. Codes, being the section succeeding that just quoted, provides that such an indorsee acquires absolute title. The note in question is negotiable in form. It was properly indorsed, and was transferred to plaintiff before it was due. Under the general rule, the burden would rest upon the defendants to show that plaintiff is not a good-faith purchaser, but it is contended that, under the facts of this case, the burden is shifted to plaintiff to establish its good faith. There is no doubt that, when fraud in the inception of a note is shown, the holder, who claims to be a good-faith purchaser, has the burden of showing it; that is, the burden shifts. This court has so held in a number of cases. (See *Vickery vs. Burton*, 6 N. D. 245, 69 N. W. 193; *Knowlton vs. Schultz*, 6 N. D. 417, 71 N. W. 550; *Mooney vs. Williams*, 9 N. D. 329, 83 N. W. 237.)

We find it unnecessary to decide whether the facts shown in this case are sufficient to cast the burden upon plaintiff to show its good faith. We will assume, for the purpose of the decision, that the rule is the same here as in cases where there is fraud in the inception or fraud in delivery of the note. The result is the same. The burden has been sustained. As has been stated, the note was purchased before maturity, and it was probably indorsed, and the evidence shows that plaintiff paid full value for it. This proof raises a presumption that it purchased in good faith and without notice of the alleged fraud. (*Bank vs. Sargent*, 85 Me. 349, 27 Atl. 192, 35 Am. St. Rep. 376.)

"The burden is *prima facie* sustained by the indorsee by showing that the note was indorsed to him for value before maturity. Nothing else appearing, a presumption arises that he purchased the note in good faith, without notice of the fraud." (*Kellogg vs. Curtis*, 69 Me. 212, 31 Am. Rep. 273. See, also, *Bank vs. Foote*, 12 Utah, 157, 42 Pac. 205.)

The reason for the presumption is that it is not likely one would give full value for a note which he believed to be fraudulent, taking the hazard upon himself, and because it would be difficult to prove good faith in any other way. Unless there are circumstances which seem to bring home notice of the fraud or illegality imputed, the requirement of further proof than the giving of full value seems unreasonably harsh and exacting. (1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 819.)

But plaintiff's good faith in the case at bar does not rest alone upon the

proof of payment of full value. The President of the bank, who conducted the negotiations and made the purchase, testifies that the bank "had no notice or knowledge of what the note was given for, or that Mr. Flath claimed any defense to it of any kind," until long after the purchase was made. And this evidence is undisputed.

A great variety of facts are relied upon by appellants to show bad faith on the part of the bank. None of them go the extent of showing knowledge, and it is extremely doubtful whether there were any facts within the knowledge of the officers of the bank which would create even a suspicion of the purpose for which the note was given. But, even so, that is not enough. As was said in *Moorehead vs. Gilmore*, 77 Pa. 118:

"The latest decisions in England and in this country have strongly set in favor of the principle that nothing but clear evidence of knowledge or notice of fraud or *mala fides* can impeach the *prima-facie* title of a holder of a negotiable paper taken before maturity. It is of the utmost importance to the commerce of the country that it should be strictly adhered to, however hard its operations in particular instances."

The Supreme Court of Maine in *Farrell vs. Lovett*, 68 Me. 326, 28 Am. Rep. 59, in announcing its adherence to the rule that knowledge of circumstances which might tend to arouse suspicions would not defeat a recovery, said:

"The purchaser of a note before maturity has a right to assume that it is given on good consideration. The defendant by his signature gives notice to all the world of that fact, and promises when due that he will pay it to the person who may at the time happen to be the legal holder of the same. The purchaser is not bound to inquire. The maker has absolved him from that duty. Where he has paid full consideration for the note before due, fraud only will prevent his recovery, or gross negligence equivalent to fraud." (See cases cited in opinion.)

Good faith did not require the plaintiff to make inquiry as to possible defenses, of which it had no notice either from the face of the paper or facts communicated at the time, (*Howry vs. Eppinger*, 34 Mich. 39; *Murray vs. Beckwith*, 81 Ill. 43; 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 775.)

It is true McBride did not act in good faith towards Flath in selling the note, but it is not his good faith which is in question. In every case of this kind it is the *bona fides* of the indorsee, and not the *bona fides* of the indorser, that is in question. (Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 770; *Helmer vs. Krolick*, 36 Mich. 371.)

The direct evidence shows that McBride made no disclosure to Thompson of the secret purpose of the note, and all of the circumstances also go to show that he did not do so. It appears that Flath owed him about the amount of the note in suit, outside of the liability on his suretyship, and that it was unsecured. His purpose was to dispose of the note so that Flath would not be able to make a defense, which he could do so long as he held it. McBride is shown to have had many years of experience in handling commercial paper and as a bank Cashier.

Under these circumstances we can indulge no inferences that he would disclose to the purchaser the existence of the secret agreement, and thus lay the foundation to defeat the very purpose he had in view. Every selfish motive prompted him to sell to a good-faith purchaser, for in no other way could:

he accomplish the result he had in view, which was to get what Flath owed him by this indirect method.

But, as already said, it affirmatively appears that no such disclosure was made, and that plaintiff purchased in good faith. That plaintiff purchased the note before maturity is not disputed, and that it purchased for value and in the ordinary course of business is established by the evidence. McBride testifies that he received \$1,200 for the note, and the President of the bank testified that he gave \$1,200 for it. On cross-examination of the latter, it was developed that payment was made by taking up a couple of demand notes which McBride owed the bank, and giving him credit for the balance, presumably on his bank account.

It is contended by counsel for appellants that this is a mere credit on the books of the bank, and that it does not appear that the demand notes were surrendered, from which it is insisted that no value is shown to have been parted with by plaintiff.

No effort was made by counsel for either party in their examination of the witnesses to develop anything further on the question of payment. The only evidence is that above stated, and it is exceedingly unsatisfactory. It is true the witnesses do not say in words that McBride's notes were given up by the bank, and that the credit was drawn out, but there is no other reasonable inference possible from the statement that \$1,200 was paid and received. So, also, it appears that plaintiff purchased the note in suit in the ordinary course of business. This phrase is intended to describe a transfer according to the usages and customs of commercial transactions. (Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 780.)

It was held in *Kellogg vs. Curtiss*, 69 Me. 212, that a purchase of a note before maturity for value constituted such a transaction.

In *Kimbro vs. Lytle* (10 Yerg. 423, 31 Am. Dec. 585), "due course of trade" is said to be "where the holder has given for the note his money, goods, or credit at the time of receiving it, or has on account of it incurred some loss or incurred some liability." And the surrender of an antecedent debt as a consideration for the purchase of a negotiable note, under the decided weight of authority, is sufficient. (*Bank vs. McClelland*, 9 Colo. 610, 13 Pac. 723, and cases cited.)

This court had occasion to consider the meaning of the phrase "ordinary course of business" in *Christianson vs. Association*, 5 N. D. 438, 67 N. W. 300, and held that it means "according to the usages and customs of commercial transactions"; and further held that the purchase of a negotiable note before maturity, for a valuable consideration, and duly indorsed by the payee, and delivered to the purchaser, is a purchase in the ordinary course of business.

The purchase here in question clearly comes within the above language. It is urged by appellants' counsel that the transaction under consideration was not in the ordinary course of business for the reason that the transaction was not a discount, within the meaning of the National Banking Act under which plaintiff is organized; and, further, that it was a taking of real-estate security in violation of said act.

It is true the bank was acting *ultra vires* in taking the mortgage, but it is well settled that "no one but the United States, in the person of the Comptroller, can object; the transaction is perfectly good and enforceable between the parties." (1 Morse, Banks, § 75; *Bank vs. Matthews*, 98 U. S. 621, 25 L. Ed. 188; *Fortier vs. Bank*, 112 U. S. 439, 5 Sup. Ct. 234, 28 L. Ed. 764.)

The error in the contention lies in the assumption that a purchase, to be in the ordinary course of business, must be made in accordance with the particular rules, customs, or laws which govern the conduct of the purchaser. Such is not the law. The purchase is only required to be in accordance with "the usages and customs of commercial transactions," and when it is so made the fact that it was made in violation of some rule of law peculiar to the purchaser is of no importance.

Judgment affirmed.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

ACCEPTANCE OF BILL—PAYMENT OF DEBT—CHECK ON CORPORATION TREASURER.

The giving and acceptance of an order, bill of exchange, or promissory note for a prior indebtedness will not be regarded as payment, unless there be an express agreement between the parties to that effect.

A "pay check" given to an employee of a railroad company by the paymaster, drawn on the assistant treasurer, and made payable at different banks therein mentioned, is not a check on either of the banks as by a depositor therein. Such check is made payable at the bank specified, and not by the bank, and the company, not the bank, is the drawee.

Where the payee of a "pay check" drawn to him or his order is robbed of it, and his indorsement forged thereon, and payment made to an unauthorized holder, the payee may, notwithstanding such payment, recover from the drawee the amount due him, as evidenced by the order.

The drawee sought to escape liability of payment to the payee on the ground of his alleged negligence. *Held*, first, as a question of fact, a finding in favor of the plaintiff would not be disturbed; and, second, the unlawful possession of the holder of the order, who received payment on the forged indorsement, being the result or fruit of a crime, the defendant could not predicate an estoppel by negligence therein, unless it appears that the negligence is the proximate cause of the forgery being taken as genuine.

Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. vs. Burns, 86 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 483.

ACTION—RATIFICATION OF ACTS OF OFFICER.

A bank, by bringing an action upon a contract made in its behalf by one of its officers, ratifies his action in making the contract, and is in law chargeable with knowledge of whatever he knew at the time of so doing.

Singleton vs. Bank of Monticello, 38 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 947.

BONDS HELD BY BANK FOR SPECULATION—OFFICER INDUCING CUSTOMER TO PURCHASE.

Where the managing officer and principal stockholder of a bank, while acting in a fiduciary capacity for its customer, by means of concealment and false representations induced the latter to invest in bonds bought and held by the bank for speculative purposes, in reliance wholly on his representations that they were first-class securities, and that he had got them for her expressly, when in fact they were second mortgage bonds, and were sold at a profit, the customer may rescind the transaction and recover from the bank the money received therefrom.

Where a bank received the proceeds of a sale of bonds held by it for speculative purposes, effected by means of fraud on the part of its managing officer, it cannot escape liability on the ground that the acts of the officer were individual acts, and the business of buying and selling bonds was not within the scope of its powers.

Carr vs. National Bank and Loan Co. of Watertown, 60 N. E. Rep. (N. Y.) 649.

CASHIER'S DEFAULT—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BOND.

Where a surety on a Cashier's bond was not notified immediately of the default of the Cashier, as required by the bond, but the bank investigated to obtain actual knowledge of default before giving the notice, such delay did not injure the surety, because the bank obtained all the security the Cashier could give, which the surety might have obtained by earlier notice, since by signing the bond it acquired no right of reimbursement superior to that of the bank.

Bank of Tarboro vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, 38 S. E. Rep. (N. C.) 908.

COLLECTION—COMPROMISE BY AGENT.

A general agent, having charge of a bank's collections, has no authority to compromise or settle claims for a less sum than due, by virtue of such general agency to collect alone.

First Nat. Bank of Langdon vs. Prior, *et ux.* 86 N. W. Rep. (N. D.) 362.

DEATH OF PARTNER—SUBSTITUTION OF LEGATEES—NOVATION.

There is no novation, where, after death of a member of a banking firm, the articles of which provided the partnership should not be dissolved by the death of a member, but that the legatees of his interest might continue it in the partnership, new certificates were taken for old deposits, the business being prosecuted as before, in the same name, depositors being assured that there was no change in the firm, and the legatees remaining silent, and apparently electing to continue his interest in the business.

In re Gardner's Estate, 49 At. Rep. (Pa.) 346.

DEPOSIT OF TAXES—APPROPRIATION TO DEBT DUE BANK—LIABILITY TO BONDSMEN.

Where a county collector deposited the money collected for taxes with the defendant bank, which appropriated it to the payment of an individual debt of the collector to the bank, and the State Auditor issued a distress warrant against the collector's bondsmen for taxes which the collector had failed to pay over to the State, the bank was liable to the bondsmen in the respective amounts paid by each of them to discharge the collector's liabilities to the State, since they were entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the State to the funds deposited with the bank.

Carroll County Bank, *et al.* vs. Rhodes, *et al.* 63 S. W. Rep. (Ark) 68.

DEMAND FOR DEPOSIT—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

There is a demand and refusal, whereby a cause of action at once accrues, and the statute of limitations begins to run, where an assignee for creditors

calls on a bank in reference to a deposit of the assignor, and is informed of its claim to hold it, and the assignee after examining the matter, acquiesces in the claim.

Mifflin County Nat. Bank, *et al.* vs. Fourth St. Nat. Bank, *et al.* 49 At. Rep. (Pa.) 213.

FUNDING BONDS—EXCESSIVE INDEBTEDNESS—PRESUMPTIONS AS TO OFFICIAL DUTY—COUNTY WARRANTS—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Funding bonds neither create nor increase a debt, but simply change its form; hence they are not void because the debt funded exceeds the constitutional limitation.

Each county bond is a separate promise, and the basis of a separate cause of action against a county. Where the facts and conditions might have been such under the law that any part of the excessive debt funded might have been valid, the legal presumption is, in an action on the bond, that these facts and conditions existed, and that the bond in action was issued to fund a valid portion of the debt, because the presumption is that the county officers faithfully discharged their duties and issued the bond only after ascertaining the validity of the debt for which it was exchanged.

County warrants are *prima facie* evidence of legal obligations of the county.

The burden of proof on the issue of the validity of the bonds under the constitutional limitation is upon the county, because each bond and the warrants for which it was exchanged are *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the debt they represent; and these presumptions must prevail unless the county prove by a fair preponderance of competent evidence that the debt for which the bond was given was unauthorized and void.

Board of Com'rs of Lake County vs. Keene Five Cents Sav. Bank, 108 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 505.

FUTURE DELIVERIES—DISCOUNT OF DRAFT.

Where drafts given for the future delivery of coal were discounted by a bank, with a knowledge of the consideration therefor, it can enforce them, as against the acceptor, when discounted before maturity, and before a breach of the agreement to deliver.

Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Curtis, *et al.* 60 N. E. Rep. (N. Y.) 429.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDER—ACTION IN FOREIGN STATE.

Civ. Code, Cal., §322, making a stockholder in a corporation liable to each creditor of the corporation for the portion of the debt which the stock owned by such stockholder bears to the whole subscribed capital stock of the corporation, does not create a penalty, but renders the stockholder primarily liable on such debt, and authorizes an action in Arkansas against an Arkansas stockholder of an insolvent California bank.

Where a non-resident stockholder of a California bank dies, and the bank afterwards contracts a debt, his estate is liable under Civ. Code Cal. § 322, making a stockholder in a corporation liable to each creditor of the corporation for the portion of the debt which the stock owned by such stockholder bears to the whole subscribed capital stock of the corporation.

Lanigan vs. North, 63 S. W. Rep. (Ark.) 62.

LOANS—ILLEGAL USE OF MONEY.

Though mere knowledge by a lender of money that the borrower intends to use it for an illegal or immoral purpose will not prevent a recovery of the money loaned, if the lender in any manner aids the borrower in carrying into effect the unlawful design, or participates therein, he cannot recover.

Singleton vs. Bank of Monticello, 38 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 947.

PARTIAL ASSESSMENTS—SALE OF STOCK—RECOGNITION OF PLEDGEE AS STOCKHOLDER.

Where a party held stock of a defendant bank as security, and the bank illegally levied an assessment thereon and not on other stock, and sold it for delinquency at public auction, the holder of the stock was not compelled to resort to a suit for damages for conversion, but could retain its security, and obtain relief in a suit in equity to compel the bank to recognize it as a stockholder, under a prayer for such relief as to the court may seem proper.

Certificates of stock, assigned as security for an indebtedness, give the holder, as pledgee of the stock, a right to maintain an action to compel defendant corporation to recognize it as a stockholder, after an illegal levy of assessment of the stock and sale thereof for delinquency.

Herbert Kraft Co. vs. Bank of Orland, *et al.* 65 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 143.

RECOVERY FROM PRESIDENT FOR DECEIT—STATE CLAIM—LIABILITY OF BANK.

As a court of equity will not entertain a stale claim, the President of a bank, who has been compelled to pay damages on account of deceit in the sale of stock of the bank, cannot require the bank to reimburse him on the ground that it received the benefit of the sale, where he does not sue until after ten years from the perpetration of the fraud.

Where the President of a bank, three years after he became President, sold stock of the bank at prices based upon false statements of the condition of the bank which he negligently permitted to be made for five years after he became President, he cannot require the bank to reimburse him for damages which he has been compelled to pay to the purchasers, though the bank received the benefit of the sales, as it was his duty to know the condition of the bank, and he cannot plead a breach of that duty as the basis of a cause of action, which he must do if he recovers, since it was wrong for him to make the sales if he knew the condition of the bank.

Trimble vs. Exchange Bank of Kentucky, 62 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 1027.

PAYMENT OF DRAFT—DEFENSE AGAINST CLAIM REPRESENTED.

The mere fact that the drawee of an order or draft paid the same does not conclusively establish the proposition that at the time of making payment he was indebted to the drawer the amount named in such order or draft, or estop the drawee from proving that at the time he was actually indebted to the drawer in a less amount, or not indebted to him at all.

Drew vs. Willingham Sash & Door Co. 38 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 967.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK—PURCHASE OF BANK.

A stockholders' resolution reducing the amount of capital stock of a bank one-half and providing that long-time certificates of deposit should be issued to the stockholders in payment for stock surrendered by them, amounted to a sale of one-half of the capital stock to the bank itself, and was within the prohibition of Mills' Ann. St. § 510, declaring that no bank shall be the holder, as purchaser, of any portion of its own stock.

Kassler vs. Kyle, 65 Pac. Rep. (Colo.) 34.

SALE OF BANK PROPERTY—PARTICIPATION OF INTERESTED DIRECTORS—QUORUM.

Where only half of the directors of a bank who were qualified to act for it in selling certain property were present at the board meeting, there is no quorum, and their act in making the sale is not binding on the bank.

Where certain directors of a bank are seeking to purchase certain property from it, they cannot participate as directors in consummating such sale.

Leary vs. Interstate Nat. Bank of Texarkana, 63 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 149.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS—LOANS TO INSOLVENTS—FRAUD OF BANK.

A complaint alleging that plaintiff made a special deposit with defendant bank, to be loaned on real estate, but that the bank loaned it to H without any security, and knowing that he was insolvent, is sufficient to support a recovery for fraud on the part of the bank in procuring H, who was indebted to it, to execute a new note to plaintiff, and thereupon transferring the amount of the loan from the plaintiff's account to that of the bank.

Where a bank receives a special deposit to loan on real-estate security, it is guilty of fraud in loaning the money to an insolvent without taking security therefor.

Larsen vs. Utah Loan and Trust Co. 65 Pac. Rep. (Utah) 208.

SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION—FAILURE TO PLEAD STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—DEFENSE BY STOCKHOLDERS.

Where, in an action against a corporation to recover on a contract debt, a person asks to be admitted to defend on the ground that plaintiff claims such person is a stockholder, and seeks the judgment so as to enforce it against him, as, if a stockholder, he is the only solvent one, while, by a true construction of the law, he believes he is not a stockholder, the petition should be denied, since he should not be permitted to exercise the right of a stockholder in defending the suit unless he admits that he is one.

Where, in an action against a corporation to recover a debt, the defendant answers, admitting the allegations of the complaint, stockholders should not be admitted to defend by interposing the defense of limitations, on the ground that the company is insolvent, and the directors have employed counsel to answer, admitting plaintiff's allegations, since such action on their part is not fraudulent, and the directors are under no obligations to protect stockholders who have not paid for their stock from being required to pay the balance due on their subscriptions.

Meyer vs. Bristol Hotel Co. et al. 63 S. W. Rep. (Mo.) 96.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A. LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

*THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT—BANK DEPOSITS LIABLE TO SUCCESSION DUTY IF OWNED BY A FOREIGNER.*ATTORNEY-GENERAL *vs.* NEWMAN. (In the Court of Appeal for Ontario, Vol. I, Ontario Law Reports, p. 511).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was an appeal by the defendants Newman and Fleming, executors of the estate of Daniel Scotten, of Detroit, against a judgment in favor of the Crown delivered by Sir John Boyd, Chancellor at the trial. The appeal was argued before Armour, C.J. O., Osler, Maclellan, Moss and Lister, JJ. A.

JUDGMENT: The facts and law appeared clearly from the judgment of Maclellan, J. A. with which the other members of the court were in accord; it is as follows:

The question in this appeal is the liability to succession duty upon a sum of \$900,000 and interest, part of the estate of Daniel Scotten, deceased, at the time of his death on deposit in a number of banks in Ontario.

Scotten was domiciled in the State of Michigan, both at the time of the making of the several deposits which are in question, and also at the time of his death, which occurred at Detroit, March 3, 1899.

The deposits were all made upon written receipts, or contracts given therefor by the respective banks at their respective places of business in Ontario, to the depositor, agreeing to account therefor to him only, with interest, on certain terms; and, among others, on receiving a certain number of days' notice, and upon production or surrender of the receipts; and the receipts were declared not to be transferable.

Those receipts were in the possession of Mr. Scotten, at his residence in the City of Detroit, at the time of his death; and it does not appear that any notice of withdrawal of any of the deposits had been given in his lifetime.

Administration of his estate was granted, in the State of Michigan, to the defendant Newman; and a separate administration in this Province to the defendant Fleming, who both dispute the right of the Crown to succession duty, contending that Scotten having been an alien, domiciled abroad, the deposits in question are, having regard to all the circumstances, not liable.

By sec. 2 of the Succession Duty Act, R. S. O. 1897, ch. 24, the word "property" includes real and personal property of every description, capable of being devised or bequeathed by will, or of passing on the death of the owner to his heirs or personal representatives; and by sec. 4 (1) (2) all property situate within this Province, whether the deceased person owing or entitled thereto was domiciled in Ontario at the time of his death or not, passing either by will or intestacy, is liable to succession duty. This is subject to certain exceptions, which are not claimed to be applicable.

It is not, and of course could not be, having regard to the plain terms of the act, disputed, that if Scotten had been domiciled in Ontario at the time of his death, these deposits would be subject to duty. It is admitted that, in such a case, the money would be property situate within the Province, within the meaning of the act. It is said, however, that its *situs* was not provincial but foreign, namely that of its owner, Scotten. But the act seems to say

that it is immaterial that the owner was domiciled abroad, for it says the property shall be liable whether the owner is domiciled in Ontario or not. It is said, however, that the essential requisite is that the property must be situate within the Province, and that if that is not so, in point of fact or law, it is not within the act. It is argued that when administration was granted in Michigan the receipts became the property of the foreign administration, by a title which related to the moment of death; and so there was no moment of time during which the money was property within the Province.

I think, however, these contentions are not well founded. In law these deposits were mere contracts for the loan of money, made in Ontario and to be performed in Ontario. No notice had been given of withdrawal, no production or tender of the receipts, no debt had become payable, no cause of action had accrued before the death. No demand could have been made for the money but by some one clothed with a legal title, and no legal title could have been made without provincial letters of administration. No legal title did or could accrue to the foreign administrator by taking possession of the contracts found in the possession of the deceased, nor did his foreign letters of administration give him any such title, that is, any title to demand and recover the money in Ontario. All this is clear elementary law, and that being so, it is impossible to say that this money was not property situate within the Province at the death of Scotten.

I think the judgment of the learned Chancellor, and the cases which he has cited, cover the case completely; and nothing has been said, nor has any authority been referred to by the counsel for the appellants, casting any serious doubt upon the correctness of his conclusions.

The only excuse for the litigation seems to be the magnitude of the sum at stake.

The appeal must be dismissed.

SUMMARY JUDGMENT—PROMISSORY NOTE FOR PATENT-RIGHT—UNCONDITIONAL LEAVE TO DEFEND.

DAVEY vs. SADDLER AND MOORE (Ontario, Reports, Vol. 1, p. 626).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendants, Saddler and Moore, were the maker and endorser respectively of a promissory note in the plaintiff's favor for \$800, upon which he sued and applied for a summary judgment before trial on affidavit evidence. The defendants, in answer to this application, set up that they had a good defence, inasmuch as the note was void for non-compliance with sub-sec. 4, sec. 30 of the Bills of Exchange Act (53 Vict. cap. 33). The district court judge at Sault Ste. Marie granted leave to defend on condition that the defendants paid \$800 into court to abide the issue.

JUDGMENT: On appeal to the high court, Lounty, J., held that the defendants had satisfied the court that they had a defence which, if sustained by the evidence at the trial, would enable them to succeed.

The Bills of Exchange Act, sec. 30, sub-sec. 4, provides:

"Every bill or note, the consideration for which consists in whole or in part of the purchase money or of a partial interest limited geographically or otherwise, in a patent-right, shall have written or printed prominently across the face thereof before the same is issued the words, 'given for a patent-right,'

and without such words thereon such instrument shall be void except in the hands of a holder in due course without notice of such consideration."

Admittedly, the note sued on herein did not comply with this sub-section, and the defendants, alleging that the consideration therefor was a patent-right, raised a valid defence at law which disentitled the holder of the note of his *prima facie* right to a summary judgment and from the right to have security for the amount involved in the event of leave to defend being granted.

The order of the district court judge varied by allowing Moore to defend unconditionally; costs in the cause.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

RATIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED PAYMENTS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

TOPEKA, Kans., June 29, 1901.

SIR: A real estate agent in this place was collecting rents and transacting considerable business for a woman and came into possession of a check for \$250, made payable to her order. This check he presented to a bank and secured payment thereon without her endorsement, the bank knowing that the agent was transacting business for and confidential adviser of the woman. The agent gave the payee named in the check \$150 of the proceeds thereof and his thirty-day note for the balance. The note not being paid, she demanded payment by the bank of the amount of the check collected by the agent. What, if any, liability is the bank under to reimburse her?

NATIONAL BANK.

Answer.—Under the circumstances stated the bank is relieved from all liability to the payee of the check, as the latter ratified the unauthorized collection by accepting a part of the proceeds and the agent's note for the balance.

CREDITING CORPORATION FUNDS TO OFFICER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10, 1901.

SIR: A building and loan association made a loan of \$3,000 to J. B., evidenced by a deed of trust on certain property in St. Louis. Desiring to replace the loan, he made arrangements to that effect with a private individual, who drew his check in favor of the building and loan association for the amount due it. This check was delivered to the secretary of the association and was by him endorsed with the name of the association, followed by his own as secretary. The bank on which the check was drawn was one with which the loan association had an account, as had also the secretary individually. By the secretary's direction the amount of the check was placed to the credit of his individual account. On the day the check was received by the secretary the bond given for the loan was endorsed paid by the president of the association and the trust deed was satisfied of record by the execution of a quit-claim deed by its vice-president. The secretary was the general manager of the association and custodian of its securities, and it was his duty "to receive all moneys and pay the same over to the treasurer." There is also a by-law of the association requiring an examination of the books, vouchers and accounts of the secretary every thirty days, and such examination, if properly made, would have disclosed the disposition made of the check within a few days from its receipt, and at that time a loss which afterwards occurred thereon could have been protected against. The day of the payment of the loan the secretary gave his individual check for \$500 to the association. The balance of the money he used for individual purposes. Thereafter he absconded, indebted to the association, and the latter now makes a demand on the bank for the return of the money collected on the check, paying the loan and wrongfully credited to the individual account of the secretary. Is the bank bound to reimburse the association for the amount of the proceeds of the check? CASHIER.

Answer.—We think not, if the bank acted in good faith. The check was a negotiable instrument and seemingly properly endorsed. The secretary, at

the time of presenting it, could have demanded and was entitled to receive the money for it. This, in effect, he did by having the amount placed to his individual credit. The bank by its action became a purchaser for value in the ordinary course of its business; and if it had no knowledge or reasonable grounds for suspicion that the proceeds were being misapplied by the secretary, it is under no obligation to refund the amount of the check to the association.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATION FOR NOTE OF OFFICER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22, 1901.

SIR: A note was given by the president of a manufacturing corporation for material used by the corporation. The note was written on one of the letter-heads of the corporation and was signed by its drawer, "A. B., president." There was nothing else about the note to indicate that it was given by the corporation, although at the time of making it was understood by both parties to be the note of the corporation. Later the note was discounted by a bank, the present holder. At the time the note was discounted by the bank it was stated by the payee that the note was the note of the corporation. Can the bank collect the note from the corporation, or must it look to A. B., its president, alone for payment?

ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Answer.—This is a question concerning which there has been considerable conflict of authorities, not only in Indiana, where we presume the question arises, but also in other States. In the earlier Indiana decisions it was held that in a suit on such a note parol evidence would not be admissible to prove the true intent of the parties or to fix the liability of the corporation. This rule of construction was, however, overthrown in the case of the Second National Bank vs. Midland Steel Co. 58 N. E. Rep. 833, which is a case strictly in point on the question asked. In that case it was held that extrinsic evidence was admissible to explain the meaning of a similar note and to show the true intent of the parties to it. Conflicting prior decisions of the courts on the point were expressly overruled, and it may now be considered as settled that in Indiana the intention of the makers can be shown, and that, therefore, the corporation can be held liable. .

DEPOSIT OF FORGED CHECKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

BOSTON, Mass., July 8, 1901.

SIR: A clerk of A B presented to the C bank a check for \$300 on the D bank to which the name of A B was forged. He secured on the check \$100 in cash and the balance he caused to be placed to the credit of A B. The checks were paid without question by the bank on which they were drawn and it was not until four months thereafter that demand for reimbursement was made by the D bank on the C bank for which it had cashed them. In the meantime A B had overdrawn his account with the C bank, although at the time of the demand he had made his overdraft good and had some \$400 on deposit with the bank. Is C bank liable to D bank for the amount of the check; and if so, can it transfer from A B's account the amount required by it to pay its liability to the D bank?

PAYING TELLER.

Answer.—The C bank is not liable to the D bank for the amount of the forged check, as it was a *bona-fide* purchaser of the check. The only redress that the D bank has is against A B from whom it can recover the \$200 applied to A B's credit with the C bank, as part of the proceeds of the forgery.

ATTEMPTED BEQUEST OF CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 14, 1901.

SIR: A. B. died intestate. Among his papers has been found a certificate of deposit endorsed "After my death pay to E." The administrator of the estate has presented the certificate to the bank for payment; is he entitled to the money, or should it be paid to E?

PRESIDENT.

Answer.—The administrator is entitled to the proceeds of the certificate;

the indorsement was an attempt to make a testamentary disposition of the certificate, but as it was not executed with the formalities required of a will it passes no title.

PRESENTMENT OF DRAFT AFTER PROTEST.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 20, 1901.

SIR: Where a bank received a time draft on a business man in the town in which the bank is located and presented it for "acceptance" and on account of the refusal of the drawee to accept it at once has the draft protested, is the bank liable for the failure to present the draft at the date of its maturity?

A. F.

Answer.—Not unless the payee subsequent to the time of protesting draft notifies the bank that he will pay the same.

PAYMENT TO WRONG PERSON.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

LOWELL, Mass., July 15, 1901.

SIR: A workingman in one of the Lowell factories deposited \$300.00 in a Savings bank. At the time he made the deposit he signed an agreement to be bound by the by-laws of the bank, and received a deposit book, in which the rules and by-laws of the bank were printed in conspicuous type, among which by-laws was the following: "Guard against Fraud in Withdrawing Deposits. As the officers of this institution may be unable to identify every depositor transacting business at the bank, the institution will not be responsible for loss sustained, when the depositor has not given notice of his book being lost or stolen, if such book be paid in whole or in part upon presentation." Thereafter his deposit book was lost or stolen and before notice thereof the money credited therein was drawn from the bank by a stranger. The bank had several thousand depositors at the time, very few of whom were known to the officers personally, and the paying teller did not know personally the owner of the deposit. Is the bank liable for the loss?

TREASURER.

Answer.—That depends on the degree of care exercised by the bank in making the payment. The depositor is bound by the by-laws of the bank in accordance with his agreement at the time of the deposit. This agreement, however, did not relieve the bank from the duty of exercising ordinary care in paying out the money, and whether such care was exercised depends on all surrounding circumstances, and is a proper question for determination by a jury.

NEGLIGENCE OF BANK DIRECTORS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1, 1901.

SIR: Will you kindly answer, through THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, an inquiry based on the following facts. A short time prior to its being closed up B deposited with a bank in this city \$1,200. At the time of the deposit the bank was in an insolvent condition, although it continued to transact business for a number of days afterwards. The directors must either have known of the insolvent condition or have had knowledge which should have led them to investigate and ascertain its true condition. Can the directors be held individually responsible for the amount of D's deposit?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Under the facts stated we do not think the directors are individually liable. The mere deposit of money in an insolvent bank gives the depositor no cause of action, except by statutory provisions against the directors for loss thereby incurred, unless the deposit was induced by the fraudulent conduct of the directors.

In Tennessee the statute regulating the individual liability of bank directors to the creditors of the corporation reads: "And if any director or directors of any of the banks in this State shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful mismanagement of the affairs of such bank by which any loss shall be occasioned to its creditors, such director or directors, upon legal ascertainment of the facts, shall be individually liable for such loss," etc. This statute fixes a rule for determining the individual liability of banking

directors to the creditors of the corporation, and the basis of that liability is fraud or wilful mismanagement. Unless it can be shown that there was a fraudulent knowledge and concealment of the condition of the bank by its directors, they will not be held individually liable. Mere negligence is not enough to charge them.

In some States the statutes go further than do those of Tennessee in fixing the liability of bank directors so as to charge them with liability for negligence.

CHECK TAKEN FOR STOCK SOLD FOR CUSTOMER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

SIR: You kindly inform me whether I am required to reimburse the bank for a loss occurring under these conditions: I wrote to the bank enclosing certain stocks which I requested it to sell and to place the proceeds to my credit. The bank transmitted the stock to a broker in New York city, who sold the same and sent the bank a check for the proceeds thereof. The bank placed the amount to my credit, and I checked out the most of the credit. Before the check was presented to the bank in New York city on which it was drawn the broker who had given it failed, and made an assignment of all his property. The bank now asks me to return to it the amount placed to my credit on the check which it failed to secure payment of. As I never authorized the bank to take any person's check in payment for the stock, I do not think I should lose the money, and would like your opinion on the subject.

INVESTOR.

Answer.—We think you are right. If the bank had turned over to you the check and you had accepted the same and subsequently deposited it for collection, it would have been a ratification by you of the bank's action so as to relieve the bank from liability; but when the bank assumes title to the check, giving you credit therefor, it is responsible for the loss which may occur through non-payment of the check.

PAYMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug 2, 1901.

SIR: A deposited with the — Bank \$1,500, receiving therefor a certificate of deposit payable on "presentation with his endorsement thereon." The certificate, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is in the possession of B without A's endorsement. A claims that B secured it in a gambling transaction, and has notified the bank not to pay it, and demands that the bank pay to him the amount of the certificate. B also claims the money. What ought the bank to do under the circumstances?

K. F. G.

Answer.—Under the terms of the deposit the bank cannot be compelled to pay the amount thereof without the presentation and surrender of the endorsed certificate, unless it be in an action to which all three are parties wherein title may be decreed in one and payment thereof ordered. The bank should require A and B to settle between themselves, by action or otherwise, the question of ownership of the certificate before paying the same; or, if it prefers, it may, under special contract against future liability thereon, pay the certificate to one of the parties, taking from him a bond to indemnify it against loss and expenses in any action that may arise from claims of the other.

NEGLIGENCE IN SENDING DRAFT TO DRAWEE BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DALLAS, Tex., July 27, 1901.

SIR: What is the liability of the A bank under the following circumstances: The A bank received for collection a draft on a bank in an interior town in Texas containing no bank excepting the one on which the draft was drawn. This draft was promptly mailed to the drawee bank with instructions to forward the amount thereof to the A bank with which the draft was deposited. The draft was received by the bank on which it was drawn before banking hours Saturday morning; but no remittance was made, as instructed by the A bank. Throughout all of Saturday the bank on which the draft was drawn continued to do business

and pay all checks presented, and at the close of the day had on hand enough money to pay the amount of the draft. On the following Monday morning the bank failed to open its doors and made an assignment. The question arises as to the liability of the A bank to the party depositing with it the draft for collection.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Answer.—Under your statement it would seem that the A bank is liable to the depositor of the draft. The bank on which it was drawn continued open during the whole of the day on which the draft reached it in the morning. If the draft had been sent to an attorney, an express company, or some other person for collection, the presumption is that it would have been paid. By deciding to send it to the drawee direct the bank was negligent and is liable for the loss thereby occasioned. If the bank had no agent in the town in which the bank on which the draft was drawn was located, it should have refused the collection, or protected itself by a special contract.

RIGHT OF SURETIES TO NOTICE OF EXTENSION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 1, 1901.

SIR: Are the sureties liable on a note given in this State seven years ago, and which read as follows: " * * * For value received, we jointly and severally promise to pay to the — Bank or order two thousand dollars, on demand, with interest, after one year, giving said bank the right to collect the whole or any part of this note at their own discretion, or of extending from time to time by reception of interest in advance or otherwise, the payment of the whole or any part thereof without affecting our liability to pay the same." The first signer was the principal and the other two known to the bank to have signed as sureties. One year's interest was paid at the time the note was given. From year to year the note has been renewed by the payment of an additional year's interest in advance. There is no evidence to show that the sureties had knowledge of these extensions. No notice of non-payment was given the sureties until recently, when demand was made on them for payment of the note.

ATTORNEY.

Answer.—We do not believe the sureties can be held liable on the note. The agreement ought not to be regarded as intended for an indefinite extension so as to keep the liability of the sureties in force forever and thereby prevent action by the sureties to secure reimbursement from the principal of the note. We think, in view of the payment of one year's interest at the time the note was given, that at the expiration of the time the sureties were entitled to notice if the note was not paid.

EXCESSIVE CHECK—DEPOSIT BY PAYEE—DUTY OF BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 10, 1901.

SIR: A gave his check to B for \$375 on the C bank. B presented the check to the bank for payment, but at the time of presentment A's deposit with the bank amounted to only \$190, and the bank refused to pay the check. B then asked that the bank should pay the \$190 on the check endorsing thereon the amount of the payment, and upon the bank's refusal to do this, offered to deposit \$185 to A's credit so as to make the deposit equal to the check; this offer the bank also refused and permitted A to subsequently withdraw the \$190 on another check. Can B hold the bank for the \$190 that was on deposit with it in A's name at the time the check was presented.

B. F.

Answer.—Yes. The bank should have permitted the deposit to make good A's account and then paid the check.

DIRECTOR PREFERRING HIS FIRM.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8, 1901.

SIR: A director of a bank was a member of a firm that had a deposit in the bank. The firm withdrew its money from the bank the day before the bank closed, acting on information received from the director. Can the money be recovered from the firm? STOCKHOLDER.

Answer.—Yes; the withdrawal amounted to an illegal and prohibited preference.

LOAN BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 2, 1901.

SIR: Will you please inform me through your JOURNAL OF BANKING regarding the following: A National bank with a capital of \$100,000 has a certificate of deposit with a State bank for \$10,000. The same National bank has loaned \$10,000 on a note with the stock of the same State bank as collateral. Is the National bank violating the law prohibiting the loaning of more than ten per cent. of the capital stock to one person, firm or corporation? B.

Answer.—We infer from the above statement that the loan to which the stock of the State bank is collateral was not made to that bank, but to some third person. In such case the transaction would not be, in our opinion, a violation of the National Bank Act. The language of the statute is: "The total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm, the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in." (Rev. Stat. U. S. Sec. 5200.) Now, in the case stated in the inquiry, there is no liability of the State bank to the National bank, except upon the certificate of deposit. The latter is not a creditor of the former; and while in a way both loans are made upon the security of the capital stock of the State bank, yet the language of the statute is not broad enough to cover the case.

CHECK DEPOSITED FOR COLLECTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

PORTLAND, Ore., June 20, 1901.

SIR: A deposited with bank B a check drawn upon bank C, located in another city, receiving credit for same upon his pass-book, and also upon the books of the bank. The same day bank B forwarded the check for collection and returns to bank D located in the same city as bank C. Bank D received the check upon the 6th of the month, presented same to bank C and received payment on the same day, issued a draft in favor of bank B for the amount of check. The next day bank D suspended, and draft which bank B received from bank D in payment of check upon bank C was not paid. Is bank B liable to A for the amount of the check, and is not A entitled to come in as a preferred creditor against bank D?

TELLER.

Answer.—We think that as between A and bank B the loss must fall upon the latter. The check having been credited as cash, the title thereto, in the absence of some special arrangement, passed to the bank (*Metropolitan Nat. Bank vs. Lloyd*, 90 N. Y. 530, 534). But even if the credit was provisional only, and subject to cancellation, if the check was not paid, still when payment was made by the drawee, the title to the proceeds vested in the bank and not in the depositor. It was not the money of the depositor that was lost, but the money of the bank. As A could not have claimed the proceeds, he cannot be affected by the loss; and the provisional character of the credit having terminated with the payment of the check, the rights of the parties became fixed and the credit became absolute. Besides, in the Federal courts, and in many of the States, bank D would be regarded as the agent of bank B, and the latter would be held responsible for its default. (*Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Third Nat. Bank*, 112 U. S. 276; *Van Wart vs. Woolley*, 3 B. and C. 439; *Mackersy vs. Ramsays*, 9 Cl. and F. 818; *Allen vs. Merchants' Bank* 22 Wend. 215; *Montgomery County Bank vs. Albany City Bank*, 7 N. Y. 459; *Commercial Bank vs. Union Bank*, 11 N. Y. 203; *St. Nicholas Nat. Bank vs. State Bank*, 128 N. Y. 126; *Reeves vs. State Bank*, 8 Ohio St. 465; *Simpson vs. Walby*, 63 Mich. 479; *Steeisguth vs. Nat. American Bank*, 48 Minn. 50; *Power vs. First Nat. Bank*, 6 Mont. 251; *Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Third Nat. Bank*, 112 U. S. 276.)

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE SOUTH.

[Address delivered before the Annual Convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, held at Asheville, June 20 and 21, by Richard H. Edmonds, Editor of the "Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore, Md.]

If we would rightly measure the potentialities of the South's industrial future we must study it in the light of the general advancement of the business interests of the whole country. A brief review of the industrial progress of the United States during the last twenty years affords a basis for judging as to the future of the whole country and of the South. Knowing what has been accomplished, we are better able to forecast what the future may have in store for us.

In 1850 the total wealth of the United States, as reported by the census, was \$7,135,000,000, or \$308 per capita; in 1860 it was \$16,159,000,000, or \$514 per capita; in 1870 it was \$30,068,000,000, or \$780 per capita; in 1880 the total was \$43,600,000,000, and the per capita was \$870; in 1890 we had increased to \$65,000,000,000, a per capita of \$1,036. It is now stated that the census of 1900 will show our wealth to be over \$90,000,000,000, or an increase of \$25,000,000,000 or more in ten years. In other words, the gain in ten years has been almost equal to our total wealth in 1870.

In thirty years the wealth of the country has more than trebled. Twenty years ago we thought that our country was rich and progressive, and it then seemed to us, as well as to the world, that we were doing wonderful things in railroad construction and industrial advancement, but as we look back over that brief period we are amazed at our giant strides and are appalled by the sense of new responsibilities which rest upon us as we stand to-day the foremost nation of earth, the richest, the most progressive and the most powerful upon which the smile of heaven ever rested. We praise or condemn, as our views may suggest, expansion in politics, as though our statesmen or politicians were responsible for our entrance into the world's affairs. But they are only the pawns upon the world's chessboard, moved by the forces of commerce which make and unmake the empires of earth. With the changing currents of trade and commerce nations arise and nations decay.

We have become the dominant power of the world, not because Manila and Santiago startled Europe with our naval possibilities, but because even before Dewey's victorious guns were heard around the globe our manufacturers had been victorious in the first skirmishes in the great battle of industrial supremacy. We had grown accustomed to furnishing Europe with bread and meat and taking manufactured goods in return. We thought that Europe was our banker, and that no railroad could be built nor any great undertaking made successful unless Europe was called upon for the capital. That was true even ten years ago. The day Baring Bros. failed a friend wrote me, in substance, as follows: "The failure of Baring Bros. marks the end of England's financial supremacy. New York will now become the world's financial power, and the United States will take England's place as the world's industrial leader." The old Mother Country has been the advance guard of civilization. Wherever her Anglo-Saxon banner has been planted commerce has sprung into existence and law and order have supplanted barbarism. She has done a great work for mankind, but to her offspring, America, her burden has now been transferred. Not that England must want, except relatively. Such a nation can scarcely know decay, but no longer can Great Britain stand as the mightiest nation of earth and its greatest civilizing power. The scepter of financial supremacy has

already passed to New York. There center the greatest financial resources and the most brilliant leaders which the world has ever seen.

This is the day of gigantic operations. Yet we are constantly amazed at the kaleidoscopic changes as our great financiers bring one combination after another into being. Scarcely ten years ago a \$100,000,000 industrial enterprise was projected. The press and the people thought we had reached the limit of our combination abilities. In quick succession others of even greater capital followed, until a few months ago there came the organization of the first billion-dollar industrial company in the history of mankind. But even to that we quickly adjusted ourselves. Europe saw in this organization the evident marshaling of our forces for the control of the world's iron and steel trade. The scepter of finance had already departed from England and America had become the dominant money power. We were leading in iron and steel production, but only a few far-seeing men seemed to have awakened to what that meant. The general public had not realized the power of our industrial life nor fully appreciated the fact that the world's markets were practically within our grasp. Ere the surprise of this sudden awakening had passed away, Pierpont Morgan had invaded England, and that mistress of the sea, whose steam tonnage exceeds that of all other nations combined, whose glory has been that Britannia ruled the waves, levying tribute upon all ocean traffic, saw one of her greatest freight-carrying steamship lines pass into his control as the basis of an organization which is destined to become a ruling factor in international commerce.

THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

And yet possibly surpassing in importance even these world-encircling movements is the revolution which the South has inaugurated. Coal has been the foundation of the marvelous industrial advance of the century, for fuel has been the first essential in all material progress. Upon its supply of coal has rested the trade, the commerce and the naval supremacy of Great Britain. The measure of every nation's material advancement has been its production and consumption of coal, and the game of war and diplomacy which the leading nations have been playing in China has been, perhaps, as much for the control of its vast stores of coal and iron as for the open door of trade. But through recent discoveries in Texas the South adds to its enormous supply of coal the greatest store of fuel oil which has ever been found. So great is the quantity and so advantageously is it located for water transportation that for all sections of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of North and South America, for the West Indies, and for much of Europe, Texas can at least dictate the price of fuel—an essential basis for manufacturing. There are 70,000 to 80,000 oil wells in the United States, producing about 160,000 barrels a day. There are a dozen new wells at Beaumont which have a capacity beyond the total of these other 70,000 or 80,000. These Beaumont wells can produce several hundred thousand barrels a day, and though their capacity must naturally diminish, as is always the case with such "gushers," the many new wells now being bored may possibly offset this, and thus give to Texas a greater regular oil production than the United States now has. Possibly the time is not far distant when Texas and Louisiana and other Southern States will even surpass the world's output of oil. We are entering the "oil age," an age in which this cheap fuel will mean almost as much to the advancement of the comfort and the wealth of mankind as coal has been since the beginning of the revolution wrought by labor-saving machinery. A new epoch has been ushered in, and in it the South leads the world.

For every variety of manufactures, from cotton goods to steel rails and locomotives, the world's markets are broadening out before the daring commercial spirit of our merchants and manufacturers. Five years ago the value of our foreign exports averaged \$850,000,000 a year and Great Britain's \$1,100,000,000. Now we are ex-

porting nearly \$1,500,000,000 a year and England nearly \$100,000,000 less. Then England led in exports, her foreign shipments exceeding ours by over \$200,000,000 a year. Now the United States leads with a gain of about \$600,000,000 compared with five years ago, while Great Britain's gain has been only \$300,000,000. Our exports are now exceeding our imports by an average of nearly \$600,000,000 a year, the total excess in the last three years having been \$1,740,000,000.

THE GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING.

The industrial progress of the last twenty years has been so great that words fail when we try to tell the story. We can put it in cold figures, but the figures are beyond the power of our minds to fully grasp. Twenty years ago the United States made 8,800,000 tons of pig-iron and mined 70,000,000 tons of coal. Last year we made nearly 14,000,000 tons of iron, and this year we are producing at the rate of 15,000,000 tons, and are mining 270,000,000 tons of coal.

In 1880 the total capital invested in manufactures in the United States was \$3,790,000,000. By 1890 this had increased to \$8,500,000,000. The gain in that ten years exceeded by \$1,000,000,000 the total capital invested in manufacturing in 1880. The exact figures for 1900 are not yet obtainable, but the growth since 1890 has been so great that the aggregate gain will probably be equally as large. If so, the present census will show \$10,000,000,000 capital invested in manufactures, or nearly four times as much as we had as late as 1880. In twenty years we have increased our railroad mileage from 98,000 miles to nearly 200,000, giving us now nearly one-half of the railroad mileage of the world. In 1880 the total value of the mineral productions of the United States was \$369,000,000; in 1890 it was \$587,000,000, and in 1899 it was \$976,000,000. Against our total value of mineral productions of \$976,000,000 in 1899 Great Britain—the next in point of magnitude—had \$562,000,000, Germany \$380,000,000, Russia \$140,000,000 and France \$110,000,000. Our coal production of 270,000,000 tons is thirty-three per cent. of the coal output of the world, and our pig-iron production is thirty-five per cent. Of gold and silver we mine about \$150,000,000 a year, or twenty-seven per cent. of the world's output of these metals—while of copper we produce fifty-five per cent. of the total, of lead nearly twenty, five per cent. and of zinc twenty-four per cent., while of crude petroleum we are now producing nearly 60,000,000 barrels, or a little less than one-half of the world's output. In 1882 Great Britain made 8,500,000 tons of pig-iron, and the United States made 4,600,000 tons. Last year Great Britain made 8,900,000 tons, a gain of only 400,000 tons in eighteen years, while the United States made 13,700,000 tons, a gain of 9,300,000 tons. Our increase in 1900 over 1882 was greater than Great Britain's total production in 1900.

These figures give some indication of the unparalleled growth of America's industrial power. Placed midway between Europe and Asia, with agricultural and mineral resources surpassing all of Europe's, with advantages for manufacturing, for domestic trade and foreign commerce such as no other nation has ever enjoyed, we face the new century with responsibilities as great as are our opportunities. The struggle for trade and commerce means the struggle for existence. The history of civilization points to the fact that the financial and industrial power of our country is to be gained, to some extent at least, at the expense of others. The growth of our wealth and power means the relative waning of theirs. Expansion of industry beyond anything in history is upon us. What we have accomplished in the last twenty years seems to be but the foundation work on which to build. The new conditions and new opportunities bring new dangers and new responsibilities. As a nation we must bravely meet them.

In the light of these facts, indicating something of the advance of our country, we of the South may well ask: What is the outlook of the South? Has this sec-

tion kept even step with the march of progress? Have we done our fair share in giving to America this world supremacy? We may also ask ourselves: Are our advantages such that we can calmly face the future, assured of our ability to meet the intense competition of the day? Can we look forward hopefully, or are we laboring under any disadvantages which weight us down in the struggle for industrial supremacy? These are questions which demand a careful study.

PROSPERITY OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Let us see what we have accomplished in twenty years. In 1880 the North was flushed with unprecedented prosperity; its railroads were burdened with traffic; its capital and its energy had for years been employed in the greatest and most profitable undertaking which ever fell to the lot of any nation—the building up and “outfitting” of the mighty West. Millions poured into that section had returned with millions of profits to manufacturers, to bankers, to land-owners, to merchants. Rich beyond anything hitherto known was the condition of the North and West in 1880. On the other hand, the South was still in direst poverty. The appalling financial loss of the war and of the dark days of reconstruction's fearful curse could be counted in the billions, for the assessed value of the South's property declined from \$5,200,000,000 in 1860 to \$3,064,000,000 in 1870. But its money loss was less important than the loss by death, permanent invalidism and emigration of hundreds of thousands of its ablest men—the men who before 1860 ranked among its foremost leaders in every branch of business and in every profession. This was a loss which no statistics can express. * * * But brave hearts took up the work, and we to-day should give all honor to the men who led the South out of poverty into prosperity. Study the history of the last twenty years and you will find the story of the men who, in season and out of season, amid discouragements scarcely realized now, with unflagging zeal worked for the South's upbuilding. When leaders in political economy and finance said that the South could never become an important center of cotton manufacturing, and even made some Southern people believe their doctrines, these men, sometimes blindly perhaps, but always full of hope, went ahead building mills or preaching the gospel that “the mills must come to the cotton.” When every furnace fire lighted in Alabama was proclaimed as but another waste of misguided capital, these same men said that Alabama would some day enter the world's markets with its iron. Every mill which turns your cotton into finished goods and gives employment to hitherto idle hands, every shipment of Alabama iron to Europe, is a tribute to the men who twenty years ago, in field and in factory, in the press and on the rostrum, began to fight the South's battle for industrial freedom. Starting under such adverse conditions, what has the South accomplished? Summed up in brief, the most striking advances which can be told statistically are as follows:

THE PROGRESS OF TWENTY YEARS.

In 1880 its railroad mileage was 20,612 miles; its roads were mostly short, disjointed lines, and, with few exceptions, badly equipped. To-day it has 58,000 miles, and its leading systems, in track, in rolling stock, and in every detail of management, compare with the best roads in the world. In percentage of increase the gain has been greater than in the rest of the country. Twenty years ago its cotton production was 5,755,000 bales, and its cotton mills consumed 188,744 bales. Its cotton crop now averages over 10,000,000 bales, and its cotton mills consume over 1,500,000 bales. Then it had 687,000 spindles; now it has over 6,000,000. The capital invested in its cotton mills in 1880 was \$21,000,000; to-day it is over \$150,000,000. Its cotton-oil industry, then but an infant with forty mills, having a capital of only \$3,500,000, now has about five hundred mills, with a capital of over \$50,000,000. Then its yield of grain was 481,000,000 bushels; last year its farmers gathered 660,000,000 bushels. Then it mined 6,000,000 tons of coal; last year it mined 48,000,-

000 tons. Then it produced 397,000 tons of pig iron; last year its furnaces turned out 2,600,000 tons, much of which found a market in the iron centers of Europe. Its production of phosphate rock was 190,000 tons; last year it was 1,500,000 tons. The total value of its farm products in 1890 was \$371,000,000; last year its farms yielded about \$1,200,000,000. In 1880 it produced 179,000 barrels of petroleum, most of which was from West Virginia; last year its oil wells yielded 15,000,000 barrels, and now Texas alone bids fair to be able to produce within the next year or two as much oil as the present output of the United States, if not of the world. At that time the total capital which it had invested in manufacturing was \$251,000,000, and the value of its manufactured products was \$445,000,000. The new census will probably show that its manufacturing capital is not less than \$1,000,000,000, and the value of its manufactured output considerably above \$1,500,000,000. In 1880 the value of exports through Southern ports was \$291,000,000; in 1900 it was \$530,000,000.

This industrial advance has been fairly well distributed, and includes a wide diversification in manufactures. The lumbering business in all branches has grown with rapidity, and instead of sending away all our lumber in its rough shape, we are beginning to turn out more and more finished products, High Point being the best illustration of the possibility of wood-working development. Within ten years that place has developed a furniture-making industry, the output of which already exceeds \$1,500,000 a year. B. F. Fernow, the forestry expert, estimates that the lumber business of the South, including that used for fencing and fires, aggregates upwards of \$200,000,000 a year. Ten years ago the Newport News shipyard was in its infancy; now it represents over \$12,000,000 invested capital, employs 7,000 hands, and has nearly \$30,000,000 of work on hand. The Richmond Locomotive Works was then a small industry; now it has become one of the world's important locomotive plants, finding a market for its locomotives in Europe as well as throughout the United States. The Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, in 1890, was just getting under way, with its future still uncertain; now it ranks as one of the world's more important steel industries, representing an investment of over \$10,000,000, finding a market in Europe, in Asia and in Africa for its rails, and having a shipyard which promises to rival even that of Newport News. The Trigg shipyard at Richmond had not been born in 1890; now it employs a thousand men, and soon will greatly increase this number. Birmingham had no steel industry then; now it has in steel and steel-wire making over \$3,000,000. Ten years ago rumors were heard that some supposed visionary people were beginning to make a success in upland rice-growing in Southwest Louisiana and Texas; now that district is a marvel of prosperity, with a rice industry which represents in land, in irrigation works and in mills a capital of fully \$15,000,000. These are but a few facts illustrating the general progress of the South's whole industrial life.

Statistically the progress of the South during two decades may be summed up and shown by the following figures:

	1880.	1890.	1900.
Cotton crop, bales.....	5,761,252	7,311,322	*10,300,000
Capital in cotton mills.....	\$21,976,000	\$61,124,066	\$150,000,000
Consumption of cotton in Southern mills, bales.....	188,744	546,904	1,597,112
Number of spindles in cotton mills.....	667,854	1,712,930	6,200,080
Capital in cotton-oil mills.....	\$3,500,000	\$12,808,000	\$50,000,000
Coal mined, tons.....	6,049,471	21,500,000	48,192,658
Pig-iron, tons.....	397,301	1,953,459	2,004,671
Railroad mileage.....	20,612	42,825	53,000
Phosphate rock, tons.....	190,000	507,000	1,550,000
Petroleum, barrels.....	179,000	549,561	15,000,000
Capital in manufactures.....	\$251,692,038	\$630,143,728	*\$1,000,000,000
Value of manufactured products.....	\$445,576,461	\$878,267,808	*\$1,500,000,000
Grain production, bushels.....	431,000,000	652,291,000	680,716,286
Value of agricultural products.....	\$571,000,000	\$666,000,000	*\$1,200,000,000
Value of exports from Southern ports.....	\$291,031,448	\$315,021,008	\$530,317,545

* In part estimated.

Comparing these facts with the general industrial advance of the United States, it will be found that in many lines the South has made proportionately greater progress than the rest of the country. In that twenty years it has so developed its coal business that it is now producing, as already stated, more coal than the entire bituminous output of the United States in 1880. Its iron production already equals the iron output of the country as late as 1879. Twenty years ago the South had 667,000 cotton spindles and the rest of the country had 10,600,000 spindles; to-day the South has 6,000,000 cotton spindles, an increase of nearly 5,500,000 spindles, while the rest of the country to-day has about 12,000,000 spindles, or a gain since 1880 of less than 2,000,000 spindles.

Considering the disadvantages under which it labored in 1880, the South has wrought wondrously well, and yet it has not accomplished as much as it might have done. In some respects it has hardly kept step with the advancement of other sections, and its progress has unquestionably been retarded by many of the unwise efforts which have been made to hamper and restrict capital in the development of its railroads and industrial interests, and by the free-silver craze which for several years almost completely halted its material advancement. The South, like the country at large, faces new conditions to-day—conditions which demand the thoughtful study of every Southern man.

This is a day of organization. Economy in management and in production is the supreme arbiter of business affairs. Under the spirit of organization the great world-dominating steel plants of the East and West have been brought into harmonious combinations. They are backed by capital without limit. Many of the machinery houses and locomotive-building plants and other enterprises of the same sections are being formed into similar combinations. They are giving to the North and West through their vast capital a power compared with the industries of the South almost as great as the difference between the prosperity of the North and the poverty of the South in 1880. In the cotton-mill industry we have won the fight; we have demonstrated that the South is to be the dominating cotton-mill center of America, if not of the world. But until the discovery of oil in Texas opened up new possibilities which cannot yet be fully understood, the South was in danger of relatively falling somewhat behind in its iron and steel and machinery producing interests. As great as has been our progress, we cannot afford to put any obstruction in the way of material advancement. We must rise with the swelling tide of industrial and financial activity for world-wide supremacy, or we must be engulfed. If we fail it is our fault, for when we turn to the study of our material resources we find that no other country or no other section of any country has such a marvelous combination of wealth-creating possibilities. It has been said that in the great stretch of mountain country which runs from Wheeling to Birmingham there is forty times as much coal as Great Britain had before she stuck the first pick in the ground. West Virginia alone has 16,000 square miles of coal, as compared with Great Britain's 12,000. We have nearly one-half of the standing timber of the United States. We hold a practical monopoly of the production of cotton, and while we furnish three-fourths of the cotton for the 100,000,000 spindles in the world, we only have 6,000,000 spindles ourselves. We have almost a monopoly of the phosphate rock, the foundation of the fertilizer business of this country and of Europe. Along our mountain range we have coal in inexhaustible supply, furnishing abundant fuel at low cost, with water powers, great and small, almost without end. And now the Gulf and Atlantic coast have in Texas oil a fuel supply equal to the utmost demands of commerce and manufactures. With prophetic eye Commodore Maury, the great geographer of the sea, fifty years ago painted a thrilling picture of the Gulf of Mexico as the centre of the world's commerce when an isthmian canal had been built, but it is possible that the fuel supply which Texas offers to us will even in advance of the canal prove almost

equal to making the Gulf—so often called the Mediterranean of America—the centre of a commercial and industrial activity scarcely dreamed of, even by Maury.

We have agricultural capabilities sufficient to enable us to more than duplicate the entire agricultural productions of the United States. We have an even rainfall and an unsurpassed climate in which every range of temperature, from the cold of the high mountains to the soft and balmy air of the Gulf, can be found. We have great rivers draining rich agricultural and mineral regions. We have phosphate rock, copper, zinc, marble, granite and the finer minerals of every variety. Upon this favored land of ours all of these blessings have been poured by the Creator with an unsparing hand. What we shall accomplish under such circumstances depends upon ourselves.

VALUE OF BRAINS AS AN ASSET.

The story is told that at some convention there was a roll-call of States, and a delegate from each was required to tell of the chief productions and advantages of his State. The delegate from the Dakotas painted a glowing picture of the waving wheat fields stretching for mile after mile, and with an abundant harvest making glad the heart of the happy farmer. The Californian told how small were the riches of the gold mines of his State as compared with the riches of its soil; before your longing eyes you saw appear the vineyards and the orange groves, the roses blossoming beneath the glorious summer sun of winter days, and in your heart you yearned for a home in such a land. Colorado came, with its story of rugged mountains bursting with untold mineral wealth. In the long list of States each claimed a rare combination of natural resources and advantages, until Massachusetts was reached. The speaker from that State said: "I have heard with great pleasure of the wheat fields of the West, of the fair Pacific Coast line that flows with milk and honey, of the iron and coal of Pennsylvania and of the South with every advantage which nature could bestow upon that favored land, and I come to tell you that in my State we have none of these advantages, but with us the chief product is brains."

And he was right. It has been said that in planting corn the Pilgrim Fathers had to drill holes in the rock and in each hole drop a herring as a fertilizing agent. But on that rock-bound soil the people of that State have built a civilization which the South may well study. With limited agricultural possibilities, buying from the South their cotton, from Pennsylvania their iron, from Maryland and Virginia their coal, from Georgia their pine, and from the West their foodstuffs, and even importing from Canada and Europe their mill operatives, they have established on this artificial foundation an industrial structure which demands our admiration. Their chief product must have been brains, or else they could never have accomplished so much; and never has the value of such a product been more clearly demonstrated than in Massachusetts. With a population of only 2,250,000 in 1890, and on this artificial foundation of imported raw materials and foodstuffs, Massachusetts in 1890 had an industrial business which employed a capital of \$630,000,000, with a product of \$888,000,000, against a total capital invested in manufacturing in the same year in the fourteen Southern States from Maryland to Texas of \$657,000,000, with a product of \$876,000,000. In other words, the 2,250,000 people in Massachusetts took our cotton, our lumber, our iron and the West's foodstuffs, and produced \$12,000,000 more of manufactured goods than we produced in the South. Shall it be said that in the creation of business—the foundation of civilization upon which must rest our schools, our churches and everything else that combine to make life worth living—Massachusetts has greater brains, or puts its brains to better use than the South? The answer must be with us. If we fritter away our time with trifles or with crossroads politics we shall lose the substance while grabbing for the shadow. If we esteem the lawyer, the doctor or the professor more highly than we esteem the man who can chain the lightning and turn it to man's use, more highly

than the engineer who can open up the riches of our iron and coal and gold mines, more highly than the superintendent who can direct the whirling machinery of a cotton mill with its thousand operatives, we shall fail to realize the value of brains or understand that education does not consist altogether in book learning.

A few weeks ago three professorships in a Virginia college, each paying \$2,000, were vacant, and 500 learned men applied for these positions. Had there been an equal number of vacancies requiring trained skill in the management of some important industry in the South, would there have even been ten applications from thoroughly competent men? And yet the trained expert, who in the mine or in the factory is able to do the work which the world requires, is doing fully as much for his own benefit, his own happiness, the broadening of his own life and the advancement of the people surrounding him, as the man who is teaching Greek or Latin. To some extent we of the South have failed to appreciate these facts. Massachusetts has appreciated them. From the very beginning her people realized the importance of bending every energy to business advancement, knowing that with the increase in employment and wealth would come education and culture—employment first, and then better educational facilities as a natural sequence. In creating business we lay the foundation for the time and financial ability for education.

The attention of the South must be focused upon the fact that in the coming years the men who are to dominate and control this section in finance and in politics, in manufacturing, in the church and in the school, are the boys who to-day are being fitted in technical schools for managing its industrial affairs. Our material advancement and the part which the people of the South must play in the upbuilding of their own section will be in proportion as we bend our energies upon the broadest technical education of the rising generation.

The records of history show nothing with which to compare the advancement of the present age. The steam engine, the labor-saving machine, the railroad, the telegraph, have during the last half-century been working a revolution. It is only within the last five years that the full effect of this revolution has been understood, even by far-seeing men. For fifty years, under the ever-increasing growth of production by labor-saving machinery, the world has been adding to its wealth at a rate far surpassing anything dreamed of before. But this wealth was being reinvested in new railroads, in new machinery, in what might be called new "plant" for doubling and quadrupling the productive power of man. In this way new capital was absorbed almost as rapidly as it was created. But now we have reached a period when surplus wealth seeking new sources of profitable employment is being accumulated more rapidly than new avenues for investment can be found. The result must be that the wonderful progress made by our country during the last twenty years will be far exceeded during the next twenty. Our industrial advancement, which has been so great as to amaze the world, must continue on a still broader scale. If the South fully utilizes its advantages, if its people are trained for the opportunities which are ahead of us, twenty years hence the South should be producing 20,000,000 bales of cotton, and its 6,000,000 spindles should have increased to 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 or more. Instead of \$150,000,000 capital in cotton mills, it ought by that time to have \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000; its coal output from 50,000,000 tons, as at present, ought to be 150,000,000 tons, and in every other line of industry there ought to be a rate of progress which will make the South of 1920 many times farther ahead of the South of to-day than the South of to-day is ahead of 1880. Surely, what we accomplished since 1880, starting under all of the disadvantages under which we labored, ought to be more than doubled—yes, more than quadrupled—during the next twenty years. And this will be true unless we of the South prove unequal to the great responsibilities and to the glorious opportunities which are before us. The people of the South hold their destiny in their own hands. Recreant to their trust they cannot be.

RELATION OF BANKING TO ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

[Address of P. C. Kauffman, Cashier of the Fidelity Trust Company, Tacoma, Wash.; delivered before the annual meeting of the Washington State Bankers' Association, at Spokane, June 30.]

Your mind is toiling on the ocean;
There where your argosies, with portly sail,—
Like seigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,—
Do overpeer the petty traffickers,
That court'ay to them, do them reverence,
As they fly by them, with their woven wings.

—“*Merchant of Venice*,” Act 1, Scene 1.

That the mind of Seignior Antonio, the famous Venetian Merchant, should have been harassed and distraught, that he should have much ado to know himself, is not surprising, when we consider that his rich argosies were on every sea, subject to wind and wave, most inconstant and fickle of mistresses; not great iron ocean liners, but the frail wooden barks of the Middle Ages, manned by seamen who, though adventurous and hardy, were above all things superstitious; no species of bottomry or insurance to recoup him in case of destruction of vessel and cargo; he stood rather like the gambler, who hazards his all on the cast of a die, well knowing that though the profits of his ventures (should all come safe to port) would be great indeed, still the loss of but a single ship would turn that hoped-for profit to dire loss. No wonder, then, that Solanio should say:

“Believe me, sir, had I such ventures forth,
The better part of my affections would
Be with my hopes abroad; I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where sets the wind;
Peering in maps, for ports and piers and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my venture, out of doubt
Would make me sad.”

No fears like these beset the modern merchant's mind; the then unknown sea and rocky deep was filled with portents dire and goblins grim, or tricky Ariels, who at the command of some mighty Prospero would conjure up a tempest, “the fire and cracks of whose sulphurous roaring” the most mighty Neptune would seem to besiege; but to-day, with highways in the ocean as well as on the land, he intrusts his ventures to no frail wooden barks, but great ocean liners of ten thousand tons burden, carrying cargoes of almost priceless value, whose arrival and departure are fixed almost to the hour; the safe transportation of his consignment being covered by insurance that guarantees him absolutely against all loss, so that even should misfortune come, and the steamer, like the unhappy Rio de Janeiro, strike the fatal rocks, in full sight of her port, and plunge to old ocean's depths, he can take his policy to his banker and, pending the adjustment of the loss, raise money sufficient to satisfy the bond of Shylock and save his pound of flesh.

There is nothing in history, romance or poetry so thrillingly interesting as the legends and tales that have as their motif the developing of commerce. The galleons of Spain and richly freighted Indiamen have attracted more than pirates or buccaneers of the open seas. The staldest and most conservative merchant and banker has time and again lost his conservatism and embarked his venture, mainly

by reason of the glamour of romance that tinged Oriental or trans-oceanic commerce. The famous South Sea bubble could never have had an existence, nor could John Law and his *confreres* ever have plunged France in the greatest financial panic of its history, had it not been for this overpowering witchery of commerce. There is no study more interesting or important to the statesman, political economist, merchant prince, or financier than the growth and development of a nation's commerce.

In the broadest and most general acceptation of the term, commerce is the international traffic in goods, or what constitutes the foreign trade of all countries, as distinct from their domestic trade.

In a more limited sense it is the interchange of services or productions between persons of different industrial conditions effected either directly or through the intervention of third parties; the motive to such interchange being found in the fact that the labor which each expends upon the production of the article he gives is less than that he would have to expend to reproduce the article which he receives, each, therefore, receiving what is of greater value to him than what he gives. In its earlier stage, therefore, commerce existed only between persons of the same family or tribe and involved no exchange of commodities. Then, through the rise of difference of employments or possessions between the tribes, mutual exchanges were effected, in which exchanges cattle (*pecus*) were used less as money (*pecunia*) than as a standard to estimate comparative values. Then by logical trend of events arose a class of traders whose business it was to facilitate exchanges by ascertaining the reciprocal wants of different persons and to negotiate for terms advantageous to each; and in due course of time these traders became possessed of capital sufficient to purchase what was offered for sale, so as to in turn offer it for sale to those who needed it, on terms advantageous to themselves. The trader thus developed a special function, which proved of the greatest value in the development and extension of commerce. Knowing, as he did, the demand and supply of every article much more thoroughly and readfly than either its producers or its consumers, they found it greatly to their advantage to employ his knowledge and skill, and instead of spending much of their time in searching for a customer, devote the time thus saved to a larger production. Thus, while he added nothing directly to the amount or the utility of the products of industry, he helped greatly to increase the amount of production by economizing the time of the producers.

One of the most important, in fact, I think unquestionably *the* most important of these traders, is the banker or dealer in money, or bills of exchange that represent money.

CONTROL OF COMMERCE ALWAYS TENDS TO NORTHERN LATITUDES.

Commercial history has shown that the greatest seaports have always sought the northern latitudes. The great seaports of ancient times, when the Mediterranean was the scene of the world's activity, were all on the northern shore of that historic body of water.

Alexandria surrendered the palm to Athens, Carthage gave way to Rome, Rome in later times to Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic. The repeated invasions of Italy by the Goths and Huns gave rise to a seat of trade in the Adriatic, which was to sustain during more than a thousand years a history of unusual splendor. For years prior to the incursions of the barbarians the Veneti appear to have been an agricultural and trading people, occupying the mainland in the northeastern portion of Italy, and therefore proved a rich and easy prey to the vandal hordes as they poured over the Alps to the fertile plains beyond. As a logical sequence or from inexorable necessity, they left the mainland and settled on the numerous islands near the mouth of the Po, which, being approachable only by boats, through river passes easily defended by practical sailors against barbarians who had never plied

an oar, the Venetian refugees could dwell in peace while a deluge was sweeping over all Italy—their warehouses, markets and treasures safe from plunder; and with the unquestioned mastery of the sea, they developed a trade and commerce that more than compensated them for the fertile lands they had been compelled to leave. Since, therefore, Venice possessed to a degree far beyond any contemporary port the three essential conditions to international traffic—viz., means of transport, freedom of labor and exchange and security, it is easy to understand how in the course of centuries she became the great emporium of the Mediterranean, and as the other parts of the Western Empire became more settled, her commerce found always a wider range. The bridge built from the largest of the islands became the “Rialto,” the famous exchange of Venice, where Antonio and Shylock executed their celebrated bond. There it was that the first public bank (*banca*) was organized; that bills of exchange were first negotiated and funded debt became transferable; that finance became a science and bookkeeping an art.

When Commerce, grown bolder, took to the Atlantic Ocean, the chief commercial cities became those situated in Holland and England, and it is interesting to note that the insular situation of each of those countries produced the same rapid development of trade that the same causes had produced in Venice.

The foundations of the towns of Holland were laid as literally in the sea as those of Venice had been. They were not easily attacked by either land or sea, and, if attacked, had a most formidable means of defence. The rise of the Dutch power in a low country, exposed to the most destructive inundations, difficult to cultivate or even to inhabit, affords, as has been well said, a most striking illustration of those conditions which in all times have been found especially favorable to commercial development, and which are not indistinctly reflected in the mercantile history of England, preserved by its insular position from hostile invasions, and capable by its fleets and arms of protecting its goods on the seas and the rights of its subjects in foreign lands.

The invention of the mariner's compass, the discovery of America and of a maritime route to India, by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, gave rise to a development of commerce, such as even the lords of the Adriatic never imagined. And as we enter upon this, the twentieth century, we perceive before us an epoch destined to be memorable in the world's history as that of the great struggle for commercial supremacy, with the theatre of action transferred to the Pacific Ocean.

FUTURE COMMERCIAL GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is admitted by all who give the subject the slightest investigation that in this struggle the United States, by reason of her great resources, the fertility of her soil and the vast extent of her territory, is destined to take a pre-eminent place. The nations of Europe and the world at large are constantly becoming more and more dependent upon us, not only for raw materials, but also for manufactured products, and it may be confidently asserted that because of our central position between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, because of our excellent transcontinental transportation facilities, our varied and inexhaustible resources, and the steadily increasing dependence of Europe and the world upon us for the necessities and even the luxuries of life, the United States is destined to become the greatest commercial power of the commercial age, the twentieth century. With Hawaii, the key to the commerce of the Pacific and the Philippines, the gateway to the Orient, both in our hands, either fate, or a kind Providence, has given us the two most important and valuable instruments for the attainment of this glorious goal. In order to show the great importance of the subject to the people of the State of Washington, I wish to repeat what I have already said in another place. The United States must enter this field of commercial activity through her Pacific Coast.

Puget Sound, with its unexcelled transportation facilities, its central position upon the world's natural highway of commerce, is bound to become, in the light of these considerations, one of the greatest centers of commercial activity in the world. Liverpool is to-day the greatest seaport in all Europe. On this side the Atlantic New York is the chief scene of commercial activity, while on the Pacific Coast the rapid commercial growth of the cities of Puget Sound has astonished the world. On the other side of the Pacific, Yokohama is fast becoming the Liverpool of the Orient.

The position, therefore, of the cities of Puget Sound on the world's great highway of commerce is focal. The greatest traffic upon the Atlantic Ocean is between Liverpool and New York. The shortest and quickest transcontinental rail route is from New York to Puget Sound. The shortest and most important trans-Pacific route is from Puget Sound to Yokohama, demonstrating beyond peradventure the fact that Puget Sound occupies a focal position upon the shortest, most economical and natural commercial highway between the leading commercial marts of the world.

DEPENDENCE OF COMMERCE UPON BANKING.

It would indeed be a work of supererogation on my part to demonstrate to you the importance of the part the banker must play in this great commercial expansion. If transportation facilities constitute the one leg with which Commerce strides from nation to nation, banking facilities, with their method of exchanges, constitute the other, without which Commerce would be lame and halting indeed.

The earliest form of paper money was the bill of exchange. The letter of Cicero to his brother Atticus, directing him to call and get a sum of money in Athens, shows that the bill of exchange or something like it existed in ancient Rome. Many evidences of its existence in the Middle Ages are shown by the methods used in the collection and transmission of the revenue of the Papal See from all parts of Europe to Rome.

The customary or usual part taken by a bill of exchange in commerce is as follows: A debtor in New York who wishes to pay his London creditor goes "on 'change" and buys of a discount house or banker a draft on London for the amount. In theory the credit for this draft has been obtained by drafts previously drawn by some New York merchants upon their London debtors, and sold by them to the bank or discount house for a trifle less than the market rate of exchange. This exchange is "in favor of New York" when drafts on London are plenty and sell for a small percentage less than their "face value." It is "against New York" when the reverse is the case; and unless the course of exchange changes, some specie will in that case have to be exported from New York to London to restore the balance. The amount of the premium or discount on bills of exchange, of course, never being greater than the cost of transmitting specie, including interest and insurance. Thus the debts of New York merchants to London merchants are paid by set-off against the debts of London merchants to New York merchants, and the amount of money exchanged between the two cities is reduced to a minimum. Drafts as above described are, of course, drawn upon actual credits or existing balances. The invention of that method of exchange known as bankers' bills, whereby a banking house of known financial strength draws at sixty days' sight against its foreign correspondent and sells this draft in open market, same to be covered when due, by actual shipment of specie, or other cash remittances, has increased tenfold the power of the banker to meet the financial needs of a growing commerce. And it is by reason of this method and the wise regulations of English banking laws, that nearly all the great financial operations caused by commerce are handled by London banks or their branches.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK NEEDED.

It seems to me, therefore, that the most important step for Congress to take, to enable the United States to obtain all the advantages arising out of a constantly-expanding commerce, is to enact the necessary legislation, authorizing the establishment of an international bank, with headquarters in New York and branches in all the leading commercial cities of the globe. Such a bill has been pending in Congress for years, but owing to the fact that many Congressmen think that any measure to extend the power of the banks is legislation in favor of a privileged class, the bill has never emerged from the committee to which it was referred. It would seem as if this bill should be especially deserving of the support of the Congressmen and Senators of the Pacific Coast States, when the volume of our trade with the South American States and the Orient is considered, for it will at once signify that we intend no longer to be dependent upon European banks for our international monetary transactions.

That there is room for an abundant profit in such an enterprise is evidenced by the fact that fully ninety per cent. of the total banking business between the United States and the Orient and South American countries is done through London bankers, and the average commission on this is three-quarters of one per cent., which is made by these foreign houses with scarcely a penny of expenditure.

A competent authority writing to the "Times," of New York, states in his accurate knowledge of the situation, that it costs a merchant in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso from two to three per cent. more to place funds in New York than in London, Paris or Berlin. It has been said that every pound of raw material imported and every manufactured article exported to the countries south of us pay more or less tribute to the European bankers, who make a handsome living out of the American people, because we have either not known enough, or had sufficient enterprise, to do our own banking. When we on the Pacific Coast consider that every cargo of wheat that departs for the United Kingdom; every cargo of lumber in any of its manufactured states for South America, Australia, or South Africa; every cargo of flour for the Orient, pays tribute to foreign capital, it seems that the proposed international bank should receive not only our cordial but most active support.

It is a striking commentary upon the closeness with which American banking has thus far been kept at home that almost all our trade with Latin America is settled by bills of exchange on London, and that even the Government of the United States does its business in our new possessions in the Orient through the great English institutions, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Consolidation of capital, the authority to establish foreign branches, the extension of long credits on foreign trade and the application to banking of the highest organizing ability of the American mind, are the share of the American banker in the task allotted to our captains of industry and kings of finance in conquering the trade of the world.

A merchant in any of the South American cities can go to an English, French or German bank and without any difficulty make arrangements which will enable him to get his goods from England, France, or Germany, all other conditions of price, charges, etc., being equal, from two to three per cent. cheaper than from the United States.

The foreign banks of South America or the Orient do not encourage United States trade, but either from patriotic motives or for other reasons, favor European nations to the disadvantage of the United States, and the results are seriously felt in our higher mercantile circles. It is not enough to say that our foreign export trade is increasing regardless of poor banking facilities. It is a more exact statement of existing conditions to say that the full measure of their growth is greatly retarded

by reason thereof. In order to most advantageously compete in the world's markets, the United States must be prepared to give the same facilities to encourage trade by the same liberal system of international exchange that other countries afford, otherwise our trade will be hampered to just that extent.

If then the people of the United States have the wisdom to seize the golden opportunity that is now presented to them, by legislation favorable both to our banking necessities and to the development of our merchant marine, long ere the twentieth century closes they will not only see the United States the unquestioned mistress of the Pacific and the vast commerce that will burden its bosom, but the celebrated "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" walk with equal step beside her famous kinsman "Brother Johnathan of Wall Street," conscious that they twain control the finances of the world.

Proper Safeguards for Banks.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: In the organization of a bank the question of proper safeguards should receive careful thought and attention. The subscribers to the stock are the ones to see that the newly-organized bank is safeguarded. Of course there are always certain ones to take the advance steps, and really become self-installed directors.

Now, it is the duty of stockholders to see to it that none but high-class, self-respecting and respected men of the community are permitted to be in so important a position of trust.

It is not necessary as a qualification to act in the capacity of a trustee or manager, to be either an all-round clubman, or professional man, or one who is anxious to get rich quick and very apt to imagine that he owns the deposits as well as the capital (even though he may not own one share, having used what may stand on the books in his name as collateral to borrow money to buy stock in some other corporation in order to get control there, as he has or will, in the bank). Such men are not wanted.

Let each director be selected because he is a man who can be relied upon under all conditions and in all things. These matters considered at the proper time form the corner-stone of sound management.

Then let it be that your working force is selected for their fitness, either as bankers or to become so with proper examples and training. Assuming, of course, that none but positively competent men will be placed as officers, who are capable of imparting knowledge and giving instructions in every detail of the business. Upon the first entrance of an employee in your institution, let him be taken in hand, schooled and instructed in each department as he reaches there on well-merited promotion. By the time he has passed along the line of active service, he has qualified himself to assume the duties as an officer, the safeguard in full force. Away with so-called safeguards of to-day; encourage none but honest men, and then the safeguard of to-day will compare favorably with the honor and uprightness of the past, when the bank man was ranking figure in all classes, and not alone because he was a social leader or the foremost at prayer-meetings. After many years of practical experience and observation, to my mind, the within form is the only true, lasting safeguard.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 22, 1901.

L. HENRY.

Redemption of Mutilated Bills.—Mrs. Harriet Sheets, of McDonald, Pa., recently sent half of a \$5 bill to the Treasury Department and asked that it be redeemed. She explained that while the bill was lying on her cutting table and she was cutting out a dress, the scissors snipped the bill in two. She presumed that in clearing up the scraps of cloth she had gathered in the rest of the \$5 bill and thrown it into the fire.

Some days later the department received the other half of the \$5 bill from another woman of the same town. She acknowledged she had found the half on the floor of her home, and did not know what had become of the other half.

The department investigated and decided that in all probability the second woman had found her portion of the bill in a package which had been sent to her by the dressmaker. The department redeemed the bill for the dressmaker.

E. E. Schreiner, in charge of the redemption department, tells of another peculiar case. A man and his wife in Oneida county, New York, quarreled about the possession of money which the man held in his hand. She tried to wrest it from him. In the scrimmage a \$5 bill was torn in two.

The couple separated. The man sent in half of the bill for redemption and the woman sent the other half. The department gave each \$2.50.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Considerable attention is being attracted by the remarkable growth of several of the banks in the City of Philadelphia. In some cases the increase of business has been due to consolidation of important banks, and in others to alliances formed with large railway or insurance corporations; still other banks have profited by improvements made in their management. There has been a marked expansion of business in all lines, and the banks have of course shared in the general prosperity. It is, possible, however, that all these causes combined do not fully account for the heavy additions made to the volume of Philadelphia bank deposits in the last two years.

On April 8, 1899, the New York Clearing-House Association put in force a rule imposing charges for the collection of checks on country banks, excepting checks on banks in a few specified places on which the charges were made discretionary. Prior to this time it had been the general custom of the New York city banks to collect country checks without charge, and although in New York and elsewhere individual banks may have had their own plan of treating the matter, the free system was also in vogue in Philadelphia and Boston, as well as New York. Boston has since adopted a plan somewhat different from that which prevails in New York. Philadelphia does not charge for country collections, each bank dealing with the question as it deems best.

For the purpose of comparing the gain in deposits at New York and Philadelphia, the following figures are given, representing the deposits of the clearing-house banks on the dates named:

Deposits of the Clearing-House Banks of New York and Philadelphia, April 1, 1899, and June 29, 1901, with Comparative Increase.

	<i>April 1, 1899.</i>	<i>June 29, 1901.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Per cent. of Increase.</i>
New York.....	\$898,917,000	\$971,382,000	\$72,465,000	8+
Philadelphia.....	156,812,000	209,963,000	53,151,000	33+

Since March 1, 1901, there have been some changes in deposits at the two cities, there having been a decline at New York and an increase at Philadelphia. If the figures for March, 1901, be compared with those of April 1, 1899, the results would be as follows:

Deposits of the Clearing-House Banks of New York and Philadelphia, April 1, 1899, and March 1, 1901, with Comparative Increase.

	<i>April 1, 1899.</i>	<i>March 1, 1901.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Per cent. of Increase.</i>
New York.....	\$898,917,000	\$1,012,514,000	\$113,597,000	12+
Philadelphia.....	156,812,000	202,925,000	46,113,000	29+

From April 1, 1899, to June 29, 1901, the deposits of the New York Clearing-House banks increased \$72,465,000, or over eight per cent., and in the same time the deposits of the banks reported by the Philadelphia Clearing-House increased \$53,151,000, or over thirty-three per cent. The Philadelphia banks, therefore, gained over four times as much in the per cent. of their deposits as the New York banks did. If the comparison is dated back to March 1 of this year, before the banks of New York experienced considerable losses of deposits on account of financial dis-

turbances, it is seen that the result is slightly less favorable to Philadelphia. From April 1, 1899, to March 1, 1901, the New York banks gained \$118,597,000 in deposits, or about twelve per cent., and in the same period the Philadelphia banks gained \$46,118,000, or twenty-eight per cent.

Of course, the deposits of the New York banks are, for numerous reasons, more liable to marked fluctuations than is the case in Philadelphia or perhaps any other city. The term "deposits," too, is rather elastic, and does not signify exactly what appears on its face. But allowing for all the conditions, it would seem that some special influence has caused New York to fall behind Philadelphia in its relative banking growth. The question naturally arises, Has it been the charges for collections fixed by the New York Clearing-House? It is not the purpose of this investigation to attempt to answer this question.

Taking the amount due banks, as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency, we find the following facts in regard to the National banks on the dates named :

National Banks of New York and Philadelphia—Amount Due State and National Banks, April 5, 1899, and April 24, 1901, with Comparison of Increase.

	April 5, 1899.	April 24, 1901.	Increase.	Per cent. of Increase.
New York.....	\$409,429,225	\$467,804,722	\$58,375,497	14
Philadelphia.....	40,208,769	104,473,155	64,270,386	159

From April 5, 1899, to April 24, 1901, the amount due State and National banks, as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency for the National bank of New York, increased \$58,375,497, or fourteen per cent., and the same items for the Philadelphia National banks increased \$64,270,386, or 159 per cent. Starting with \$409,429,225, the New York banks gained \$58,375,497, while the Philadelphia banks started with \$40,208,769 and gained \$64,270,386. Thus the gain of the Philadelphia banks was not only relatively larger as regards percentage, but the amount was actually larger.

New York's financial supremacy is not menaced, and the facts cited are interesting only as showing a possible tendency under certain conditions. It may be said, also, that any loss which New York may have experienced in deposits because of the charges on country checks is an advantage, as it simply means cutting off unprofitable business.

The many industrial combinations which have been formed here and the tremendous activity in speculation, would seem to be sufficient reasons why New York bank deposits should have expanded much more rapidly than those of the Philadelphia banks. Instead of this being the case, however, the Philadelphia banks seem to be growing about two or three times as fast as those of New York.

The following extract from an address by Hartman Baker, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of Philadelphia, delivered before the recent convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, will be found interesting in this connection :

"There is another question about which I would like to say but a word. I am not here to criticize New York or Boston, far from it. On the contrary, I have nothing but praise, particularly for the banks in New York city: they have done more to keep the country steady during hours of financial panic and to prevent hours of financial peril from developing into panic, than the nation at large has as yet fully recognized, and they are at all times ready and willing to lend a helping hand the country over.

With regard to the country check question, I am free to say that I think New York city has in the past been greatly imposed upon, and Philadelphia has been among the offenders, but I do think that the New York Clearing-House Association made a mistake when they passed their recent rule requiring the charge now made on country checks.

If their rule is simply a make-shift, it is a mistake. If their rule results in making or

tends towards making the country check dollar for dollar and penny for penny as good as gold to the New York bank, it is a success; if not, it is a failure. If it is wise to make of the clearing-house a trust, pure and simple, their rule is good; if not, it is a failure. If the New York banks, by their rule, charge all of their customers alike, those whose accounts are profitable, and those whose are not, at the same rate, then their rule is not fair. If their rule does not represent the best that could be done to remedy the evil, then it is a mistake.

You may think that I reach the highest summit of egotism when I say it, and yet I must frankly tell you that I think that the solution which we have made in our bank seems to us the only possible one which is just and fair to all concerned, and it is simplicity itself.

A customer comes to us offering his account. We practically say to him: We are here to do business; we want just as many good accounts as we can get; we will be pleased to take yours. We will extend to you every facility in our power. In the case of a correspondent bank, we will allow you a fair rate of interest; we will extend all proper banking courtesies to you; we will collect your country checks practically direct all over the United States on a par basis. The more of these checks you give us, the better, but to both classes of depositors, country and city, we say, a profit to our bank must result from the connection.

Thus it becomes merely a problem of debit and credit, which is monthly solved for every account on our ledgers, both individual and bank, in our department of analysis. Each account is credited with all possible profit on the average balance carried; against this profit, in our analysis, we charge several items of expense—the expense of interest, the expense of exchange which we have paid for the collection of country checks; added to this, as an expense, a small percentage of profit for our bank. Here you have a debit and credit account. If the credit equals the debit, no charge is made, for none is needed. If, however, the three items, interest, exchange and profit on the debit side, are larger than the actual profit made upon the available balance, we make a charge, the amount of charge being the difference between the two sides of the equation.

It is a matter of profound pleasure to me to be able to say to you that our individual depositors and country correspondents uniformly to a man, when they thoroughly understand our system, give it the indorsement of their approval, believing it to be fair and equitable.

Under the operation of our system, the percentage in growth in deposits which our bank enjoys is near the head in the United States, and the percentage of profit which we make upon our capital is keeping pace with our growth. We feel satisfaction in believing that we command the respect of the business world, at least so far as to make our ledgers unattractive for a class of business which is unprofitable, and, therefore, undesirable.

I might in closing this subject say that in my opinion justice and right dealing toward our correspondents include allowing them a fair compensation for every check they collect for us, whether on their own bank and town or immediate vicinity. The principle of 'Live and Let Live' is very nearly allied to the Golden Rule, and no connection in life can be entirely satisfactory or correctly continued until both parties receive equal reward for the labor given."

Federal Banking System for Australia.

In regard to the proposed federal banking system for Australia, a recent issue of "The Bankers' Magazine of Australia" says:

"The conference of Australian bankers has completed its sittings in Melbourne, and has handed its suggestions for a Federal Banking Bill to the Federal Treasurer, Sir George Turner. These may be classified as follows:

1. That the Australian banks shall issue their own notes under uniform conditions.
2. That the limit of the note issue shall be, under ordinary conditions, the amount of coin and bullion held by each bank in the Commonwealth.
3. Notes to be a first charge on the assets of all banks.
4. Notes to be exchangeable at par at the head office of any bank in the Commonwealth free of exchange.
5. A note guarantee fund to be created, to which each bank will contribute five per cent. on the annual average circulation. Such fund to be held in trust and invested in approved Federal Government securities, the net interest on which shall be paid back to contributors proportionately.
6. The bank note tax to continue at two per cent. per annum.
7. An act to be passed, to lie dormant until cases of financial crises, upon which the Governor-General in Council shall have power to bring it into force. Such act to make notes legal tender for not more than six months. This act to also give the banks power to enlarge their note issues by eighty per cent. of approved Government securities, to be deposited with the Federal Treasurer or his agent in London.

The Australian banks now hold £20,000,000 of gold, and their note issues are £4,000,000."

CANADIAN BANKING, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING—A QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The last three months of the present fiscal year have been fairly satisfactory from a Canadian standpoint. The favorable conditions that have prevailed in the various trades throughout the past few years have continued in almost every line up to the present time. Failures have been fewer than in the corresponding months of other years, and the amounts involved are also considerably less.

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE.

This is the period of harvest throughout a great portion of the agricultural Provinces of Canada, and the reports from every quarter are reassuring. In Ontario and Quebec the crops, though not so heavy as in some former years, are quite up to the average, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the yield is expected to exceed anything yet recorded. A yield of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat alone is expected. The railway companies have issued a special notice to laborers in the older Provinces inviting them to assist in taking off the bountiful harvest in the Western Provinces. It is estimated that at least 20,000 men will be required for this work.

THE FISHING INTERESTS.

In British Columbia the fishing industry has been seriously handicapped on account of disputes between the canners and their employees. The negotiations that have been in progress between these two parties for a length of time have not been satisfactorily adjusted, and the consequence is that a very large proportion of the fishing catch this year may be lost on account of an insufficient supply of labor. It is calculated that unless some speedy adjustment of these grievances is arrived at, the Province will be a sufferer to the extent of at least \$400,000.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF MANUFACTURING.

Progress in manufacturing continues even more satisfactory than at the same period of last year. The exports of manufactured goods are steadily increasing and the home demand has also more than kept pace with the supply of the growing factories. From almost every line of industry there are satisfactory reports, indicating that orders are sufficient to keep the majority of plants in operation to their fullest capacity. The woollen industry is, perhaps, the one notable exception to this general condition. The recent increase in the preference extended to goods of British manufacture entering Canada has reduced the protection on woollen goods to an extent that is rendering the position of the Canadian woollen manufacturer very unsatisfactory. A large volume of the goods that are brought into the country are of the cheaper class, intended for the wholesale manufacturing clothier, and, on these, when bought in large job lots, the small *ad valorem* duty is so slight that the future of the woollen industry is seriously imperilled. Its position reflects upon the wool market and the wool producers, the result being that probably at no time has Canadian wool been at such a low price as at present. The high duty imposed upon Canadian wool entering the United States has closed that market to the Canadian producers, and the stagnant condition of the woollen industry at home accentuates this position. It is estimated that at least two years' wool crop is in the hands of

the dealers, and consequently it has become to a considerable extent a drug on the market. With this exception, however, manufacturing continues to grow apace.

The large industrial establishments at Sault Ste. Marie that are being erected under the guidance and control of Mr. Francis H. Clergue are rapidly extending. In addition to the pulp mills and the immense power plant that has been established there, it is expected that within two months the nickel steel works will be in operation producing one hundred tons of this valuable metal per day. Ten million dollars are being expended in the erection of these works, which will then become the most important of their kind in the world.

At the extreme eastern boundary of Canada similarly extensive industrial enterprises are under way. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is rapidly extending its plant, and during the past month an amalgamation has been formed between the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the General Mining Association, operating the Sydney coal mines. The new company is to be known as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and is organized with a capital of \$5,000,000 of common stock and \$2,000,000 in eight per cent. cumulative stock. Seven millions of this will be spent in the development of the coal mines and new improvements. The coal areas owned are very extensive, and in addition the blast furnaces, steel smelting furnaces, and rolling mills will be operated to the fullest capacity, and will be capable of turning out one hundred tons of finished steel per day.

In Ontario similar industrial enterprises are being promoted. The Cramp Steel Company at Owen Sound has now been organized with a capital of \$100,000,000, owning extensive iron ranges and coal beds. Arrangements are also said to be under way to provide for the establishment of great steel works at Welland, Ontario. These, it is stated, will be completed and under way by July, 1903, when employment will be given to some three thousand men.

These phases of industrial development indicate the increasing prominence of manufacturing in the Dominion of Canada.

EXTENSION OF TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES.

The past three months have also been of interest in connection with transportation matters. During the last session of the Dominion Parliament, Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, made the announcement that at the next session he would be prepared to bring down a bill providing for the appointment of a permanent railway commission. As a necessary antecedent to this, a sum was placed in the estimates to provide for the securing of preliminary information. Acting upon this power the Minister has appointed Prof. S. J. McLean, of the University of Arkansas, a former Canadian, to investigate the various railway grievances that have from time to time been brought to the attention of the Government, with the view of presenting a definite report as to the questions that a railway commission bill should be framed to deal with. Prof. McLean has already commenced work, having met shippers in Toronto and Western Ontario. He proposes going over the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of securing information from the various centers. This phase of Government activity in connection with the railway problem is of considerable interest. It indicates that in all probability early measures will be taken to provide some more satisfactory and effective method of dealing with the railway problem in Canada than the present cumbersome system by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.

The Inter-Colonial Railway, owned by the Government, is undergoing extensive improvements. A great deal of new steel rail has been put down and portions of the road double-tracked. It is also stated that a new ferry will be in operation across the Strait of Canso by early autumn.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for

a considerable extension of its lines in Manitoba, providing branch railways for hitherto unopened-up districts throughout the Province.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been, during the past six weeks, harassed by a serious strike with the trackmen. For some time the trackmen have been demanding increased wages, but their demands have been refused by the management, who state that they are paying higher wages than are paid on any other Canadian or United States road. After many conferences negotiations were broken off, and President Wilson ordered all his men out on strike. The response was very general, and during the past six weeks the public has listened to varying accounts, on the one hand of the strikers remaining firm and refusing to return to work, and, on the other hand, to reports from the railway officials stating that the men were returning to work and the roads were sufficiently manned. As yet no successful efforts have been made to terminate the strike, and the railway company is going on filling up the vacancies as quickly as possible. They are, however, being submitted to considerable inconvenience in their train service, and many of the passenger trains have been considerably delayed.

OTHER LABOR QUESTIONS.

While the railway company has been having trouble with its employees, so have many other employers of labor. It would appear as if the present summer would rival any previous equal period of time in Canada for the number of conflicts between capital and labor. In numerous industries strikes have occurred, and in many cases the question in issue has not been so much one of wages as of recognizing the union and accepting its conditions for factory management. These strikes have in some instances led to discussions of the feasibility of adopting some scheme of compulsory arbitration. So far, however, the proposal has not met with general favor, and undoubtedly it would be bitterly opposed by the large employing classes who feel that during the past year the restlessness that has prevailed in labor circles is not a normal condition, and that the conditions that many employers have been asked to subscribe to would so seriously handicap the development of their business that compulsory arbitration would not even be considered.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The unrevised figures showing the foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, indicate a large increase in Canadian trade, totalling approximately some \$18,000,000 over the preceding year, which was up to that time by far the largest in the history of the country. The total imports entered for consumption and exports of Canadian produce only reached the total for the last fiscal year of \$358,864,581, as compared with \$345,985,174 in the previous year. The exports of domestic produce by classes for the fiscal years of 1900 and 1901 were as follows:

PRODUCE.	1900.	1901.
Mines	\$24,580,266	\$30,982,573
Fisheries	11,169,083	10,720,353
Forests.....	29,663,668	30,008,567
Animals and their produce.....	56,143,807	55,499,527
Agricultural products.....	27,516,609	24,977,662
Manufactures.....	14,224,237	16,012,502
Mines, articles.....	208,070	44,642
Coin and bullion	1,670,068	368,077
Total.....	\$165,180,858	\$177,689,192

It will be noticed that there is an increase of about \$15,000,000, or sixty per cent., in exports of produce of the mine, and a growth of \$2,000,000 in manufactures exported. The exports of produce of the farm, fisheries and forest have been practically stationary. The exports of foreign produce from Canada in 1901 amounted to

\$20,879,212. In 1900 they were \$21,252,354. The figures show that last year foreign farm produce to the value of \$15,820,302 was imported by Canadian routes, while the year previous such exports amounted to \$12,101,312.

These figures serve to indicate that Canada is rapidly attaining to a position of importance in the industrial and commercial world. Already her total trade per capita compares very favorably with that of any other country.

PROGRESS OF THE BANKING BUSINESS.

The last quarter has been of particular interest in banking and commercial circles on account of the presentation by the chartered banks of Canada of their annual statements. Without a single exception, it may be said that these statements were highly satisfactory to the respective boards and to the country at large, as each report showed a substantial extension of business, reflecting the prosperous condition of Canadian commerce and manufacture. It is not possible to deal with each of these reports separately, as the general characteristics of the banking situation are adequately represented in the report of the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada made to the Finance Minister for the months of April and May.

A comparison of the month of May with the month of April in the following statement shows a very considerable increase within this period :

Statistical Abstract of Canadian Chartered Banks.

LIABILITIES.		May, 1901.	April, 1901.
Capital authorized.....		\$74,875,382	\$74,875,382
Capital paid up.....		67,009,280	66,819,010
Reserve fund.....		36,402,943	35,405,456
Notes in circulation.....		46,148,284	47,006,701
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits.....		5,671,101	5,960,580
Public deposits on demand.....		98,500,063	92,907,158
Public deposits at notice.....		223,175,847	215,352,273
Deposits outside of Canada.....		22,210,588	22,706,825
Bank loans or deposits from other banks, secured.....		1,363,086	1,372,696
Due to other banks in Canada.....		2,664,686	2,756,438
Due to other banks in Great Britain.....		5,913,531	4,462,774
Due to other banks in foreign countries.....		1,080,265	912,217
Other liabilities.....		10,827,309	7,374,465
Total liabilities.....		\$411,464,789	\$400,802,208
ASSETS.			
Specie.....		\$11,963,876	\$11,819,200
Dominion notes.....		19,862,775	19,944,669
Deposits to secure note circulation.....		2,402,973	2,402,973
Notes and checks on other banks.....		12,181,471	13,554,128
Loans to other banks, secured.....		1,328,086	1,342,602
Deposits with other banks in Canada.....		3,502,680	3,789,573
Due from banks in Great Britain.....		2,907,388	4,149,055
Due from other banks in foreign countries.....		10,063,033	10,468,659
Dominion or Provincial Govt. debentures or stock....		12,068,267	12,064,654
Other securities.....		42,223,211	39,915,816
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada.....		22,961,442	22,617,029
Call loans elsewhere.....		39,166,397	36,160,553
		\$190,656,504	\$188,248,001
Current loans in Canada.....		287,205,997	283,180,507
Current loans elsewhere.....		22,773,453	20,374,866
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....		3,486,063	3,496,063
Overdue debts.....		1,489,226	1,940,636
Real estate.....		980,975	1,063,902
Mortgages on real estate sold.....		614,619	618,061
Bank premises.....		6,480,180	6,568,202
Other assets.....		7,727,309	6,119,055
Total assets.....		\$321,354,459	\$311,569,608

By referring to the statement for May, 1900, and comparing it with that of May last, the following changes are noted: paid-up capital has increased from \$64,589,000 to \$74,875,000; circulation from \$42,856,000 to \$46,184,000; deposits from \$285,254,000 to \$347,224,000.

In discussing this growth, the "Toronto Globe," of June 5, 1901, says:

"The total note circulation of the Canadian banks according to the statement for April last was \$47,003,000 against \$44,000,000 for April, 1900, \$37,000,000 for the same month in 1899, and \$35,000,000 in April, 1898. In April, 1895, the total circulation was only \$29,000,000. Since that date there has been an increase of \$18,000,000 in the note circulation, about \$10,000,000 increase having taken place during the past two years. In public deposits bearing interest there has been a still more rapid increase, the total for April last being \$215,000,000. This is more than double the total for 1893. For April, 1900, the total was \$174,000,000, as compared with \$163,000,000 for April, 1899. For April, 1895, the total was \$114,000,000, or more than \$100,000,000 less than the present year's record. The aggregate of current loans and discounts, the ordinary lending business of the banks, was \$283,000,000 in April, 1901, or about \$80,000,000 more than for the same month in 1895. The total was \$281,000,000 in April, 1900, and \$245,000,000 in April, 1899. It is a tribute to the excellence of the Canadian system that the great expansion in industry reflected in these statements has taken place without the least monetary stringency. The elasticity of the system has been sufficient to meet every demand made upon it, and while there has been a financial crisis across the border, with a sudden stringency and panicky rates of interest, there was no advance in the Canadian rates, and every demand of the money market was met by the financial institutions."

These comparisons will serve to show that the demand for money for the numerous enterprises connected with Canadian business was never so active at this time of the year as it is at present. The features, then, in connection with the progress of banking during the last three months may be touched on briefly as follows:

First.—The increasing prosperity of the people of the whole Dominion has necessitated the expansion of many old lines of manufacturing concerns, and this has caused a great demand for money in order to provide for the necessary extensions to old firms, as well as for the starting of new industries, the opening up of new sections of the country, and the carrying on of the large public works that are being undertaken. Thus the chartered banks of Canada on June 1 paid out in semi-annual dividends sums aggregating over \$1,913,000.00 as against \$1,724,000.00 for the same period last year. This increase was partly due to increase of capital and partly to increased dividends.

The second feature has been the general increase of the capital stock of the banks. These increases have been made, as already indicated, for the purpose of meeting new demands of business. They need cause no apprehension, as they do not indicate any expansion of bank circulation beyond what is sound, but merely represent an expansion necessary to meet the needs of the country.

Third.—The announcement by the Dominion Government of the establishment of a mint. This mint will coin not only gold into Canadian currency, but also into British sovereigns. The desirability of establishing a mint in Canada has always been questioned by the Canadian Bankers' Association, and that body has not yet altered its position. The association looked on this policy as likely to cause a deterioration in the value of gold, as they stated it was more available to pay our foreign indebtedness and more valuable for export as bullion than if converted into coin. They further stated that as a circulating medium it would not displace the paper currency any more than it does in the United States. However, the announcement by the Finance Minister that plans had been perfected for the establishment of a Canadian mint were received with general satisfaction throughout the Dominion. It was generally felt that the expense incurred would be slight as compared with the prestige of issuing Canadian gold coin and minting the silver and bronze currency required for domestic trade.

Fourth.—The period has also been marked by considerable development in the

way of extending banking facilities to the small towns and more remote neighborhoods. The field for this extension has rapidly enlarged in the Northwest, and, with the large crops in prospect, the probabilities are that not only will conveniences be rendered to the public in the way of depositing and borrowing, but the venture may also prove immediately profitable to the banking corporations themselves.

Fifth.—The absorption of the business of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce marks a new departure in the history of Canadian banks, and undoubtedly this absorption has been carried through in a manner calculated to strengthen the position and increase the facilities of the large banking institution that has carried through the negotiations.

Sixth.—With this quarter begins also the operation of the chartered banks of Canada under the Amended Bank Act. The chief changes in this act were the reduction of the rate of interest on notes of suspended banks from six per cent. to five per cent. Power has been given to enable a bank to purchase the assets of another, thus rendering possible the amalgamation of banks. Banks are now also required, in addition to the annual return of unclaimed dividends and balances, to furnish a statement of all drafts and bills of exchange issued and remaining unpaid. The other remarkable change was the entrusting of the Canadian Bankers' Association with the power of inspecting and supervising the note circulation of all the banks in the Dominion. The association has thus become practically an agent of the Government in the administration of the act. Generally speaking, it is believed that the alterations are in the direction of strengthening and improving the act which has been in operation for the last ten years. The close of the present quarter, therefore, leaves the Canadian chartered banks in a sound position and with every prospect of continued prosperity.

School Savings Banks.—J. H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., has issued a pamphlet commemorating the sixteenth anniversary of the introduction of the system of School Savings banks in the United States.

This system is in effect in ninety-nine cities and towns in eighteen States, in 732 school-houses, with 3,588 banks (each class-room where the savings of the children are collected by a teacher being styled a bank). The number of students enrolled in these schools on January 1, 1901, was 234,838, and the number of depositors 63,567. The amount collected was \$876,229.65, and the amount withdrawn \$540,701.49, leaving \$335,528.16 due depositors, an average of about \$5.27 each.

During the year 1900 the system was adopted in twenty-one more cities, but was discontinued in sixteen, making a net gain of five cities.

Statistics do not by any means measure the success of this system. Of far greater importance than the mere amounts saved are the habits of thrift which have been instilled into the minds of thousands of children through the agency of these beneficent institutions.

Mr. Thiry is now seventy-eight years of age, but is still active and vigorous. His indefatigable labors in behalf of School Savings banks and the results that have followed his efforts, entitle him to a place among the country's philanthropists.

An Old New England Bank.—To commemorate its more than a century of business life, as well as to call attention to some recent marked improvements in its building and equipment, the Hartford National Bank, of Hartford, Ct., has issued a handsome illustrated booklet, giving a concise and well-told history of the institution.

The Hartford Bank was established in 1792, and there are but four older banks now existing in the United States. From a bank organized with \$100,000 capital, it has grown to have capital and surplus of over \$1,800,000.

Here are some of the bank's early rules and regulations, which though not quite up to the mark as regards syntax and spelling, are otherwise all right:

"All questions of discount to be determined by Ballot. Where there is two against discounting a note (unless they withdraw their objections), no discount to be made.

A note once refused not to be tried again.

Any person not punctually paying his note when due, either as Signer or endorser, will be refused any further discount. Any person suffering his note to be Sued, is to have his name posted in the Bank.

No reason to be given out of the Bank for refusing a discount. What passes in the Bank not to be spoke on at any other place."

The beautiful building, erected in 1811, still stands, though the interior has been remodelled and modern equipment installed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. D. Bissell, who was elected President of the New York State Bankers' Association at the convention held at Buffalo June 20, 21 and 22, is Vice-President of the People's Bank of Buffalo, and one of the successful and well-known bankers of the State.

He was born in New London, Oneida county, New York, January 10, 1844, and after attending the public schools in Buffalo, he fitted for college at Dwight's Preparatory School, Clinton, N. Y., and entered Yale in 1863 and graduated in the class of '67.

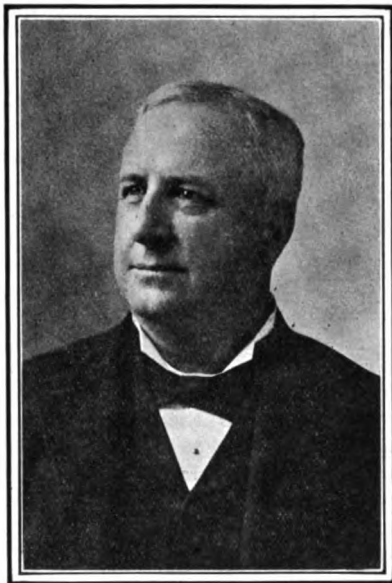
Immediately upon graduating he entered the transportation business in Buffalo, and was for seventeen years engaged in it.

He was Collector of Customs at the port of Buffalo Creek from 1885 to 1889, and was an original stockholder and director and one of the organizers of the People's Bank, of Buffalo, in 1889, and Vice-President and active in the management of the bank from that date to the present time.

At the convention held at Saratoga Springs July 10 and 11, 1895, Mr. Bissell was elected Treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association.

The People's Bank has \$300,000 capital, \$105,000 surplus and undivided profits, and deposits amounting to \$2,268,000, and is doing a profitable business.

Mr. Bissell is popular, not only with the bankers of Buffalo, but with those of the State generally, and his election to this important office is a source of much satisfaction to the members of the New York State Bankers' Association.



A. D. BISSELL.

President New York State Bankers' Association.

Charles A. Conant, a well-known financial authority and a frequent contributor to THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, has been appointed by the Secretary of War as a special commissioner to investigate and report upon the coinage and currency of the Philippines. Reports have been sent in heretofore by the military authorities, but the deductions and recommendations made by these officers are more or less conflicting. It is hoped that the study of the subject by an expert will make it clear what action the Government should take. At present the Mexican dollar seems to be the standard, and there appear to be grave difficulties in immediately introducing the American currency system based upon a gold standard.

Mr. Conant's appointment is an assurance that the whole bearings of the question will be investigated in a painstaking manner, and his recommendations will command and deserve careful consideration.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

Though far from being the world's most important financial centre, Frankfort-on-the-Main continues to be, at least nominally, the head office of the foremost banking house of modern times—the Rothschilds. It was there that the great estab-



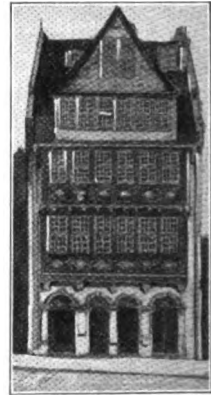
MAYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD.
Founder of the House.

lishment had its modest beginning, and since rising to affluence and power and extending its operations to all parts of the globe, this ancient seat has never been abandoned. Maintaining an identity as unchangeable as the Hebrew race to which they belong, and with purposes as inflexible as the Ruler of Russia, and a policy as far-seeing as the Church of Rome, the Rothschilds have steadily built up the prestige of their name until it now outranks that of any other, while their fortune has grown year by year until it has attained to colossal figures. Those who have a talent for guessing have set the actual sum at two thousand million dollars, but until some member of the firm displays a confidential mood, the correctness of this conjecture must remain unverified. Whatever the amount may be, its vastness is undoubted, and the accumulations of a century and a

half are being swelled each hour by innumerable tributes from every quarter of the world. When the United States was financially ill, as a result of the panic of 1893, the Rothschilds were called in as physicians, and though they charged a good, round price for their prescription, it was probably worth all it cost, for the nation was gradually restored to financial health. National extravagances, financial follies and the mad ambitions of war-lords have not infrequently been the sources of great additions to the coffers of the house of the red shield. The vanities of rulers and the disinclination of humanity in the aggregate to be guided always by the dictates of prudence, have created opportunities by which they have not failed to profit. But, of course, the exigencies of nations have been but one of the sources of their wealth. They are owners of mines, of railways, and of the numerous other forms of investments connected with productive industries, and from these are derived the gains that go to swell their huge accretion of wealth. Gains are not, however, uninterrupted, for in 1841 it is said that the firm lost \$60,000,000, but went on as usual without being embarrassed by the loss of what would have wrecked almost any other establishment.

A description of this famous family will be found of interest.

The original name was Bauer, the founder of the house being Mayer Anselm (1743–1812), the son of Anselm Moses Bauer, a small Jewish merchant of Frankfort-on-the-Main. His father wished him to become a rabbi, but he preferred business, and ultimately set up as a money-lender at the sign of the "Red Shield" (Rothschild) in the Frankfort Judengasse.



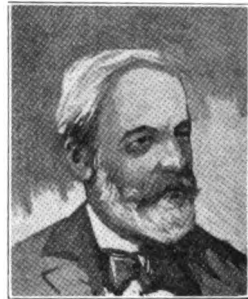
**THE OLD ROTHSCHILD
HOUSE, FRANKFORT.**



NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD,
Founder of the London House.



LORD NATHAN MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD,
Head of the London House.



BARON GUSTAVE DE ROTHSCHILD,
Head of the Paris House.

He had already acquired some standing as a banker when his numismatic tastes obtained for him the friendship of William, ninth landgrave and afterwards elector of Hesse-Cassel, who in 1801 made him his agent. In the following year Rothschild negotiated his first great Government loan, ten million thalers for the Danish Government. When the landgrave was compelled to flee from his capital on the entry of the French, he placed his silver and other bulky treasures in the hands of Rothschild, who, not without considerable risk, took charge of them and buried them, it is said, in a corner of his garden, whence he dug them up as opportunity arose for disposing of them. This he did to such advantage as to be able afterwards to return their value to the elector at 5 per cent. interest. He died at Frankfort September 19, 1812, leaving ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Branches of the business were established at Vienna, London, Paris, and Naples, each being in charge of one of the sons, the chief of the firm always residing at Frankfort, where, in accordance with the wish of the founder, all important consultations are held. By a system of co-operation and joint counsels, aided by the skillful employment of subordinate agents, they obtained unexampled opportunities of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the condition of the financial markets, and practically embraced the whole of Europe within their financial network.

The unity of the interests of the several members of the firm has been preserved by the system of intermarriages which has been the general practice of the descendants of the five brothers, and the house has thus grown in solidity and influence with every succeeding generation. Each of the brothers received in 1815 from Austria the privilege of hereditary landowners, and in 1822 they were created barons by the same country. The charge of the Frankfort house devolved on the eldest, Anselm Mayer (1778-1855), born June 12, 1773, who was chosen a member of the royal Prussian privy council of commerce, and, in 1820, Bavarian consul and court banker. The Vienna branch was undertaken by Solomon (1774-1826), born December 9, 1774, who entered into intimate relations with Prince Metternich, which contributed in no small degree to bring about the connection of the firm with the allied powers.

The third brother, Nathan Mayer (1777-1836) born September 16, 1777, has, however, generally been regarded as the financial genius of the family, and the chief originator of the transactions which have created for the house its unexampled position in the financial world. He came to Manchester about 1800 to act as a purchaser of manufactured goods for his father; but at the end of five years he removed to London, where he found full scope for his financial genius. The boldness and skill of his transactions, which caused him at first to be regarded as rash and unsafe by the leading banking firms and financial merchants, latterly awakened their admira-

tion and envy. By the employment of carrier-pigeons and fast-sailing boats of his own for the transmission of news, he was able to utilize to the best advantage his special sources of information, while no one was a greater adept in the art of promoting the rise and fall of the stocks.

The colossal influence of the house dates from an operation of his in 1810. In that year Wellington made some drafts which the English Government could not meet; these were purchased by Rothschild at a liberal discount, and renewed to the Government, which finally redeemed at par. From this time the house became associated with the allied powers in the struggle against Napoleon, it being chiefly through it that they were able to negotiate loans to carry on the war. Rothschild never lost faith in the ultimate overthrow of Napoleon, his all being virtually staked on the issue of the contest. He is said to have been present at the battle of Waterloo, and to have watched the varying fortunes of the day with feverish eagerness. Being able to transmit to London private information of the allied success several hours before it reached the public, he effected an immense profit by the purchase of stock, which had been greatly depressed on account of the news of Blücher's defeat two days previously.

Rothschild was the first to popularize foreign loans in Britain by fixing the rate in sterling money and making the dividends payable in London and not in foreign capitals. Latterly he became the financial agent of nearly every civilized Government, although persistently declining contracts for Spain or the American States. This policy seems to have been changed later. It is sometimes said that the Rothschilds practically own Spain. They have also made loans in America.

He did not confine himself to operations on a large scale, but on the contrary made it a principle to despise or neglect no feasible opportunity of transacting business, while at the same time his operations gradually extended to every quarter of the globe. He died July 28, 1836, and was succeeded in the management of the London house by his son Lionel (1808-1879), born November 22, 1808, whose name will always be associated with the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. He was elected a member for the City of London in 1847, and again in 1849 and 1853, but it was not till 1858 that the joint operation of an act of Parliament and a resolution of the House of Commons, allowing the omission from the oath of the words to which as a Jew he conscientiously objected, rendered it possible for him to take his seat. He continued to represent the City of London till 1874.

Jacob (1792-1868), the youngest of the original brothers, was intrusted with the important mission of starting the business in Paris after the restoration of the Bourbons, for whom he negotiated large loans. At the Revolution of 1848 he was a heavy loser, and had also to be protected for a time by a special guard. It was by his capital that the earliest railroads were constructed in France; the profits he obtained from the speculation were very large. He died November 15, 1868. The Naples branch was superintended by another of the brothers, Karl (1780-1855). It was always the least important of the five, and after the annexation of Naples to Italy in 1860 it was discontinued.

From other sources are obtained some variations in regard to the origin of the Rothschild wealth. It is alleged that William IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, became a patron of Mayer Anselm. This landgrave rented 22,000 soldiers to the British to fight against the American patriots in the war of the Revolution. Great Britain paid the landgrave \$18,000,000 for the use of his Hessians. A large part of this money was intrusted for investment to Mayer Anselm, and from the profits arising out of this transaction the financial structure of the Rothschilds began to grow.

Popular tradition has it that fidelity to a trust was the beginning of this great fortune, and this tradition is probably correct. No one has ever supposed, however, that the Rothschilds were lacking in shrewdness.

It is related, that in 1866 the Prussian Government demanded an indemnity of \$35,000,000 from the city of Frankfort. The Rothschilds sent word to Bismarck that if he attempted to enforce the levy they would break every bank in Berlin. This threat proved effectual, and the indemnity was not collected.

Until the death of Alphonse de Rothschild in Paris and of William in Frankfort, there were eleven barons of the name. There now remain nine. Of these Nathaniel, Alfred and Leopold are located in London; Gustav, Edward, Adolphe and James are in Paris, and Nathaniel, a baron of the Austrian Empire, is head of the house in Vienna.

It is said that since 1815 the Rothschilds have raised for Great Britain alone more than \$1,000,000,000; for Austria, \$250,000,000; for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for France, \$400,000,000; for Italy, \$300,000,000; for Russia, \$125,000,000; for Brazil, \$70,000,000. In 1895 they took \$15,000,000 of the February loan of the United States through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.

Certain usages have prevailed with the Rothschilds in the conduct of their business. All of these were established by old Anselm in the early days. Some of these are described in the business mottoes of the family.

One of them is, "A man will not tell what he has not heard."

Another is, "Gold never repeats what it sees."

Absolute secrecy is the rule of all the Rothschild banks. Let a clerk be discovered talking about the most trivial thing connected with the affairs of the business, and he is at once discharged. As far as possible the Rothschilds employ clerks from the same family, generation after generation.

Of Nathan Rothschild many interesting stories are told. He is reported to have said that "cheap money and free trade only were wanted to make England the center of the trade of the world."

"I am as good as you," said Nathan Rothschild to the Duc de Montmorenci, when his title was granted: "you style yourself the first Christian baron, and I am the first Jew baron."

At a city feast a gentleman observed that, for his part, though he thought venison good, he liked mutton better. "I know why," said Rothschild to his neighbor; "it's because he does not like to pay—to pay the price; it is because mutton's 'sheep' and venison's 'deer.'"

One variation of this story is to the effect that Nathan Rothschild ascribed the secret of his acquisition of wealth to the fact that he always bought "sheep" and sold "deer."

On one occasion he is reported to have outwitted the Bank of England. He applied to the governor to procure on loan a certain sum of gold coin. His request was agreed to; the gold was supplied him, and a period was named for its return. Punctual to the appointed day, Mr. Rothschild entered and handed over the borrowed amount in notes to the governor. Reminded of his agreement, and the necessity for returning gold, the reply was:

"Very well, gentlemen, give me the notes; I dare say your Cashier will honor them with gold from your vaults, and then I can pay you back in coin."

Wilhelm Rothschild was a man of many eccentricities. He was an intensely orthodox believer in the Jewish religion and carried out all the old ritual observances with the most scrupulous attention to detail.

He was loved in Frankfort for his benevolences, which often amounted to large sums and which were bestowed with great care. In his household he was an amiable master. Many of his servants had spent half their lifetime with him. The servant who presided over his kitchen was in the family nearly fifty years.

Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the Frankfort house, and the grandson of Mayer Anselm, the founder of the firm, died January 25, 1901, aged seventy-three years. His successor at Frankfort is Baron Armand de Rothschild, of Paris.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association was held at Erie July 10 and 11. After an address of welcome by Hon. Jno. Depinet, Mayor of Erie, and by Harry L. Moore, of the Marine National Bank, of Erie, President James H. Willock delivered his annual address. He said, in part:

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JAMES H. WILLOCK.

Gentlemen, Members of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association—According to the usual custom of this association, it becomes my duty to report what has been accomplished in your interest during the preceding year, to make some suggestions, and perhaps some remarks in a general way upon the financial situation.

Our delightful experience at that thriving city of York, our visit to the historic field of Gettysburg, our banquet at the Blue Mountain House, with our brother bankers of Maryland, are yet fresh in our memory. It hardly seems that a whole year has elapsed, yet we are actually celebrating the anniversary of it to-day.



JAMES H. WILLOCK,
Ex-President Pennsylvania Bankers'
Association.

We had much satisfaction at that time in contemplating the general condition of affairs throughout our country, and especially in our own State, and we returned to our respective homes with high anticipations of a prosperous year to follow. Now, when we stop to consider, we are filled with wonder and amazement. All that was said on the occasion by the eloquent and gifted speakers who addressed us could be repeated here to-day with even greater emphasis.

CONTINUED AND INCREASING PROSPERITY.

The previous high records have climbed still higher. The clearing-house figures have continued to grow larger, until recently the footings for one week for the whole country were 112 per cent. greater than the corresponding week last year.

The crops again promise to be more abundant at home with an increasing demand for our products from abroad.

Our total exports have increased during the preceding twelve months and our imports have grown less. From an importing nation we have become an exporting nation, and have

been so busy that we were astonished when we discovered this to be a fact.

Our exports have been the largest ever reported, and we stand at the head of exporting nations. It is estimated at the present time that the exports for the financial year ended June 30 will be almost exactly \$1,500,000,000, while the imports will be only a little over \$800,000,000, leaving a balance of nearly \$700,000,000 in our favor.

Our industrial progress has been exceedingly rapid. A few years ago no one believed that America within many years to come would be able to produce iron so cheaply as to enable it to compete with England and the world's markets. To-day this is an accomplished fact.

I know that bankers revel in statistics, but I will not attempt too many in this hot weather, because they would be apt to tire you. When our brother bankers of Georgia meet in convention they talk about cotton; when the Kansas bankers meet they talk about grain; when the Kentucky bankers meet they talk of those things which are indigenous to the

Blue Grass soil, but as a Pennsylvanian let me refer briefly to two of the products of Pennsylvania, namely, pig iron and coal.

During the year 1900 the production of pig iron in the United States was 13,789,242 gross tons, of which Pennsylvania produced 6,385,835 gross tons, and of that Allegheny county produced 3,118,761 gross tons. In other words, Pennsylvania produced over forty-six per cent. of the entire production of the United States, Allegheny county alone produced forty-nine per cent. of the entire production of Pennsylvania and nearly twenty-three per cent. of the entire production of the United States. The pig iron production in the United States on June 1 was at the rate of 314,505 tons weekly, which would furnish a gross amount in twelve months sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States between 400 and 500 pounds each.

America leads the world in coal tonnage production, and Pennsylvania leads the States. Official report shows that the year 1900 closed the century with the largest coal production ever recorded in the United States and continued our supremacy among the coal-producing countries of the world. The total output of coal in 1900 in the United States was 267,542,444 short tons, an increase over the preceding year of five per cent., and the value of this product was \$297,925,000, an increase of fifteen per cent. over the preceding year. Owing to the strike in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania, the production of anthracite coal decreased, but this was more than made up by the increase in the output of bituminous coal in the State, the net gain in Pennsylvania amounting to 2,150,000 short tons. Prior to 1899 Great Britain was the leading coal-producing country of the world, but in that year the United States took first place. The production and value of the coal during 1900 in Pennsylvania was, of anthracite produced, 57,107,600 short tons, worth \$82,968,471; of bituminous, 79,616,346 short tons, worth \$77,166,158, or a total of 136,724,006 short tons, valued at \$160,159,629.

And so the story goes on as to our other industries and you bankers are very well aware of your intimate relation to all this business.

It is true that last May we had a practical exhibition of a speculators' panic on Wall street and saw how the general confidence in the soundness and abundance of our currency prevented a great disaster. We award high praise to those bankers who so promptly grasped the situation, and instead of calling loans, announced that they would loan \$30,000,000 and more if needed to relieve the stringency. This latest method of restoring confidence in the face of a panic is worthy of imitation, anywhere, and suggests that this demonstration of the perfection of the financial machinery available in the reserve cities may encourage us to believe it will be easy to deal with panics hereafter.

"Blue Thursday," as an incident had a tendency to discourage speculation for a time, but the country suffered no permanent injury, because the conditions were everywhere too favorable.

The serious problems which engaged the State, War and Treasury departments of our Government a year ago have now been successfully and honorably solved, and we are more at liberty to cultivate the blessings of peace and devote our energies to the advancement of business.

Our previous expectations having been so abundantly realized, present conditions happily afford a basis of hope for still greater prosperity. Ours is a land of great opportunities and possibilities, but it behooves us to be careful.

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

While we indulge in congratulation that we participate in the universal prosperity now prevalent throughout the United States, it is, if possible, a more valued personal privilege to us that our lot is cast in Pennsylvania, and it is proper, therefore, that I make more explicit reference to the business of our own association.

Our affairs have progressed during the year with smoothness, and the duties assigned to your officers and committees have been performed with fidelity. The council of administration held several meetings and was successful in disposing of the business which came before it. The protection fund has not been diminished and professional burglars and frauds have given our members a wide berth.

The work of the committee on publication, whose duty each year since our organization has been to prepare and issue the annual book containing the proceedings of the convention and other interesting papers, has been generally recognized as worthy of the highest commendation. The excellent style with which it has been published has been noted, and we believe it is acknowledged to be superior to the work of other associations. It has been the means of attracting the interest of many bankers, who might, otherwise, have omitted to become members of the association.

As directed by you last year, a committee from our association in conjunction with a similar committee from the Pennsylvania Bar Association undertook to secure the enactment by our Legislature of the Negotiable Instruments Law. It is gratifying for you to

know that the bill was passed in both Houses, without opposition, approved by the Governor May 16, and is now on the statute book, to take effect September 1.

England has had substantially the same law for twenty years. Very few laws have ever received such painstaking care in their preparation, because it originally involved the work of more than 100 experienced lawyers and the co-operation of business men of high standing. In this country it has been under the serious consideration of bankers, lawyers and many others, in over half the States, and has not been adversely criticised by the courts anywhere. Pennsylvania makes the seventeenth State to adopt it, and our unqualified endorsement of its value makes it reasonably certain that in due time others will imitate us, and we hope ultimately it will be accepted by every State in the Union.

The desirability of uniformity of laws throughout the States seems to have been duly appreciated by our Pennsylvania legislators, for they improved the opportunity to pass another act authorizing the Governor to appoint for a term of three years, three lawyers, to constitute a board of commissioners for the promotion of the uniformity of legislation in the United States.

The reports of the secretary and of the treasurer will be presented to you in regular order and they will furnish gratifying evidence of the healthy growth of our association in membership and importance, as well as of your continued interest in its practical usefulness.

The group meetings have been unusually interesting, contributing their share to the life of the organization, and I have reason to believe that they will do even better during the ensuing year. I cannot omit the opportunity to impress upon you gentlemen who may be honored hereafter by election to the chairmanship of your respective groups that the life of your group will depend upon your personal exertions in its behalf. If you will accept your election to those honors with a determination for one year at least to put some vitality into the business of your group, call regular meetings of the members, always prepare a good programme with an occasional banquet, I know you will be amply repaid at the close of your term to see what satisfaction exists among your members and that the parent organization has been benefited in proportion to your own success.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING BANKS.

A number of bills were presented at the last session of Congress affecting our interests, but notwithstanding the attention they attracted, only two were passed. They were the new revenue law, which repealed some of the stamp taxes, the relief from which we have so recently enjoyed, and the other was an amendment to the Revised Statutes which provided, that whenever three-fourths in number of the National banks located in any city of the United States having a population of 25,000 people, shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency in writing asking that the name of the city in which said banks are located, shall be added to the cities known as reserve agents, and hereafter keep a reserve of 25 per cent. of its deposits, the request be granted; provided that no bank with a capital less than \$100,000 shall be thus designated.

The other bills died a natural death with the adjournment of Congress, but as the questions involved may be revived from time to time, some of them are entitled to our consideration. Let us hope that when every prospect pleases, as at the present time, there may be a natural disinclination for a while to unnecessarily disturb the existing situation.

The proposition to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to extend for a further period of twenty years the charter of any National bank which shall desire to continue its existence after the expiration of its present charter, is made necessary by the fact that within two years hence said charters will begin to expire. The necessity of this legislation is so apparent it is only necessary to mention it to secure your favorable endorsement.

The internal revenue law should be further amended so as to repeal the war tax of two mills placed upon our capital and surplus. The only argument for the existence of this tax was to enable the Government to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred in the prosecution of war. When our Government actually needs money none of her citizens will ever be found more willing to promptly furnish it than the American banker, and this statement has been amply demonstrated in every emergency. While the necessity existed no banker objected to the tax, but the present excessive revenue and the reduced expenses incident to the return of peace, entitle us to relief. No other business or profession has such a tax to pay, and under present conditions it is an unjust discrimination against us. It will be admitted that the prompt and concerted action of all our bankers is fully justified in working for its repeal. The officers of this association should be instructed by resolution to co-operate with other associations and present the matter before the committees of Congress as soon as they organize for work next winter, and individual members should not forget to confer with their respective representatives about it.

At the time of our last convention the financial law of March 14, 1900, had been in successful operation but a little over three months. The results were highly encouraging, and we

may now, in the light of experience, better realize the full effect of that financial achievement. It has removed the doubts that clouded our business horizon, has given us a clear sky, established our financial system on a firm foundation, inspiring supreme confidence, such as we never had before, at home and abroad.

The refunding operations and saving of interest to the Government have been remarkably successful, so that United States bonds are selling on an investment basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two per cent. per annum. No other country can boast of so high a credit, and some of those other countries are glad to negotiate their own bonds in our market on a basis of $\frac{3}{4}$ to five per cent. interest per annum.

It is a great relief to-day that we are not compelled to discuss some of the old topics with which we were formerly so familiar. Some questions seem to have been settled. Free silver, which was the bugbear of two great elections, has been eliminated and sound money prevails. Prosperity has been a practical answer to a great many theories, but it would be a mistake to assume that no future problems will confront us in the financial world.

Although the new financial law has proved so beneficial to our whole country, there are those who claim it needs some amendments to still further enhance its usefulness and permanent value to our financial system. I am sure none of us would consent to tamper with it except to improve it, but we cannot avoid a discussion of its so-called imperfections if they become a subject for future legislation.

The gold dollar is the standard, and all other forms of money must be kept at a parity with it, but how is the parity of the silver dollar to be insured in the absence of any specific provision for that purpose.

The parity is now being maintained because no one objects to it, and we accept all kinds of money as equivalent to gold, but the condition of the United States Treasury more than once in the past reminds us that circumstances may so change as to destroy public confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain that parity.

In that event we might have a repetition of our former experience, unless we believe that the present extremely satisfactory condition is to continue forever.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress which provided that the gold reserve shall be reserved for silver dollars as well as legal-tender and Treasury notes. If we sincerely believe in maintaining the gold standard, Congress may remove the doubt, and the practical way to do it is by enacting this law.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.

The bank note we always have with us, at least I hope we have. It might be personally embarrassing to find ourselves without any, especially away from home. It is an essential part of our currency, and its future affords an interesting field for discussion. Whenever, for any reason, the supply becomes scarce at any point the cry is liable to be raised that they lack elasticity. From the Baltimore plan down to this time we have had many suggestions for a bank-note currency adjustable to the wants of the people and available when needed by the requirements of business, and sometimes called an "emergency circulation." What every banker ought to be taught is, that the best thing to have in an emergency is a good reserve and an ability to maintain it. I do not believe that we ought to encourage the idea that we need any more currency to circulate as money in this country at the present time. The general stock of money of all kinds in the United States on June 1 was \$2,479,962,996, and the amount in circulation was \$2,184,576,890, or an increase of about \$120,000,000 compared with the same period last year. Based on an estimated population of 77,647,000, the circulation per capita is \$28.13, while five years ago it was \$21.10, an increase of \$7.03 per capita, and more than enough to keep pace with our reasonable requirements. The yearly supply from our gold mines and from our favorable foreign balances will still continue to furnish a substantial addition to the wealth of our country.

Another bill introduced last winter attracted considerable attention and will be heard of again. It acknowledges the fact that the National bank circulation secured by Government bonds is an ideal currency and the system which has stood the test of years is the best of which we have any knowledge, but suggests that there might be an additional issue of bank notes not based on bonds. It provides that any National bank having already issued notes on bonds, may issue twenty per cent. additional not based on bonds. After three years an additional twenty per cent. may be issued and after six years an additional forty per cent., but the total of these notes is not to exceed forty per cent. of the capital stock of the bank. The notes are to be redeemed just as the secured notes are, and that payment insured by a safety fund of five per cent. accumulated by a tax of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the emergency notes issued. This it is supposed would add to the elasticity of our present currency and would certainly add very greatly to its volume, but is such a radical departure that it ought to have your careful study, so that no mistake will be made hereafter by reason of our inattention.

I was discussing this question the other day with a brother banker of long experience, and he made a suggestion which may interest you as it did me. He proposed that the Comptroller of the Currency keep at all times a sufficient supply of bank notes of a special kind for emergency purposes only, these notes to be complete, except that blanks be left open for the corporate name of the bank to which they are issued, which name is to be inserted at the Government printing office on short notice. The reason for this is apparent when you remember what a banker needs most during a panic is currency. If he waited to have it printed, the trouble would all be over by the time he received it. This gentleman proposes that any National bank be permitted to deposit any of the issues of the United States bonds as security and receive a like amount of the emergency notes, provided the amount of the same shall not exceed the capital of the said bank in addition to the regular issue of circulating notes to which he is entitled under the present law.

To guard against a bank taking out this currency at other times than in an emergency, it is proposed to levy a tax for the first three months it is outstanding at the rate of six per cent. per annum and one per cent. additional per month for each month thereafter. This would insure its prompt withdrawal because if outstanding for twelve months the tax would amount to ten and one-half per cent. My friend gave his opinion that while clearing-house certificates had in past emergencies accomplished a great work, such relief was only available to banks in reserve cities after the clearing-house association had agreed to it, and for payment of obligations between clearing-house banks only. The currency he proposed is to be immediately available to any National bank in the country which can produce the bonds, without having to consult any other bank. His plan is feasible, because while the National banks own nearly \$427,500,000 of Government bonds, that amount is not half of the total outstanding.

Although bankers are probably better informed on financial questions than ever before, and are pretty generally contented with present conditions, we must look into every proposition if we would prevent mischievous legislation and unwise tampering with what we have. In a word, I am not in favor of any plan which involves the collection of a safety fund from good banks to redeem the notes of mismanaged banks, nor do I consent to the issue of any bank note whose prompt redemption is not guaranteed by the general Government.

PENNSYLVANIA'S HONORABLE BANKING HISTORY.

The meeting of this convention taking place so near the celebration of the National holiday, so soon after the close of the old century and the opening of the new, has a tendency to direct our thoughts to the honorable part taken by our native State and her citizens in the financial history of our country. We know that her influence in the old Colonial days was paramount, and her citizens were leaders in everything that was patriotic and good. This is not the place to call the roll of Pennsylvania soldiers, statesmen and scholars—all patriots—but it is within my province to remind you that the city of Philadelphia is often called the "Cradle of Banking." Robert Morris, the Philadelphia merchant, was the first American banker, previous to which time the country was without banking facilities, and the integrity, zeal and ability displayed by him have endeared his memory to our profession.

The first bank organized by Robert Morris and others began on July 17, 1780. The money paid in as capital was forthwith invested in three million rations and 300 hogsheads of rum, which were forwarded to the revolutionary army and could not have been obtained without assistance of the bank. When the rations and the rum were exhausted, the bank having no more capital, very naturally had to quit business, with a record for patriotism which has never since been excelled by any bank.

On December 30, 1781, the same Robert Morris prevailed on the Continental Congress to grant a charter to the Bank of North America, which bank after a long and honorable existence—as we all know—is to-day one of the best banks in Pennsylvania, or, in fact, anywhere.

When the next American war came on, in 1812, Stephen Girard, that distinguished merchant-philanthropist of Pennsylvania, established his bank in the marble-front building in Philadelphia, which had been occupied previously by the first United States Bank, and he was of invaluable assistance to the Government and to others in that great emergency. We all know that the lineal successor of his bank occupies the same building, and we are gratified to have its genial representative with us at this session, to-day.

When the Mexican war began, another prominent banker of Philadelphia, Mr. Enoch W. Clark, raised the money for the Government to prosecute that war, and his memory is revered as one of the most honorable and successful bankers of his day.

It was no wonder then that when the great civil war broke upon this country the Government should look for a Pennsylvania banker to furnish the money. Philadelphia was equal to the occasion and Jay Cooke came to the front and he became practically the financial agent of the Government. Of the immense sums of money raised by loans during that war, his firm was probably instrumental in furnishing two-thirds of it, and he has been

credited with furnishing the back-bone and practical advice at that critical period which made our financial operations successful.

When the National Bank Act went into effect in 1863 it was but a few days until a bank in Philadelphia, on January 10, 1863, took out the first charter and had the very distinguished honor to be number one in the system.

But the circles of financial influence, commercial activity and social culture have continued to widen, and not all the good bankers of Pennsylvania are now to be found in Philadelphia. Many of the best bankers are here to-day in attendance at this convention, and if you want to see who they are, just look around and get acquainted with your neighbors. I avail myself of the privilege of my office to criticise some of our friends in the banking profession who are not here to-day. Only about one-half of our Pennsylvania bankers have favorably considered the proposition to become members of this association. Can any one tell us why? The annual dues are not excessive, \$5 to banks with a capital under \$100,000 and \$10 to all others. The benefits of membership are worth much more whether viewed from a professional or a social standpoint, and ought to be regarded as indispensable to every well-managed bank. It is hardly an answer to say "we wish to be independent and don't care to join." This is an age of organizations with a tendency to cultivate a community of interest, and no profession has derived more practical benefits from their associations than ours, and it is folly to ignore it.

Our fellow associations in Illinois and Missouri have recently passed us in membership, and I offer you this information as an appeal to your pride and to strengthen our determination to regain our ascendancy, but it affords us some pardonable satisfaction to learn from the reports that we are ahead of the New York State Association, even if it is only by one member.

PROSPERITY OF THE BANKS.

It is a rare satisfaction to-day to be a banker of Pennsylvania. Our National banking system, after nearly 40 years trial, is an institution in which we have unbounded confidence, and our Pennsylvania specimens are unsurpassed. The Comptroller of the Currency kindly informs us that the number of National banks in Pennsylvania is 500, with

Capital stock aggregating.....	\$77,825,110.00
Surplus and profits.....	71,778,124.85
Total deposits.....	568,843,925.78
And total assets aggregating.....	768,422,525.01

No National bank has failed, and over fifty new ones have been organized in Pennsylvania during the past year.

The Pennsylvania Banking Department has won our unqualified praise for the intelligent and faithful manner with which the excellent banking laws of this State have been administered, and the success and growth of the banks and trust companies conducted under that system demand our highest admiration.

The Commissioner of Banking very courteously furnishes me information so interesting and valuable that I take pleasure in quoting in full his letter, which is as follows:

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 3, 1901.

James H. Willock, President Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, Pittsburg, Penna.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of June 14 last, I have the honor to submit the following:

The number of financial institutions under the supervision of the Banking Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on June 30, 1901, is as follows:

Banks.....	105
Savings institutions.....	17
Trust companies.....	145
Total.....	267

On May 22 last, the date of the most recent reports made, the amount of the capital, surplus and profits, deposits and total liabilities was as follows:

	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Total liabilities.
Banks.....	\$3,964,662	\$9,809,141	\$91,202,051	\$111,933,978
Savings institutions.....	110,200	9,906,150	113,748,469	123,796,021
Trust companies.....	47,805,686	36,309,509	196,552,931	351,848,517
Total.....	\$56,880,548	\$56,024,800	\$401,503,443	\$587,578,516

It is proper to note here that twenty-three trust companies and one bank recently organized and included in the number above had done no business at the date of the last report, May 22, 1901, and the aggregate capital of the same is \$3,525,000.

There have been organized since July 1, 1900, nine banks and forty-two trust companies.

During the same period one trust company (a small one) assigned, three banks went into voluntary liquidation, and two banks entered the National system.

The total trust funds in trust companies, invested and uninvested, amount to \$470,-741,047.35

As a matter of interest to you, a statement as to the aggregate of the assets of all corporations coming under the care of this department is herewith given. A comparison with the aggregate of the assets of the National banks in this State will demonstrate the fact that the banking department of this Commonwealth has imposed upon it a greater amount of labor and responsibility than is generally known.

Trust funds, you are no doubt aware, while committed to the care of trust companies, are not included in their assets, and are, therefore, placed in a separate line. These figures do not include the newly organized corporations.

AGGREGATE ASSETS.

Trust companies.....	\$351,848,517
Trust funds, invested and uninvested.....	470,741,047
Banks.....	111,933,978
Savings institutions.....	123,706,021
Building and loan associations, domestic.....	110,498,510
Building and loan associations, foreign.....	3,175,000
Total.....	\$1,171,988,074

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN W. MORRISON,

Deputy Commissioner of Banking.

The private bankers of Pennsylvania are not behind their brethren one whit. It would be invidious to mention names, and it is unnecessary to ask them for any statement. These substantial gentlemen not only own their own banks, but they are interested with us as stockholders, directors and customers. Wherever they are located they have become towers of strength to that particular community and have conducted their business affairs with phenomenal success and ability.

It is, therefore, a reason for sincere congratulation that in the midst of so much prosperity there exist the utmost harmony and good fellowship among all the Pennsylvania bankers, and you and I join in the hope that this happy condition may always continue.

Secretary D. S. Kloss reported 461 paid members, a gain of thirty-two over the membership of last year.

Grier Hersh, chairman of the committee appointed to look after the Negotiable Instruments Law, reported that the committee had been successful in securing the passage of the act.

The constitution was amended by adding the chairman of the trust company section to the list of *ex-officio* members of the council.

Reports were read from the various groups of the State, showing great and universal prosperity.

Edwin Goodall, of New York, spoke on "Bank Money Orders."

A resolution was passed requesting Congress to repeal the section of the War Revenue Act placing a tax on the capital and surplus of banks.

SECOND DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

Reports from a number of additional groups were read at the commencement of the second day's session, all showing great prosperity.

A report from the trust company section was read by the president, Edward H. Reninger. He reported the election of the following officers of the section:

Chairman, Edward H. Reninger, Treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; secretary and treasurer, L. K. Stubbs, of the Chester County Trust Co., West Chester. The following executive committee was appointed: Robert E. James, President Easton Trust Co., Easton; John Hertzler, President Lancaster Trust Co., Lancaster; John G. Reading, President Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Williamsport; Robert R. Moore, Secretary Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg; William F. Harrity, President Equitable Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Thomas D. Chantler, of Pittsburg, spoke on "The Banker and the Criminal." His address was a consideration of the causes which tend to increase the number of criminals. He was of the opinion that low wages, overcrowding in cities and the poor regulation of the liquor traffic were chiefly responsible for the large number of insane persons and criminals.

Alvah Trowbridge, President of the American Bankers' Association, made a brief address, concluding by inviting the Pennsylvania bankers to attend the Milwaukee convention.

J. J. Sullivan, President of the Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, spoke on the subject, "Banks a Potent Factor in Our Industrial Development and National Life." He said, in part:

ADDRESS OF J. J. SULLIVAN.

It gives me great pleasure to be present at your annual convention and to look upon this large assembly of the bankers and business men of your State. While in my own State we claim some distinction for producing statesmen and Presidents, we yield to Pennsylvania in the production of much of those material things that make for the industrial development and greatness of our country, for while a degree of unprecedented prosperity prevails throughout every section of our country, Pennsylvania leads the industrial procession of our sisterhood of States.

Early in your history you became identified with the manufacture of iron and steel, and your people have always been foremost in the introduction of new methods for cheapening and increasing its production.

The first impetus given to the manufacture of iron in your State was through a legislative enactment appropriating a certain sum of money for the development of the industry. Like many other industries of our country, the pioneers of this line succeeded better than they knew, as from small beginnings the iron and steel trade of America has come to be regarded as the great barometer of commercial life and national prosperity.

The arrangements of the modern workshop for the manufacture of steel and iron are of such dimensions and character that the raw material entering at one end comes out finished in marketable form at the other end without handling.

THE AGE OF IRON AND STEEL.

In 1810 there was manufactured by the entire country nine hundred tons of steel, of which the State of Pennsylvania produced five hundred tons, and in the phenomenal development of the iron and steel industry of our country, it is worthy of note that the Keystone State continues to maintain about the same relative position that she then occupied. Nor will it be gainsaid that in the wonderful strides which we have made in manufactures the development of our iron and steel industries has been a potent factor in contributing to our prosperity as a nation and as a people. We are now shipping steel rails to almost every nation on the globe. Quite recently the Norwegian Government awarded the entire contract for steel rails for the State railways to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The Carnegie Company has made large shipments of steel plates and angles for ship-building to the Clyde, and, notwithstanding the railway freight to Philadelphia and the ocean freight, we are able to undersell the English manufacturers. The cheapness with which steel is now produced is multiplying its uses to a larger degree. Railroad freight cars are very generally made of it, large buildings cannot be constructed without it, and it is used almost wholly in the building of our ships. Not only have the low price of production and the supply been conducive to the great prestige which is ours in the markets of the world, but to the irresistible character of the Carnegie armor-plate in our battleships do we owe in a great measure our signal naval victories at Manila and Santiago and our world-wide reputation as a great sea power.



J. J. SULLIVAN.

Industrial concentration and technical improvements, particularly in your State, have made American industry the leading factor in the world's markets. While it will be conceded that Pennsylvania, in the production of iron and steel, has displaced cotton as the chief production of our country, and steel to-day occupies the throne as king of our productions, the awakening energy of the American people has extended to every State of the Union and is influencing every industry. The energies of the tillers of the soil are rewarded to a degree entirely beyond their most sanguine expectations, and the crops now being harvested promise larger returns than in any preceding year of our history. The Governor of Kansas expressed the opinion recently that the value of this year's wheat crop in that State would be equal to fifty dollars per capita of the entire population of the State. What is true of Kansas is true in a measure of every State in the Union.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, expresses the opinion that inside of ten years the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska will be producing from beets sufficient sugar to supply the requirements of our entire population.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF EXPORTS.

As the exports of a country are the best index of its production, the following figures showing our exports for eleven months ending with May in each year since 1895, will certainly be of interest:

1895.....	\$752,570,335	1898.....	\$1,136,503,607
1896.....	815,901,067	1899.....	1,130,629,075
1897.....	977,800,522	1900.....	1,285,531,125

For the entire fiscal year just closed the exports are nearly one billion six hundred millions, being double those of 1890, and more than one hundred millions in excess of 1900, which broke all previous records.

The bewildering rush of reorganization and consolidation is manifested on every hand, and the growing enhancement of values furnishes unmistakable evidence of a new economic era. Never before in the history of mankind have such stupendous industrial enterprises been attempted and successfully conducted, as this generation has seen. The great managers of industrial concerns exhibit an imagination, a power of combination, a fertility of resource—a courage and a fortitude that have never been excelled. Dangers there may be—but whatever economic or social dangers may be before us, it is a fact that it is next to impossible to reverse or seriously to modify the course of economic events. The only statesmanship or philosophy that is worthy of attention is that which seeks to guide, not that which seeks to obstruct. Moreover, it must take as its data the forces which are now employed, not the imaginary forces of preceding conditions. In our generation we have witnessed indeed the most wonderful advances in everything which makes for the higher and the better civilization.

SHARE OF THE BANKS IN PROMOTING PROSPERITY.

The most striking cause, however, of our industrial growth is due to the inventive tendency of our mechanics, and while every age has its distinctive features, I am clearly of the opinion that the historian, in writing the history of our age, will refer to it as "The Industrial Age." One of our leading statesmen attributed our rapid progress as a nation to the locomotive, whose child, he said, we were. It is an open question, however, whether the banks or the railroads have contributed most to our present industrial system. Certain it is that the absence of either would stagnate the entire business situation. That we are to supply the world with iron and steel, as also innumerable commodities which we have demonstrated we can produce more readily than anywhere else on the globe, and that we are also destined in the near future to become the world's banker, will be conceded by all who have kept pace with the trend of events. Our rapidly expanding commerce and our trade relations with all parts of the world will certainly impel our people, in the near future, to organize a strong international banking-house in the City of New York, with a broad charter, permitting branches in all of the great trade centres of the world. The advantages of such an institution are indeed manifold. Organized and operated with special reference to our foreign trade, it would not only be highly beneficial to American merchants and manufacturers, but it would give additional prestige to our country everywhere.

Our foreign trade will become so general, and so closely are the countries of the world now associated through lightning express trains, "ocean greyhounds" and cables and telegraphs, that I strongly favor the inauguration of a movement to establish an international currency—a currency with a standard of value that will be recognized and accepted in all of the nations of the world. It is true that the world grows practically smaller every day, and it does seem to me that the necessity of a uniform standard of value, by which the exchanges between nations can be more readily effected and trade and travel throughout the world facilitated, is becoming more and more apparent every year. As gold is now the standard of

value in practically all the civilized nations (except China and Mexico), the problem seems not difficult of accomplishment.

That the banks have been an important factor in stimulating the general industries of our country, and that they have contributed in a large measure toward our national life, no one, I am sure, will deny. Modern banking is the result of a process of development and the necessary outgrowth of organized society. Its development has kept pace with the general business of the country, and has given to capital, by the use of checks, drafts and other instruments of credit, a degree of transferability not only between sections of our own country, but also between the nations of the world.

Our banking system enables the man who has savings, but is not engaged in an occupation in which he can employ them, to transfer them to those who can employ them. I am quite sure that any person having investigated the process of organization, operation and general management of the banks of the country could not refrain from expressing admiration for the ingenuity and skill with which the details of the business have been worked out to meet the peculiar conditions and requirements of the wage earners and the trade and commerce of the world. The banks, by their functions of deposit, discount and exchange, mobilize capital and make it the efficient colleague of industry.

The organizers and managers of the banks invest their money in the capital stock and invite their friends and neighbors to deposit their moneyed accumulations with them, paying them for the use of it, and also agreeing to return it on demand. This money is loaned to the manufacturer, to the merchant and to the owners of our rolling mills and coal and iron ore mines, railroads and other large industrial corporations. By these means the great industries and commercial enterprises of the country are operated; labor is employed, and wages paid by which more than one-half of our population is supported.

The function of the bank is to bring together the money and credits of the community, and by wise and prudent management build up the machinery whereby the transaction of business will be facilitated, and the legitimate needs of commerce supplied. A bank, in the true sense of the word, is an accountant for the public, and it is impossible for any community to live and pursue business of any magnitude without these institutions.

In this and many other ways banks have to do with every interest and element in the community which they serve. The savings of the laboring man, and the widow's insurance money become their sacred trust, and they are called upon to supply the lifeblood of commerce as well.

If the banks of the country conferred no other advantage but that of making loans, it would be not only a benefit, but an absolute necessity; but, in order to combine the advantages derived from all three of these functions, that of providing a place of safety for deposits, making exchanges and collections and furnishing means in the way of loans, they become of such great importance and of such inestimable value as to be almost beyond the comprehension of man.

This system is the force behind all other forces; it keeps in motion the motive power which propels the machinery of our commerce and manufactures, it stimulates all our industries, furnishes employment for laborers and gives prosperity to all classes of our citizens. If the support of the banks should be withdrawn, or their efficiency and usefulness neutralized, it would bring demoralization and disaster to the business of the country, and to the Government as well.

Robert Morris, during the Revolutionary period, appreciated the value of banks, and in 1780 organized, with other leading citizens of Philadelphia, the Bank of Pennsylvania. Through its operation the cause of the patriots was materially enhanced, and it contributed in no small degree to the independence of the colonies.

In the darkest hour of the Civil War, when the credit of the nation was sinking and the hearts of patriots were grown faint, the banks of this country came to its rescue, tendered to the Treasury of the United States on more than one occasion the major share of the aggregate banking capital of the country, accepting the obligations of the Treasury therefor. This action of the banks relieved the Treasury, buoyed up the credit of the nation, brought confidence to the people, and victory to the flag of our country. While we accord all honor to the valor and bravery of the soldiers who fought the battles of the country, yet without the aid of war furnished by the banks their efforts could not have been victorious.

A few years ago, when the Government desired to raise two hundred millions of dollars to prosecute the war with Spain, and offered to sell its bonds for that amount, bearing interest at three per cent., in less than twenty-four hours after the announcement was made the voluntary subscriptions of the banks of the country for this loan aggregated seven times the amount required. The popularity of this issue has been emphasized in a substantial manner in its commanding a premium at the present time of ten per cent. in the markets of the world. Had the banks held aloof from the transaction, it is a question whether the bonds to-day would bring more than par. Through the agency and influence of the banks also the two per cent. bonds issued in March, 1900, are to-day commanding a premium of seven per cent.

It certainly will not be gainsaid that the firm and unrelenting position of the banks of the country in behalf of the gold standard exercised an influence that was most effective. The banker, although sometimes criticised, is the most conservative of citizens, and when he demands an honest currency he knows, by the very nature of his business, what it is upon which he bases his demands. The banks of the country have not only adhered to correct principles of finance, but they have also exercised their influence in behalf of good government, the integrity of the people, and the credit and honor of the nation. Like the blind goddess who deals her unerring blow in justice's name, the banker must have the courage of his convictions and decide at all times in accordance with his best judgment, unmindful of the consequences.

The last four years have produced more pages of financial history, accentuated commercial and industrial conditions, and have been fraught with more momentous consequences to our national life than any like period in our history. The achievements of that period in the



GRIER HERSH,

President Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

development of the general industries of the country—in the strengthening of our national credit, and, indeed, in all that makes for the attainment of great national prestige, are without precedent in the history of nations. The imagination and courage of the most optimistic patriot would not have impelled him, at any time in the past, to anticipate existing conditions. Our growth commercially, financially and as a world power, has not been more astonishing to the people of foreign countries than it is to ourselves.

All available statistics regarding our foreign trade, our railroad earnings, our bank clearings or our crop prospects are of an especially favorable character. With the promise of a wheat crop heretofore unknown in our history, with an expanding trade, with the resumption of gold production in South Africa, and with the production and transportation industries taxed to their utmost, we are certainly warranted in the hope that existing conditions will continue for many years.

FUTURE GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A distinguished foreigner speaking of our country recently, said: "The mighty land, placed by the Omnipotent Hand between the Far East on the one side, to which she stretches

out her glorious arms over the broad Pacific, while on the other side she sweeps with uplifted hand over the Atlantic and touches Europe; a mighty land, including in her ample bosom untold resources of every form of commercial and mineral wealth; a mighty land, with room for four hundred millions of men.

Is there not reason to suppose that in the future, to which we cannot see to-day, that America will be to the whole world more than Rome was in the ancient days, the great storehouse of the world, the great pacific ruler, by justice, of the world, her manufacturing power dispensing from out her mighty bosom all the necessities and all the luxuries of life to the whole world around her? She may be destined, and I believe she is, to rise rapidly into that gigantic power that will overshadow all other nations."

That our republic is destined to attain an unexampled and perilous greatness is certainly true. Fifty years hence our population will reach nearly two hundred millions, or more than five times the present population of France. At the close of another century, if it increases with the same ratio that has hitherto marked its growth, the United States will contain more than twice as many people as now inhabit the Continent of Europe. Such an aggregation of mankind, belonging to the same intellectual and energetic portion of the human race, speaking the same language, occupying one of the fairest and most fruitful portions of the earth, which seems to be the chosen habitation of civilization and progress, united under one Government, and that a Government of free institutions, will present a phenomenon such as has never yet been seen in the world.

I believe that our country is God's chosen land, where in the good time coming the perfection of governments and of nations shall be found. We have here all the resources of wealth, power and happiness. Here all men are equal before the law, and here will continue

to come people of other lands, whose united efforts will make us invincible in war, unequalled in wealth and unrivaled in all those things which constitute the true grandeur of a nation.

Charles A. Conant, the well-known financial authority, spoke on "The Bankers' Share in Our Commercial Expansion." He thought that to attain the highest measure of success in our foreign trade a more flexible system of issuing currency was essential.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :

President—Grier Hersh, President York National Bank, York.

Vice-President—J. R. McAllister, Cashier Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia.

Secretary—D. S. Kloss, Cashier First National Bank, Tyrone.

Treasurer—O. C. Camp, Cashier National Bank of Tarentum.

The following delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association were chosen :

Group I, J. R. McAllister, Cashier Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia.

Group II, Isaac Y. Spang, Cashier Reading National Bank.

Group III, C. M. W. Keck, Cashier Allentown National Bank.

Group IV, Adolph Niemeyer, President Savings Institution, City of Williamsport.

Group V, John Hertzler, President Lancaster Trust Co.

Group VI, E. E. Lindemuth, Cashier Clearfield National Bank.

Group VII, Jesse Moore, Cashier First National Bank, Cochranton.

Group VIII, R. M. Wardrop, Vice-President and Cashier People's National Bank, Pittsburg.

Delegate-at-large, Frank M. Wallace, Vice-President Second National Bank, Erie.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
SEPTEMBER 24, 25 AND 26.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at the Pabst Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 24, 25 and 26. Reduced rates—full fare going and one-third fare returning, will be granted by the railroads. Receipt should be obtained from the ticket agent at the time of purchasing ticket.

The programme will consist of discussions of popular and practical questions opened by prominent men. Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to make an informal address. Each topic is open to delegates under the five-minute rule; time to be extended by unanimous consent.

The bankers of Milwaukee have arranged a most interesting and enjoyable programme of entertainment. A reception will be tendered the visiting delegates and ladies by Mr. F. G. Bigelow at the Deutscher Club, on Tuesday, September 24, at 9 P. M. On Wednesday, the 25th, after the convention adjourns (2 P. M.), carriages will be provided and the party will be driven around the city and suburbs. A German lunch, at White Fish Bay, will be tendered by Mr. Frederick Pabst. On Thursday, the 26th, a visit will be made to the breweries.

The Trust Company Section will have a special meeting in Milwaukee, September 25, and discuss matters peculiarly pertinent to trust companies. The headquarters of the section will be the Plankinton House.

The September number of the MAGAZINE, to be issued early in the month, will be devoted largely to the coming convention, and will contain an illustrated description of the banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of Milwaukee and illustrated descriptions of prominent banks and bankers in several other cities. The official programme of the convention will also be published.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE INSURANCE.

It is of the highest importance to the welfare of life insurance that the principles which lie at the foundation of the system should be understood by the general public. Nothing is so much needed to-day in connection with the business as an aroused and watchful public opinion. While the trained expert is needed to methodize and control its numerous details, its underlying principles can be easily made plain to the common mind. If the management of companies claimed the attention of the vast number of persons directly interested in their safety and prosperity, the business would be surrounded by a powerful and conservative influence. There has never been a period in the history of American life insurance when this influence was so essential to the safety and well-being of the business as now.

A life insurance policy is in every case an important provision for the future. In a great majority of individual cases it is the most important provision, as observation has shown that it quite commonly constitutes the principal, if not the sole, support of a bereaved family. It is necessary, therefore, that the provision shall be absolutely safe, and that the cost of securing it shall be made as light as possible. A person having insured his life and having obtained a policy containing equitable conditions, may be said to be concerned only as to the safety of the protection and its low cost.

The calculations in life insurance rest upon three assumptions, and the safety of the business is in proportion to the fulfillment of these assumptions.

First.—It is assumed that a given number of deaths will occur each year, or, in other words, an assumption is made of the amount of death losses which will have to be paid. Carefully constructed mortality tables, which have the sanction of the scientific world, are the guides in determining this assumption.

Second.—As a policy-holder grows older his liability to die increases, and hence the cost of insuring him increases. If he were charged the actual cost each year he would be compelled to pay a constantly increasing premium. Few would be willing to do this. It would not only become inconvenient, but if the insurance were continued many years the cost would grow so large as to be almost prohibitory. To meet this difficulty, the cost for the whole period is averaged and a uniform yearly premium is charged, and allowance is made for the interest upon the money which accumulates in the hands of the company. This method, known as the level premium system, of preventing a yearly increasing cost by averaging the premiums, is so clearly necessary, and at the same time so advantageous, that the mere statement of it is sufficient to establish its expediency. It becomes necessary in the calculation of averaged premiums to assume that a given rate of interest will be earned. This is the second assumption.

Third.—An assumption must be made of the cost of administration and of the cost of securing the business. This, which is technically called the loading, is the third and last assumption.

It is evident from this explanation that if these three assumptions are made good the payment of the policy is put beyond doubt.

The assumption of the number of deaths is made larger than will be likely to occur. If a company employ skillful physicians to examine applicants, and particu-

larly if it guards against fraud, by employing men of intelligence and integrity as agents, not only will the number of deaths not exceed the assumed number, but a considerable gain will arise from this source.

If a conservative rate of interest is assumed by the company, and skill and care are exercised in the investment of its funds, the second assumption will also be realized.

To make the averaged premium abundantly safe against any contingency which may arise, the loading or provision for expenses is made liberal, and nothing short of reckless and wasteful management can cause the cost of administration and of securing the business to exceed the loading.

It is evident, therefore, that life insurance is not necessarily attended by mystery or difficulty. For the successful management of a company common sense and common honesty are the principal requisites.

Having discussed the question of safety, let us now turn to the question of the lowest cost for insurance. As has been said, the three assumptions upon which the calculations rest are conservative, and the actual cost of insurance should be less than the assumed cost as represented by the premium charged. Therefore if at the end of the year it is found that too much has been charged for mortality, and too much for the expense of conducting the business, and that the rate of interest earned is larger than that assumed, a deduction is made from the next premium. The larger the deduction the lower the net cost of the insurance to the policy holder. The amount of the dividends will depend upon the excess of interest earned upon the reduced amount of death losses and the reduced expense of management. Accordingly that company which selects its risks with the greatest care, at the same time guarding against fraud, that invests its money so as to earn the highest rate of interest, and avoids extravagant expense in managing its business, will return the largest dividends to its policy holders, and thus bring the cost of insurance down to the lowest point. It will at the same time maintain the highest standard of safety.

To recapitulate: a death rate lower than the assumed rate results in greater safety and reduced cost; a higher rate of interest than that assumed, provided always that it is not secured by lowering the standard of investment, results in greater safety and reduced cost; and a wise economy in management, bringing the rate of expenditure inside of the loading, results in greater safety and reduced cost.

BANKERS AS INSURANCE AGENTS.

The Ocean is scooping bank burglary business by appointing State banking associations to act as its agents and paying them commissions. The wisdom of this policy may be questioned. The banking associations have the interests of their members, not that of the insurance company, at heart. Besides, agents nurse a strong grudge against a company that cuts them out of commissions by such methods.—*Insurance Monitor*.

FACTS THAT SHOULD BE LOOKED IN THE FACE.

Rev. W. H. Hopkins, in "Provident Savings," says:

"One of the facts that should be looked in the face is the uncertainty of life. But with too many men, 'the wish being father to the thought,' life is regarded as a long, long journey of whose approaching end sufficient announcement will be given to allow one to put his house in order. But the fact to be recalled by sane men is that our days are governed by no such unchanging rule. Now and then men pass their three score and ten, and may almost name the year of their

demise before it dawns—and even for them ‘insurance’ has its valued gift—but often these seem to be the exceptional cases. Here is a minister’s diary : three days ago the funeral of a little girl ; to-day the funeral of an aged man ; to-morrow it is a young man who is buried ; and the next day a business man in his prime. One of the four lived his allotted time, as the saying runs ; the others fell asleep while it was yet day, and they had no longing for slumber. This is the fact, therefore, to be faced, that at times darkness fills the sky at noon, that the frost appears when spring is well on the way, that the business man is called home with the pen wet in his fingers and the balance sheet unready.

Anxiety and fear should be put away ; they are not becoming ; but, on the other hand, a man should reckon on the possibility of the thread breaking before the weaving is done—to think otherwise is foolish. It is well to save ; the snug little sum grows through your own additions and through the interest which the bank allows ; but it is well also to know that the sum which in the bank would be large twenty, thirty years away, if undisturbed, will be large to-morrow if death lays you low. This is insurance that assures ! And the fact of the uncertainty of life is met by the other fact that wife and children will have shelter and food and certain comforts, even though your hand falls lifeless.”

INSURANCE A NECESSITY, NOT A LUXURY.

Edward Rotan, President First National Bank, Waco, Texas, recently had the following to say regarding the necessity of life insurance :

“He is ‘worse than a heathen’ who does not provide for his own family. An element of unascertainable risk enters into every investment, against which no ordinary foresight can guard. Accident, prolonged sickness, bad judgment, a faithless friend, are dangers which daily threaten every man’s estate. The best method of protection yet devised is life insurance. Every man, rich or poor, owes it to himself, his creditors, his family, to provide some measure of indemnity against loss, in proper proportion to his means, and commensurate with his responsibilities.

Life insurance is a necessity, not a luxury. As a charge against income it is quite as legitimate as taxes or fire insurance.

The ownership of a life policy injures no man’s credit, and infracts no rule of economy ; and when once a venture is made and ‘the hand put to the plough’ there should be no turning back. The policy should be kept alive and the insured should pray daily for the privilege of paying many annual premiums.

It is false economy to think one must die young in order to ‘beat the insurance company.’”

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

The “Record and Guide” says : “From time to time circumstances come to our attention that show that builders and owners, through ignorance of its provisions, do not obtain anything like all the pecuniary benefits the insurance schedule offers them. This is largely due to the fact that neither has learned the value of expert assistance and opinion upon this important item of expense. Only recently we heard of a case where, on the advice of an insurance broker, the owner of a commercial building, by a few inexpensive changes, putting in some water buckets and replacing common glass in a skylight with wire glass, was immediately recouped the cost several times by a reduction of his insurance premium. In another instance, similar expert advice removed the necessity of tearing apart a building, about to be converted from domestic to business uses, in order to supply a flue for a furnace, which eventually was cheaply erected at the rear of the building, so that the cost of alterations

was much reduced. In both instances it was only by accident that the owners found out what they could do to reduce their expenses so materially. A competent insurance broker is a potential benefactor for the property owner. This is especially true of owners of mercantile buildings. There are many property owners in New York who are paying yearly hundreds of dollars in insurance premiums which they might save by the expenditure of a few dollars for alterations in the building or for the installation of preventive apparatus.

The key rate for fireproof buildings under the mercantile schedule is ten cents on the \$100, and the specific rate on any building is made up by adding the specified rate for faulty construction or mismanagement. Thus each building is rated on its own merits or demerits. For unprotected cast-iron columns the penalty is \$1 50 on every \$1,000 of insurance as long as they remain unprotected. If the openings on the floor, stairs or elevator have not proper coverings the owner is assessed \$5 on the \$1,000; if the heating apparatus is unsafe, \$25 a \$1,000, and if the defects in the heating apparatus are not remedied the policy will be cancelled. A down-town broker several days ago showed the writer a schedule on which the rate had been reduced from ninety cents to fifty cents, a reduction of forty-four per cent. The principal changes made were the placing of metal doors between two buildings, thus reducing the area and the number of tenants; the reconstruction of the skylight by putting in wire glass instead of plain, the elimination of a stairway charge by boxing the stairs, the addition of two watchman's clocks, the placing of fire buckets on every floor, and having the packing done in the vault instead of in the basement. Apartments and tenements have a special rating, the premium being \$1 on the thousand, unless the area is over 2,500 square feet. If there are stores on the grade floor the rate is \$2, and if any business is carried on above the grade floor, such as dentists' offices or the like, the risk comes under the mercantile schedule and is specifically rated.

These facts not only show that owners often pay higher premiums than they need to, but also that the insurance of a building is a technical and complicated question, which can only be satisfactorily answered by the expert. Yet we doubt whether the average builder ever thinks of submitting the plans of a building before erection to an insurance broker for examination and opinion as to whether they can be improved upon in order to later save fixed charges, or whether the average owner asks his broker to go over the whole ground and make a comprehensive insurance report, showing whether, if anything, what can be done to save premiums, as he would go to an architect or engineer for a report on structural defects. Yet it would, in our opinion, pay to do it."

It is evident that any good schedules will improve risks more than a building law can, for the former reaches buildings in existence and forces improvements, while a building law usually reaches new structures only.

New York State Bankers' Association.—The illustration printed in last month's *MAGAZINE*, showing the delegates and visitors to the recent convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was a reduction of a large photograph. Mounted copies of this photograph, 18 × 22 inches, may be had for \$2.50, by addressing Max Winckler, 14 Pearl Place, Buffalo. A smaller photograph, 11 × 14, will be furnished for \$1.50.

Odd Service of Banks.—In an address before the recent convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, Hartman Baker, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, said:

"Sometimes the requests that come to us from our out-of-town correspondents are doubly interesting, because outside of regular routine. Sometimes they are amusing; as, for instance, the well-known President, now dead, of one of the larger New York city banks, used frequently to write requesting us to buy for him a certain make of peppermint candy, which he thought could be obtained better in Philadelphia than elsewhere. One of our Western correspondents lately wrote requesting us to buy him a Boston bull terrier."

SPECIAL CONVENTION NUMBER OF THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for September will be a Convention Number, devoted largely to the Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held at Milwaukee, September 24, 25 and 26.

It is proposed (1) to make the Convention Number of especial value to the membership of the American Bankers' Association, (2) to promote the success of the forthcoming Convention, and (3) to further the interests of banks, bankers and other financial institutions in every part of the country.

Among the features of the Convention Number will be : Portraits and sketches of the officers of the Association, including the members of the Executive Council and the Vice-Presidents from the States and Territories ; an authentic illustrated sketch of the City of Milwaukee, presenting facts and figures regarding its manufacturing, banking and mercantile interests ; official Programme of the Convention, and much other important information relating to the Association ; review of banking in all the leading cities.

Portraits and sketches of bank officers and others allied with banking interests, with brief descriptions and reviews of the banks, are desired for presentation in this Convention Number.

On account of its interesting contents and extensive circulation, the Convention Number of the MAGAZINE will be an advertising medium of exceptional value, and advertisements will be accepted for publication therein (Convention Number only) at the following rates :

Quarter-page, \$40 ; half-page, \$60 ; one page, \$100.

Present advertisers in the MAGAZINE desiring to secure additional space for special representation in the Convention Number will be given a discount of twenty per cent. from the above rates.

Advertisements to be published one year beginning with the Convention Number will be accepted at the regular yearly rates, viz.:

Quarter page, \$150 ; half-page, lower, \$250 ; half-page, upper, \$300 ; one page, \$500.

To add to the attractiveness and value of the Convention Number, it is proposed to present therein carefully prepared Reviews and artistic Illustrations of banks, bankers, etc., without charge. Advertisers will be entitled to such representation if data and photographs are sent in *at once*.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR BANK CLERKS AND OFFICERS

\$1050 IN PRIZES

SEVEN FIRST PRIZES OF \$100 EACH

SEVEN SECOND PRIZES OF \$50 EACH

The demand for thoroughly trained and educated bankers and the opportunities for advancement in the profession of banking were never so great as they are now, and there is a general tendency on the part of bank managers and employees to take advantage of this situation and to fit themselves more adequately for the proper discharge of their duties.

To meet this demand for more thorough information on all matters related to practical banking and in order to bring out new and practical ideas for promoting the efficiency of bank clerks and officers and improving the management of banks, the Publishers of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* offer prizes amounting to \$1050, consisting of seven first prizes of \$100 each, and seven second prizes of \$50 each, to be awarded to the authors of the best papers on *The Practical Work of a Bank*, the papers to be prepared on the general lines indicated by the schedule on the next page of this circular, and on some one of the topics named therein.

Officers and clerks of banks receiving this circular are especially invited to submit articles in competition for the prizes offered.

It is expected that the several topics will be treated from the standpoint of actual banking experience and illustrated with working forms of books and records in all cases where by so doing the text will be more easily understood and of more practical benefit to the reader. These forms should be carefully prepared and filled up in black ink, as they will be photo-engraved for publication. Ruled forms in colored ink, other than black, cannot be accepted. The forms of book headings, records, blanks, etc., must be drawn especially to illustrate the article; no stock forms should be used. Forms of blank books, blanks, etc., larger than the *MAGAZINE* page may be drawn, say, twice the page size, but in same proportion, in order that they may be reduced by photo-engraving process to proper size. No form larger than the page, 7½ by 4½ inches, will be published.

Contributions should not exceed 4,000 words in length (exclusive of forms of books, blanks, etc. used in the article) and must reach this office not later than October 1, 1901.

Publication of papers on Topic No. 5, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force," was begun in the July issue of the MAGAZINE and no additional papers on this topic can be received.

The MAGAZINE's page, bourgeois type, is about 600 words.

Authors will sign their papers with a *nom de plume*, and forward in a separate sealed envelope the real name and address, the envelope bearing on the outside the *nom de plume* only.

The award of the prizes will be made by a jury composed of the Editor and Associate Editor of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and three well-known bankers who are authorities on practical bank work. This jury will carefully consider the merits of each paper published, and will by vote decide which ones on the respective topics are entitled to the first prize, and which the second prize.

Checks in payment of the prizes will be sent to the successful contestants as soon as the jury on awards have rendered their decision; and the names of the prize-winners will be published in the MAGAZINE.

Papers submitted in compliance with the terms of the competition, and of sufficient merit, will be published as soon as possible after receipt of the manuscript; but no paper on any topic will be published until all the papers in that class are sent in.

It is essential that the articles be written in a clear and terse style so as to be easily understood, and that a high standard of excellence generally be maintained in their preparation. Write on one side of the sheet only; type-written copy preferred.

In order to preserve the competitive character of the contest, it will be required that at least five papers be submitted in a class before the offer of first and second prize in such class becomes effective. (As five or more are either now in hand or known to be in preparation, on each of the topics named, the competition may already be said to be effective covering the entire schedule.)

The right is reserved to publish any paper submitted without compensation except participation in the distribution of awards. Unpublished articles will be returned.

A list of topics on which contributors are expected to write is given below. Contestants for the prizes offered may select any one of these topics, and, before beginning work on the article, must advise the Editor of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE of the topic selected, and the date when the paper will be completed and sent in. The outline under each topic is intended only for the general guidance of contributors. They need not adhere to it strictly, but may handle the subject in the way they deem best, confining themselves, however, to pertinent features of the main topic.

Letters from intending contestants will be replied to promptly in order that the work may be begun at once.

LIST OF TOPICS.

I. Banking Rules and Customs.

Practical hints as to what bank clerks and officers should know in order to aid in the safe, expeditious and profitable conduct of business.

Every-day banking law. The latest and best way of doing things. Banking practice relating to money, negotiable paper and general dealings. Points to be observed to safeguard the bank's interests.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

II. Collection Department.

Improved books and forms. Summary of rules governing collections. How to make collections pay the best profits.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

III. Discounts, Loans and Investments.

How to determine the value of paper offered for discount. Hints about minimizing losses. How to keep the bank's funds safely and profitably employed. What part of the funds should be kept in securities immediately available, such as high-class R. R. bonds, stocks, etc. Suggestions for managing a Credit Department, with records and blanks required in conducting such a department.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

IV. Bookkeeping for City and Country Banks.


Modern methods of accounting, showing the latest forms of books and blanks, with full explanations.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

V. Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force.

Pay, discipline, pensions and profit-sharing; promotion—relative value of influence and efficiency; working plans. Practical suggestions for securing the best service from officers and employees—relations with each other and with the public.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

 No additional papers can be received on Topic No. 5.

VI. Embezzlements and Defalcations.

What experience has shown to be the most effectual means of guarding the bank's funds. System of checks and verifications in use in the best-managed banks.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

VII. Increasing the Net Earnings.

Prudent and economical management. Preventing useless expenditure of time and money. Increasing the bank's customers. Ways in which business may be profitably extended.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

This competition is open to all bank clerks, junior and senior officers and bank managers in the United States; already a number of well-known bank experts, as well as clerks who now for the first time have attempted to put the results of their experience in words, have signified their intention of contributing to this competition, and it is believed that the papers taken as a whole will contain the latest and best information obtainable in regard to the practical workings of the best managed banks. Bankers desiring to keep in touch with progressive methods are earnestly requested to bring these articles to the attention of their employees.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—A. K. Chapman, Assistant Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, was recently elected Cashier to succeed H. H. Nazro, deceased.

—B. F. Werner, Assistant Cashier of the Irving National Bank, was recently promoted to the position of Cashier.

—It is reported that the National City Bank is contemplating a large increase of its capital and surplus.

—The First National Bank has increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000 and also increased the surplus from \$4,750,000 to \$10,000,000, and reduced the undivided profits from \$4,750,000 to \$1,102,747. A cash dividend of about 1900 per cent. was also declared to holders of the old stock. Deposits of the First National Bank on July 24 were \$59,875,185, and total resources \$82,724,481. These figures will be greatly increased by the absorption of the National Bank of the Republic, details of which have been completed, and the consolidation went into effect on August 10. In point of combined capital and surplus the First National Bank is now the largest in the United States.

—The Seaboard National Bank is now occupying the basement of No. 18 Broadway, immediately under its old quarters. Improvements going on in the building necessitated this temporary change of quarters.

—William E. D. Stokes, a stockholder of the Seventh National Bank, has taken out summonses in the supreme court against the directors of the bank, President Thomas, and Forrest Raynor, the Receiver.

The complaint charges the directors with reporting to the stockholders that the capital of the bank was unimpaired, and that the bank, in addition to the capital, had a large surplus, when it was already insolvent. It further charges that the directors "utterly failed and neglected to perform their official duties"; that they "suffered and permitted the accounts of said bank to be kept in an inaccurate and deceptive manner, which failed to show the true condition of its affairs."

The directors are also charged with employing incompetent persons as officers of the bank. The plaintiff demands judgment for the total amount of his loss as a stockholder of the bank and for the costs of the suit.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Irving National Bank, July 9, Benjamin F. Werner, who has been connected with the bank for twenty-eight years, and for the last five years as Assistant Cashier, was chosen Cashier of that institution.

—The action taken by the stockholders of the Domestic Exchange National Bank, at their special meeting on July 25, at which the bank's title was changed to that of the Commercial National Bank, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank recently altered its policy regarding charges on out-of-town checks and is now operating under the clearing-house rules. It is fitting up a new banking room at Broadway and Reade street, to which place it has removed.

—The National Park Bank, in the report of its condition at the close of business on July 15, shows that its total resources then amounted to \$78,150,943, included in which were \$50,926,913 of loans and discounts. It carried individual deposits subject to check amounting to \$38,820,815.

—The new Empire National Bank of Brooklyn, will occupy one of the stores on the Twenty-fifth Ward side of Broadway, just below the corner of Halsey street, temporarily. The site committee, of which Richard Goodwin is chairman, has secured an option on a fine building and it is expected that by the middle of September the new financial institution will open for business.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company, on Montague street, has been appointed agent for

the new bank, and a call has been issued for the payment of the amount of stock subscribed to the amount of \$250,000. The time of payment expires on August 25, and subscribers unable to pay in full are invited to make half payments.

The New York National Exchange Bank will represent the new banking concern in the New York Clearing-House.

—Henry P. Chilton, who has been connected with the firm of Moore & Schley since its organization, has been admitted to partnership in it.

—The National Bank of the Republic has been absorbed by the First National Bank, an advantageous offer having been made for its shares by the latter institution. This will add almost \$30,000,000 to the resources of the First National. It is understood that Charles H. Stout, of the National Bank of the Republic, will have an important official position with the First National.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—Wm. A. Tower succeeds the late John J. Eddy as President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and Cashier A. T. Collier has been elected Vice-President.

—James R. Hooper has been elected President of the National Union Bank, in place of George Whitney, deceased.

—The bankers, brokers and trust companies are to have a new telephone exchange for their exclusive use.

Providence, R. I.—Trust company interests and National bank combinations continue to buy up shares of local National banks. It is stated that three years ago there were thirty-seven National banks in operation, but that the consolidations effected and those in progress will reduce the number to less than half a dozen.

—It is reported that Union Trust Co. interests have acquired control of the Commercial National, Weybosset National and the National Bank of North America.

—The Industrial Trust Company has increased its capital from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000.

Nashua, N. H.—In order to provide for some assets that are of some value, but not entirely satisfactory, the Second National Bank, of Nashua, N. H., has reduced its capital from \$150,000 to \$100,000.

—The Indian Head National Bank recently sent out a circular to shareholders proposing to reduce the capital from \$120,000 to \$100,00, returning \$20,000 to shareholders. This will increase the value and the dividend-earning capacity of the remaining shares. Deposits have increased to such an extent that the bank finds difficulty in employing the capital and deposits in making local loans, and makes the reduction to avoid buying outside commercial paper.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Girard Trust Co., July 23, it was decided to issue 5,000 additional shares at \$550 a share. Of the amount realized \$503,000 will be added to capital and the balance to surplus.

—On account of greatly increased business the Fourth Street National Bank will increase its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The surplus and net profits on July 15 amounted to \$2,196,278, and the deposits were \$34,118,156. The number of directors will be increased to twenty-one.

New York Trust Companies.—The statement of condition of the fifty-eight trust companies of the State of New York at the close of business July 1 showed that these institutions had resources aggregating \$366,523,398. Their capital was \$47,450,000, surplus \$76,743,000, undivided profits \$21,648,000, deposits in trust \$366,639,000 and general deposits \$435,888,000. There was an increase in the aggregate resources of \$168,544,886, while the surplus of the trust companies during the six months only increased \$619,230. The loans on collaterals on July 1 aggregated \$327,040,175, against \$387,911,414 on January 1, an increase of \$139,128,761.

Frederick, Md.—The Citizens' National Bank of Frederick, which was organized in 1886, has completed extensive alterations to its banking room at a cost of over \$14,000.

The building, which is of red brick, with brown stone trimming, is a massive and imposing structure, four stories high, of Queen Anne style of architecture. By these improvements the entire ground floor was converted into one room, covering 2,368 square feet.

In addition to the banking room proper, the ground floor contains the directors' room, the President's private room, several private rooms for the bank officials, several coupon rooms for the bank's customers, and in the rear of these is a room suitable for meetings of boards of corporations for the use of the business public. Other important improvements in the way of furnishing and arrangement have been made.

A feature of these improvements is the large and costly vault. The vault is constructed of finely welded chrome steel and iron hardened drill-proof, and embraces all the most approved ideas in regard to vault construction. The vault has also a lot of safe-deposit boxes of assorted sizes, with master key locks that cannot be opened without the renter and the custodian of the bank being present.

Mr. Joseph D. Baker has been President of the bank since its organization. The other officers are: Vice-President, William G. Baker; Cashier, William G. Zimmerman; Assistant Cashier, Samuel G. Duvall.

The latest report shows that the bank had on deposit \$1,787,101.

Newark, N. J.—The Federal Trust Co. was recently organized here with \$500,000 capital and \$500,000 surplus. Many well-known capitalists are included in the list of shareholders.

Baltimore.—At a meeting of the directors of the German-American Bank July 11, Alexander Y. Dolfield, for more than thirty years Cashier of the bank, was unanimously elected President, and Louis F. Dietz, for more than twelve years teller, was elected Cashier.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The City National and the Poughkeepsie National Bank are arranging to form a trust company into which both banks will be merged. Preliminary to this action the capital stock of the Poughkeepsie National will be increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Negotiable Instruments Law.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has approved the uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, passed by the Legislature of that State at its last session, and the law goes into effect on September 1.

Paterson, N. J.—The Paterson National Bank's statement of July 15 shows total deposits of \$2,093,488—an increase of \$400,000 compared with the April 24 statement.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Property has been purchased by the Farmers' Deposit National Bank on which will be put up a large bank and office building, to be either twenty-one or twenty-six stories. It is hoped that the building will be finished by April 1, 1902. Possibly the capital of the bank may be increased at that time from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, the new stock to be sold at \$1,000 a share. The surplus and profits are now over \$3,400,000.

—Plans have been drawn for important alterations in the banking rooms of the Dollar Savings Bank. The work contemplated consists of tearing out the two side walls and building an addition on each side of the present structure. The change will cost probably \$65,000, and will make the banking room the largest in the city, as it will measure 62x88 feet. The new banking room will contain two large vaults and additional counterspace. The front of the additions will be of Lake Superior sandstone, while the interior walls will be wainscoted to a height of eleven feet with imported marble. Above the wainscoting the walls will be decorated with columns, pilasters, frieze cornices and fresco decorations. The floor will also be of marble. Two large dome-shaped skylights will help to ventilate and light the banking room in addition to two large windows, each thirteen feet wide, facing Fourth avenue. In the additions will be located the President's, Treasurer's and Secretary's rooms, besides the ladies' and general waiting rooms. All the work will be fireproof.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Columbus, Ga.—Through the courtesy of the Third National Bank, THE MAGAZINE has received a neatly-illustrated descriptive folder giving a condensed account of the commercial and manufacturing advantages of this thriving southern city. With a mild and healthful climate, abundant water power, cheap fuel, railway and river transportation, proximity to the great cotton-growing section, the situation is certainly a fortunate one.

There are now six cotton mills in Columbus. The total number of spindles is 187,686; total number of looms, 3,767. Total number of cotton mill operatives employed is 3,775. Number of bales of cotton consumed annually is 50,000.

In addition to being a large cotton-mill center, Columbus has many other important industrial plants as follows: Two large clothing manufacturing establishments; barrel, trunk and box factories; three cotton compresses; cotton-seed oil mills; two large iron foundries; four ice factories; plow factories; fertilizer manufactories; one hosiery plant; one very extensive wagon and buggy factory, and numerous other minor industries incident to a manufacturing center.

The total weekly pay roll of the city amounts to \$30,146.00; total number of employes in all industries is 5,636.

—The Third National Bank, of this city, has issued a little pamphlet entitled "The Story of Success, in Four Acts, preceded by a Prologue." It tells in an interesting way the story of the bank's growth in the twelve years of its history, and declares that the secrets of its success are safety, promptness, progress and liberality. There is something to show for this policy—\$100,000 capital, \$75,000 surplus and \$15,000 undivided profits. The officers are; Pres-

ident, G. Gunby Jordon; Vice-President, W. C. Bradley; Cashier, C. E. Beach; Assistant Cashier, Geo. C. Bates.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Arrangements are being made to put up a handsome building for the use of the National Bank of the State of Florida, and the Commercial Bank, State Bank of Florida and the Mercantile Exchange Bank are also to be fittingly housed. The late fire was not an unmixed evil, for it has prompted the erection of some very fine buildings for banking and other purposes.

Atlanta, Ga.—The first six months of the present year have from a business standpoint been phenomenal. Taking into consideration the present indications for a heavy fall trade, 1901 will probably be long remembered. The cause for the prosperous condition of Atlanta merchants, manufacturers and laborers is the healthy, normal growth of the city. A recent canvass of the local banking houses that are members of the association brought to light figures which show almost incredible increase in business over last year. In seven of the Atlanta banks the deposits for a stated period of time this year approximate an increase over those of last year aggregating \$2,501,441. The loans and discounts show an increase over those of last year of \$1,653,981. The increases are only for the first half of the year, and when the fall trade arrives to swell the amount of money deposited and circulated through the banks, the showing will be still better. In several instances the increase was fully 25 per cent. in both the deposits and the loans. The deposits this year amount to, approximately, \$6,700,061, and the loans and discounts, \$6,447,400. The deposits last year amounted, approximately, to \$6,618,710.

Macon, Ga.—On July 24 State Treasurer R. E. Park completed an investigation of five State banks in this city, and in an interview afterwards stated: "The banks of Georgia, I find, are in better condition than they have been at any time in their history. This is attributed to improved business conditions throughout the country. A large number of merchants, I am told, have doubled their previous orders for the fall trade."

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—The Security Title and Trust Co. and the Chicago Title and Trust Co. were consolidated July 16 under the title of the latter with a combined capitalization of \$3,420,000. It is reported that by September 1 the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. will be added to the combination and the capital increased to \$5,000,000.

It is reported that the Zion City Bank, owned by John Alex. Dawie, the faith-healer, will increase its capital to \$250,000.

St. Louis.—The trust companies and banks of St. Louis have decided to reduce the rate of interest on all savings and certificates of time deposits from four to three per cent., effective at once on all new business and from the date of the next interest period on all old business.

—The State Labor Bureau publishes annually a map showing the aggregate shipments of the various productions from every county in the State. Labor Commissioner William Anderson has completed the tabulation of the shipments made during the year 1900. The aggregate value of all the shipments, not including manufactured goods, made from all the railroad, express and boat stations in the State during 1900, computed at the average prevailing current prices, was in round numbers \$147,586,000, being an increase of more than \$12,500,000, as compared with the previous year. There was a very material increase in the shipment of cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep. Wheat, oats, hay and flour show a large increase. While the shipments of poultry remain about the same, there was a large increase in the shipment of eggs.

—Compilations of the returns from all the State banks of Missouri, giving their condition on June 30, show that the total resources of the State banks of this city are \$48,801,768, and deposits \$40,102,678. The combined resources of the State and private banks of the entire State are \$140,610,558, and the deposits \$118,419,107. The statements as compared with the bank returns of June 30, 1900, show a total increase in assets of more than seventeen millions of dollars. Individual deposits alone have increased during the past twelve months more than thirteen millions of dollars.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Samuel Marshall, who since 1847 has been the head of the banking firm of Marshall & Ilsley and the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, has resigned and retired from active business. He will be succeeded as President of the bank by Vice-President Charles F. Ilsley.

Mr. Marshall established the above-named firm as a private bank in 1847, and in 1887 it was reorganized as a State bank. He was the oldest banker in the State in point of continuous service.

—The paid-up capital of the Milwaukee Trust Company has been increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000. H. H. Camp, who has been President since the organization of the company, has

resigned, and F. G. Bigelow, the Vice-President, elected as his successor. J. H. Van Dyke, Jr., success Mr. Bigelow as Vice-President.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Extensive improvements were made a short time since in the banking rooms of the Fifth National Bank, providing working space for a force of additional clerks, which the increase of business demands.

Trust Companies in Kansas.—Assistant Attorney General West, of Kansas, recently gave an opinion that trust companies chartered under the laws of Kansas and now doing business cannot continue with less than a capital of \$100,000, and that trust companies organized under the laws of other States doing business in Kansas must have a capital of \$100,000 and be governed by the trust company laws passed by the last Legislature.

The opinion further says that trust companies organized under the laws of other States cannot continue to do business in Kansas unless they organize under Kansas laws.

Bank Commissioner Resigns.—Frank J. Wikoff, Territorial Bank Commissioner for Oklahoma, has tendered his resignation, to be made effective September 1, 1901. Mr. Wikoff has purchased a controlling interest in the National Bank of Commerce at Stillwater and will become its President. The number of banks has grown so rapidly in the last year that the commissioner's expense allowance is exhausted in a few months, making it necessary for him to advance money from his own pocket, and so he resigned.

Port Huron, Mich.—The First National Exchange Bank has purchased desirably-located property, and in a short time will begin the erection of a fine building for the bank's exclusive occupancy.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Savings Bank recently moved into new and better quarters, equipped with modern improvements. It had done business at its former location for thirteen years.

The school savings system in vogue in the public and parochial schools here is growing in favor each year, and the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, as depository for the children, now has a fund of 2,000,000 pennies, saved by the little ones during the past three years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—There has been a reorganization of the Indianapolis Clearing-House, and Geo. C. Calvert succeeds W. F. C. Golt as Manager. The Capital National Bank is now a member of the association.

—The 106 State banks of Indiana have made a report under the call of the State Banking Department, showing a condition of unprecedented prosperity. The loans and discounts amount to \$15,129,229; surplus fund to \$780,018; undivided profits to \$162,708, and individual deposits to \$19,628,008. The assets have increased \$2,100,000 over a year ago, and \$1,400,000 over the call made three months ago.

—The Indiana National Bank has increased its capital from from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, capitalizing the \$700,000 surplus, and passing the \$200,000 undivided profits to surplus account. Dividends of twelve per cent. annually are being paid, and the shares are closely held at a high premium.

Fremont, Ohio.—The Croghan Bank, of this city, held its annual meeting August 2, and besides declaring the customary dividend, made some changes in its officers. Two well-known and successful business men—K. H. Dorr and W. E. Proctor—were elected Vice-Presidents. Owing to impaired health, and having other important interests, J. W. Pero resigned as Cashier. Cordial resolutions were adopted by the directors, and a silver service was presented him as an additional mark of esteem. J. C. Bolinger, for seventeen years Cashier and Manager of the People's Banking Company, of Clyde, Ohio, was elected Cashier of the Croghan Bank, to succeed Mr. Pero. George H. Rymers, who has been employed in the bank for the past ten years in a responsible position, was made Assistant Cashier.

Peoria, Ill.—In addition to declaring its regular semi-annual dividend of four per cent., the Commercial National Bank recently increased the surplus from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and charged \$1,000 off of premium account. These facts speak well for the bank's management.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Resolution of Washington Bankers.—At the annual convention of the Washington State Bankers' Association, in session at Spokane, June 20, the following resolution was presented by Mr. Latimer, of Seattle, and duly adopted:

"Resolved, That recognizing the rapid development and growing financial and commercial importance of the States on the Pacific Coast, and particularly the State of Washington, the Washington State Bankers' Association would respectfully request the American Bankers' Association at its meeting in Milwaukee this fall to elect one member of the executive council of its association from the State of Washington."

Also the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Washington State Bankers' Association earnestly recommends to

the American Bankers' Association the election of Mr. P. C. Kauffman, Cashier of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, as a member of the executive council of that association, to be elected at Milwaukee at the next annual meeting of their association this fall."

CANADA.

Increase of Capital.—The Bank of Hamilton is increasing its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

—It is reported that the Bank of Toronto will increase its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—H. Montagu Allan, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, has been elected President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his uncle, the late Andrew Allan.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Indiana.—The Bank of Avilla closed August 2, with liabilities estimated at \$30,000.

—The Commercial Bank, of Andrews, is reported closed, and the owner, J. M. Key, has been arrested on the charge of forgery. He is also interested in the Commercial Bank, of Cromwell, which, it is reported, has collapsed.

—W. G. Green, manager of the Bank of Denver, at Denver, Ind., suspended July 9. His liabilities are \$6,900 and assets \$3,800.

Minnesota.—ST. PAUL.—R. M. Newport & Son, loan and investment bankers, failed July 19. Debts of the firm are placed at \$304,106 and assets \$3,821; personal debts of R. M. Newport, \$68,329 and assets \$36,971.

New York.—Benjamin Franklin, assignee of the Partridge Bank, of Ovid, which recently failed, has filed a final statement and inventory of the affairs of the bank. The liabilities are placed at \$765,601, and the assets, while having a nominal value of \$779,970, in reality are worth but \$266,970.

—On August 8 E. J. Vaughan, Receiver of the City National Bank, of Buffalo, presented to the Comptroller of the Currency his report upon the character of the assets of that institution. The investigation has developed that the capital, surplus and undivided profits have been entirely lost.

Upon the recommendation of the Receiver the Comptroller approved the payment of a forty-five per cent. dividend to the creditors, which will be paid within the next thirty days. The total liabilities of the bank at the time of its failure were \$3,884,649.

North Dakota.—The State Bank, of Northwood, closed July 23.

Texas.—On August 4 the First National Bank, of Austin, was placed in the hands of a Receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency. Its capital was \$100,000 and deposits about \$700,000, half of which belongs to the State.

Following the suspension of the First National, the private banking firm of J. H. Raymond & Co. also closed. This firm was closing out its business and had \$75,000 deposited in the First National.

Wisconsin.—The German Exchange Bank, of Chilton, closed July 18, owing depositors over \$300,000. Its capital was only \$50,000, and the assets are reported to be worth not over \$400,000.

An Economic Waste.—At the recent convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association one of the speakers, instead of discussing banking topics, spoke on the influences that were tending to increase the number of criminals in this country. Among these influences the saloon was given a prominent place.

So much has been said in regard to the moral aspect of this question, and statistics have been quoted so fully and often so recklessly, that little remains to be added. But there is a side of the saloon question that has not been much exploited. In the large cities one is struck by the enormous number and costly magnificence of these places; the matter of lighting them up so brilliantly must be in itself a source of great outlay, without mentioning other expenses. The chief contributors to the maintenance of these gorgeous establishments appear to be in most cases those usually styled "workingmen."

In most leading business streets these places are to be found in every block—frequently many of them.

There would seem to be room for economy here, and some financial Napoleon might gain both fame and fortune by consolidating the present saloons into about one-fourth the number.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 5989—National Fowler Bank, Lafayette, Indiana. Capital, \$100,000.
5990—First National Bank, Harrison, Arkansas. Capital, \$35,000.
5991—First National Bank, Valley Junction, Iowa. Capital, \$35,000.
5992—First National Bank, Ruthton, Minnesota. Capital, \$35,000.
5993—First National Bank, Hope, North Dakota. Capital, \$35,000.
5994—First National Bank, Thief River Falls, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
5995—Northfield National Bank, Northfield, Minnesota. Capital, \$50,000.
5996—Citizens' National Bank, Houghton, Michigan. Capital, \$50,000.
5997—Graham National Bank, Graham, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
5998—First National Bank, Salem, South Dakota. Capital, \$35,000.
5999—Ellwood City National Bank, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
6000—Citizens' National Bank, Bowling Green, Kentucky. Capital, \$100,000.
6001—First National Bank, Elk Point, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
6002—First National Bank, Bufaula, Indian Territory. Capital, \$40,000.
6003—First National Bank, Anderson, West Virginia. Capital, \$35,000.
6004—Davis National Bank, Seymour, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
6005—First National Bank, Anadarko, Oklahoma. Capital, \$35,000.
6006—First National Bank, Payette, Idaho. Capital, \$25,000.
6007—First National Bank, Argyle, Minnesota. Capital, \$35,000.
6008—First National Bank, Houston, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$35,000.
6009—Dothan National Bank, Dothan, Alabama. Capital, \$50,000.
6010—Citizens' National Bank, Worthington, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
6011—First National Bank, Cleveland, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
6012—First National Bank, Prescott, Iowa. Capital, \$25,000.
6013—United States National Bank, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$300,000.
6014—First National Bank, Lawton, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
6015—Hobart National Bank, Hobart, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
6016—First National Bank, Arlington, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
6017—First National Bank, Paulding, Ohio. Capital, \$25,000.
6018—First National Bank, Alexandria, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
6019—First National Bank, Knox, Indiana. Capital, \$25,000.
6020—First National Bank, Fredericktown, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- United National Bank, New York, New York; by Chas. F. Holm, *et al.*
First National Bank, Preston, Idaho; by Geo. C. Parkinson, *et al.*
Mason National Bank, Kemp, Texas; by Dodge Mason, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hallock, Minnesota; by E. A. Morling, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bakersfield, California; by Wm. S. Tevis, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cameron, West Virginia; by A. C. Jackson, *et al.*
People's National Bank, Monessen, Pennsylvania; by T. G. Brown, *et al.*
People's National Bank, Margaretville, New York; by Ewd. L. O'Connor, *et al.*
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Crockett, Texas; by Arch Baker, *et al.*
First National Bank, Thermopolis, Wyoming; by S. Conant Parks, *et al.*
People's National Bank, Adena, Ohio; by Wm. P. Moore, *et al.*
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Idaho Springs, Colorado; by Wm. A. Haggott, *et al.*
First National Bank, Grantsville, Maryland; by Frank Watts, *et al.*
Broadway National Bank, Scottsdale, Pennsylvania.

First National Bank, Mannsville, Indian Territory; by A. J. Wolverton, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Hotchkiss, Colorado; by John E. Hanson, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Woonsocket, South Dakota; by J. H. Anderson, *et al.*
 Manilla National Bank, Manilla, Iowa; by D. W. Shaw, *et al.*
 Farmers' National Bank, Red Oak, Iowa; by Ralph Pringle, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Hobart, Oklahoma; by Geo. A. Clark, *et al.*
 Lawton National Bank, Lawton, Oklahoma; by Geo. A. Clark, *et al.*
 German National Bank, Chilton, Wisconsin; by L. D. Moses, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, Crandall, Texas; by Thos. J. Penn, *et al.*
 Farmers' National Bank, Pilger, Nebraska; by B. Stevenson, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Chilton, Wisconsin; by R. C. Russell, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Brownsville, Tennessee; by R. M. Chambliss, *et al.*
 Farmers' National Bank, Wapanucka, Indian Territory; by R. E. Wade, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Gilmer County Bank, Glenville, W. Va.; into First National Bank.
 Pilger State Bank, Pilger, Neb.; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

DOTHAN—Dothan National Bank (successor to Bank of Dothan); capital, \$50,000; Pres., James R. Faircloth; Cas., J. Lillian Crawford; Asst. Cas., R. C. Williams.
GENEVA—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$50,000.

ARKANSAS.

ASHDOWN—Little River County Bank; Pres., M. A. Locke; Vice-Pres., A. N. Wood; Cas., W. O. Sims.
DANVILLE—Yell County Bank.
HARRISON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Commerce); capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. C. Jobs; Cas., B. J. Templeton.
LAKE CITY—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.
LITTLE ROCK—Pulaski Savings Co.; capital, \$10,000; Pres., E. B. Braddock; Vice-Pres., C. D. Cryer.
MARSHALL—Marshall Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., John M. Coker; Cas., N. M. Bratton.

CALIFORNIA.

ARBUCKLE—Bank of Arbutle; capital, \$50,000; Pres., George C. Meckferze; Vice-Pres., C. B. Morrison; Sec'y, J. E. Cain.

COLORADO.

DENVER—The Daniels Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Wm. Cooke Daniels; Cas., A. C. Foster.
ELDORA—Bank of Eldora; Pres., Wm. B. Ogden; Cas., Ralph R. Balch.

CONNECTICUT.

GREENWICH—Union Trust Co.
TERRYVILLE—Terryville Savings Bank; Pres., George C. Clark; Vice-Pres., Andrew F. Gaylord; Sec. and Treas. Jason C. Fenn.

FLORIDA.

JENSEN—Planters' Security Bank.

GEORGIA.

ELBERTON—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., McAlpine Arnold; Cas., L. M. Heard.
GEORGETOWN—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.
GRANTVILLE—Bank of Grantville; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. W. Colley; Cas., Chas. M. Walker.

LYONS—People's Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., R. L. Page; Cas., Ivey W. Gregory.
LUMBER CITY—Lumber City Banking Co.

IDAHO.

PAYETTE—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. V. Leighton; Cas., Patrick A. Devers.

ILLINOIS.

CANTON—Canton State Savings Bank.
CLAYTON—Clayton State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
FAIRLAND—Farmers' Bank; Pres., James Watts; Vice-Pres., J. D. Seltzer; Cas., B. C. Paine.
GENOA—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
MOUNT STERLING—Brown County State Bank; capital, \$50,000.
PIPE CITY—J. C. Culbertson.
WARREN—Citizens' Bank.

INDIANA.

ADVANCE—Bank of Advance; capital, \$6,000; Pres., W. J. DeVol; Vice-Pres., Thomas Shera; Cas., S. W. Ailes.
BRYANT—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$10,000.
DALE—Dale Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., J. W. Wedeking; Cas., F. B. Heichelbech.
KNOX—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Oratio D. Fuller; Cas., Monroe C. McCormick.
LAFAYETTE—National Fowler Bank (successor to Fowler National Bank); capital, \$100,000; Pres., James M. Fowler; Cas., Brown Brockenbrough. — Tippecanoe Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$50,000.
MARION—Grant Trust and Savings Bank.
MELLOTT—Mellott Bank; Pres., John A. Dagger; Cas., John R. DeHaven.
SAINT PAUL—Citizens' Bank.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—Indian Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$100,000; Pres., C. R. Smith; Vice-Pres., C. M. Campbell; Treas., Lee Cruce; Asst. Treas., G. W. Stuart.

COALGATE—Citizens' Bank and Trust Co.; capital, \$15,000; Pres., Boone Williams; Cas., E. L. Smallwood.

EUPAULA—First National Bank (successor to Foley Banking Co.); capital, \$40,000; Pres., C. E. Foley; Cas., J. T. Crane.

MUSKOGEE—Territorial Trust and Surety Co.; capital, \$100,000; Pres., John E. Thomas; First Vice-Pres., James King Duffy; Second Vice-Pres., Homer B. Spaulding; Secretary, Charles H. Roser; Treasurer, William E. Rowsey.

WELCH—Bank of Welch; capital, \$20,000; Pres., G. W. Dixon; Treasurer, Davis Hill.

IOWA.

ALBURNETT—Alburnett Savings Bank.

CAMBRIA—Cambria Savings Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., A. F. Pumphrey; Vice-Pres., Geo. McCullough; Cas., S. G. Moore.

EARLHAM—Bank of Earlham; capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. E. Teachout; Vice-Pres., A. C. Miller; Cas., H. M. Whinnery; Asst. Cas., H. S. Johnson.—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., M. D. Hill; Cas., C. B. Johnson.

LEHIGH—Lehigh Valley Savings Bank.

ELDORA—Eldora Savings Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. H. Bates; Cas., W. J. Murray.

PERCIVAL—Exchange Bank; Cas., C. R. Kidd.

PRESOOTT—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., James C. Allen; Cas., Theodore F. King.

ROYAL—Bank of Royal; capital, \$15,000.

STOCKPORT—Stockport Bank.

TURIN—Turin Bank; Pres., W. T. Day; Vice-Pres., C. T. Hausen; Cas., O. H. San-son.

VALLEY JUNCTION—First National Bank (successor to Windsor & Casady); capital, \$25,000; Pres., L. P. Bennett; Vice-Pres., Simon Casady; Cas., J. W. Mullane.

WALL LAKE—German Bank (successor to Wall Lake State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. Herrig; Cas., C. M. Herrig; Asst.-Cas., A. L. Herrig.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY—Kansas State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., James R. Quarles; Cas., C. N. Prouty.

MAYETTA—Mayetta State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. R. Lasswell; Cas., P. F. Eggen.

SCOTTSVILLE—Scottsville State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

KENTUCKY.

BANDANA—Ballard County Bank; Pres., R. F. Stewart; Vice-Pres., S. T. Payne; Cas., W. G. Purdy, Jr.

BERRA—Berea Banking Co.; capital, \$7,500; Pres., A. T. Fish; Cas., W. H. Porter.

BOWLING GREEN—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Warren Deposit Bank); capital, \$100,000; Pres., Thomas J. Smith; Vice-

Pres., R. W. Covington; Cas., Thomas H. Beard; Asst. Cas., M. J. Hanley.

BUFFALO—Buffalo Savings Bank; Pres., E. S. Ferrill; Vice-Pres., A. M. Howell; Cas., J. E. Williams.

SALT LICK—Salt Lick Deposit Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., H. H. Lewis; Cas., Allen H. Points; Sec., W. A. Whitcomb.

LOUISIANA.

EUNICE—Eunice State Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., Louis Mayer; Vice-Pres., Gus Fusilier; Cas., J. J. Lewis.

MAINE.

MACHIAS—Machias Banking Co. (successor to Machias Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. F. Cary; Cas., Edward E. Talbot.

MARYLAND.

FEDERALSBURG—Eastern Shore Trust Co., Mgr., Harry Davis.

MICHIGAN.

ALMA—First State Bank (successor to W. S. Turck & Co.); capital, \$30,000; Pres., A. W. Wright; Cas., G. S. Ward; Asst. Cas., Ely Brewbaker.

BAD AXE—State Savings Bank (successor to Post & Seelye); capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. E. Sleeper; Cas., James Baldwin; Asst. Cas., Japheth Hind.—State Bank of Frank W. Hubbard & Co (successor to Frank W. Hubbard & Co.); capital, \$30,000; Pres., Frank W. Hubbard; Cas., John Ryan; Asst. Cas., Willard Varty.

CARSONVILLE—Exchange State Bank (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, \$30,000; Pres., David Crorey; Cas., W. J. McCaren.

CHEBANING—Chebaning State Bank; capital, \$25,000.

EAST JORDAN—State Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., Joseph C. Glenn; Vice-Pres., A. H. Frost; Cas., Geo. G. Glenn.

GREENLAND—Greenland Bank; capital, \$10,000.

HOUGHTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Reginald C. Pryor; Cas., Charles H. Moss; Vice-Pres., C. H. Hall.

IDA—Bank of Ida; capital, \$5,000; Pres., S. L. Wallace; Cas., John S. Knapp.

LE ROY—Le Roy Exchange Bank (H. G. Flint & Co.)

ROCHESTER—Bank of Rochester (Burr & Newberry).

STANTON—State Savings Bank (C. W. French & Co.); capital, \$30,000; Pres., Fred R. Messenger; Cas., C. W. French.

VASSAR—State Bank.

MINNESOTA.

ARGYLE—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. F. Thompson; Cas., N. S. Hegnes; Asst. Cas., G. G. Kemp.

CHISHOLM—Bank of Chisholm; Cas., A. H. Griesler.

DULUTH—National Safe Deposit Co.; Pres., A. H. Comstock.

FOUNTAIN—Bank of Fountain.

ISANTI—State Bank (successor to Bank of Isanti; capital, \$10,000; Pres., F. F. Murray; Cas., W. W. Shulean.

KENNETH—Bank of Kenneth; Pres., R. B. Hinkly; Vice-Pres., C. J. Martin; Cas., A. D. Parker.

NORTHFIELD—Northfield National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., A. W. Norton; Vice-Pres., Hiram A. Sriver; Cas., J. G. Schmidt.

ODIN—Odin Bank; Pres., J. C. Jensen; Cas., W. M. Jacobson.

RUTHTON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Ruthton); capital, \$25,000; Pres., M. J. Evans; Cas., S. B. Duea.

STEPHEN—State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. Gillespie; Vice-Pres., G. E. Carr; Cas., C. A. Smith.

THIEF RIVER FALLS—First National Bank (successor to Scandia State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. H. Stone; Cas., W. W. Prichard.

WORTHINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., G. W. Patterson; Cas., C. T. Tupper.

MISSISSIPPI.

CHARLESTON—Charleston Bank; Cas., Wm. Quarles, Jr.

MAGEE—Bank of Magee; capital, \$30,000.

OAKLAND—Oakland Bank.

MISSOURI.

BLODGETT—Blodgett Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., O. F. Goodin; Cas., A. E. Stocking.

CLARKSBURG—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., G. L. Fowler; Cas., Frank B. Clark.

ORONOGO—Bank of Oronogo (successor to State Bank); capital, \$5,000.

RICHARDS—Bank of Richards; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Grant Hornaday; Cas., L. D. Huffer.

ST. LOUIS—Washington Trust and Bonding Co.; capital, \$250,000.

STOCKTON—Commercial Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Jefferson Jackson; Cas., Chas. R. Church; Asst. Cas., A. J. Jackson.

MONTANA.

CHINOOK—Bank of Chinook; capital, \$20,000; Pres., Stephen Carver; Cas., Charles E. Owens.

WHITEHALL—Jefferson Valley Trading Co.; capital, \$65,500; Pres., J. E. Davis; Cas., W. M. Fergus.

NEBRASKA.

BATTLE CREEK—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., F. W. Richardson; Cas., Harry Barnes.

CLEARWATER—Clearwater State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

COMSTOCK—Comstock State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Wm. P. Higgins; Cas., Thomas Jackson.

GRAF—Chamberlain Banking House (branch).

GRAND ISLAND—Commercial State Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., B. F. Clayton; Cas., E. D. Hamilton; Asst. Cas., C. H. Menck.

GROSS—Gross State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., S. Saunders; Cas., J. H. Butler.

HOLBROOK—Bank of Holbrook; capital, \$5,000.

LYNCH—Ponca Valley Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Frank Nelson; Cas., C. F. Roe; Asst. Cas., Dan. Melcha.

OVERTON—Alfalfa State Bank; capital, \$3,000; Pres., H. S. Green; Vice-Pres., D. M. Douthett; Cas., E. R. Green.

VESTA—Chamberlain Banking House (branch).

WATERBURY—Waterbury State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

WATERLOO—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Isaac Noyes; Cas., H. B. Waldron.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Federal Trust Co.; capital, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$500,000; Pres., Andrew Kirkpatrick; Vice-Pres., Benjamin Atha and Joseph M. Byrne; Sec. and Treas., Charles H. Ely.

PATERSON—Citizens' Trust Co.

NEW YORK.

TROY—Troy Trust Co.; organizing.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ELM CITY—Tolsonot Banking Co.; capital, \$10,000; Pres., R. S. Wells; Vice-Pres., F. K. Borden; Cas., E. W. Simpson.

FAYETTEVILLE—Fayetteville Savings and Trust Co.; capital, \$15,000; Pres., W. J. Edwards; Vice-Pres., W. L. Holt; Cas., C. J. Ahearn.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ASHLEY—First State Bank.

GALESBURG—Galesburg State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

GRANVILLE—Granville State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Geo. E. Stubbins; Cas., C. A. Stubbins.

HOPE—First National Bank (successor to Steele County Bank); capital, \$25,000; Cas., James D. Brown.

KATHRYN—First Bank; Pres., Thos. Casey; Vice-Pres., L. A. Batcheller; Cas., C. E. Batcheller.

ONERON—Bank of Oberon; capital, \$5,000.

ORISKA—State Bank of Oriska; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Thos. Van Steinbergh; Cas., W. E. Clark.

OSNABROCK—Bank of Osnabrock; capital, \$10,000; Pres., W. H. Shulze; Cas., T. L. Tillisch.

PERTH—Bank of Perth; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Adam Hannah; Cas., Ketel Stensrud.

WALES—State Bank; Cas., C. W. Getcheil. —Home Bank; Cas., F. E. May.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Caxton Savings and Banking

Co.; capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$50,000; Pres., Rollin C. White; Vice-Presidents, Worcester R. Warner, Edward S. Page and Thomas H. Greer; Sec. and Treas., Wm. F. Kyle; Asst. Sec. and Treas., Judd H. Clark.—**Bankers' Surety Co.**—Fairmount Savings Bank.

BELLEVUE—Bellevue Banking Co.

COLUMBUS—R. R. Parker & Co.—Security Savings Bank.

HASKINS—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.

LEESBURG—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$12,000; Pres., W. E. Borden; Cas., Charles E. Hixson.

PAULDING—First National Bank; capital, \$35,000; Pres., Edward Staley; Cas., N. G. Saurwein.

SEBRING—Citizens' Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000.

SHERWOOD—Sherwood Savings Bank Co.; Pres., John Neidreuer; Cas., J. E. Hoeler.

SWANTON—Bank of Swanton; Pres., A. Q. Price; Vice-Pres., T. C. Stevens.

WESTON—Weston Savings Bank Co (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. E. Royce; Cas., W. R. Noyes.

WOODVILLE—Woodville Bank.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Thomas F. Woodard; Cas., J. N. Des Combes.

AUGUSTA—Bank of Augusta; capital, \$5,000.

CARWILE—Bank of Carwile; capital, \$5,000; Pres., O. A. Brewer; Cas., E. D. Wilhite.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Cleveland); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. W. Sutton; Cas., J. B. Myers.—**Triangle Bank**; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. A. Burkholder; Cas., L. M. Brown.

FORT COBB—State Bank.

HOBART—Hobart National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Andrew J. Dunlap.—**Kiowa State Bank**; capital, \$5,000; Pres., D. S. Dill; Cas., D. S. Wolfinger.

LAWTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Sterling P. Richardson; Cas., O. M. Butler.—**Citizens' State Bank**; capital, \$10,000; Pres., C. M. Cade; Vice-Pres., H. F. Douglas; Cas., T. H. Dunn.

OKMENE—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., F. M. Giltner; Cas., T. H. Grennell.

PECKHAM—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

WATONGA—Blaine County Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., C. A. McBrian; Cas., Ed. S. Wheelock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—Allegheny Trust Co.

APOLLO—Apollo Trust Co. (title changed from Apollo Savings Bank); capital, \$125,000.

BROWNSVILLE—People's Trust Co.; capital, \$125,000.

CHARLEROI—Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.; capital, \$125,000; Pres., James M. Miller; First Vice-Pres., T. Jeff Duncan; Second Vice-Pres., B. A. Zollner; Sec. and Treas., J. K. Tener.

ELLWOOD CITY—Ellwood City National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., H. S. Blatt; Cas., J. J. Blatt.

FREDERICKTOWN—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. L. Hill; Cas., John L. Miller.

HARRISBURG—Commercial Bank; capital, \$50,000.

HOUSTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. B. Houston.

JOHNSTOWN—United States National Bank; capital, \$200,000; Pres., John H. Waters; Cas., Joseph E. Sedlmeyer.—**Keystone Banking Co.**

PITTSBURG—City Trust Co. (successor to City Savings Bank); capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$300,000; Pres., James D. Callery; Treas., John W. Taylor.

UNIONTOWN—Citizens' Title & Trust Co.; capital, \$150,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JONESVILLE—Bank of Jonesville; Pres., Emale Nicholson.

SUMTER—Sumter Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ALEXANDRIA—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Vice-Pres., W. D. Knapp; Cas., W. L. Ryburn.

ARLINGTON—First National Bank (successor to Central Dakota Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. P. Allen; Cas., A. F. Blodgett.

CHAMBERLAIN—Case & Whitbeck; capital, \$5,000; Pres., A. G. Case; Cas., A. C. Whitbeck.

ELK POINT—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. R. Freeman; Cas., H. P. Beckwith; Asst. Cas., G. W. Freeman.

EVARTS—Evarts State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., V. M. Miller; Cas., J. W. Harris.

SALEM—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., L. S. Tyler; Cas., Frank H. Putnam.

SHERMAN—Sherman Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., L. A. Hulett; Cas., A. M. Ross.

WAUBAY—First State Bank (successor to Bank of Waubay); capital, \$15,000; Pres., E. R. Thompson; Cas., C. C. Guernsey.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS—Wessington Springs State Bank (successor to Bank of Wessington Springs); capital, \$10,000; Pres., Willis T. McConnell; Cas., F. G. Vessey.

WINFRED—Bank of Winfred.

TENNESSEE.

LAFAYETTE—Bank of Lafayette; Pres., W. J. Gray; Vice-Pres., W. L. Chamberlin; Cas., A. R. Dean; Asst. Cas., J. M. McDonald.

SALTILLO—Hardin County Bank; Cas., Robert Hinkle.

TEXAS.

BELLEVUE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Pres., Sidney Webb; Vice-Pres., Ben O. Smith and B. H. Martin; Cas., R. S. Graham.

GODLEY—J. Howard Ardrey.

PALMER—People's Bank; capital, \$10,000.

SANGER—Farmers and Merchants' Bank (successor to Farmers' Bank); capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. W. Spencer; Vice-Pres., B. L. Spencer; Cas., E. L. Berry.

SEYMOUR—Davis National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Oscar M. Love; Cas., Robert E. Fowlkes.

UTAH.

EUREKA—McCornick & Co.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND—Mutual Banking Co.; Pres., B. S. Cosby; Sec. and Treas., D. P. Berghelmer.

TAPPAHANNOCK—L. E. Mumford Banking Co.; Cas. A. A. Cralle.

WASHINGTON.

BALLARD—Bank of Ballard.

SEATTLE—Puget Sound Savings and Loan Co.; Pres., James A. Moore; Sec., L. I. Gregory; Treas., Andrew Chilberg.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ENSLEY—Bank of Ensley; capital increased to \$100,000.—Ensley Steel Bank; Pres., J. W. Minor; Vice-Pres., J. H. Eubanks; Cas., H. S. Meade.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE—Bank of Bisbee; capital increased to \$50,000.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Citizens' Bank; W. J. Thompson, Vice-Pres., deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

LONG BEACH—First National Bank; E. W. Childs, Asst. Cas.

POMONA—National Bank of Pomona; G. A. Lathrop, Vice-Pres. in place of M. B. Campbell; Charles M. Stone, Cas. in place of G. A. Lathrop.

SAN FRANCISCO—London, Paris & American Bank, Ltd.; Charles Altschul, Mgr., resigned.

COLORADO.

LOVELAND—Bank of Loveland; A. V. Benson, Cas. in place of C. V. Benson.—Larimer County Bank; J. M. Cunningham, Cas. in place of J. G. Ballard; J. Wesley Jones, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—City Savings Bank; Asst. Sec. and Treas., Wm. N. Middlebrook.

HARTFORD—Connecticut River Banking Co.; Herbert R. Coffin, director, deceased.

NEW HAVEN—National Savings Bank; Frederick W. J. Sizer, Pres.

WEST VIRGINIA.

ALDERSON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Alderson); capital, \$25,000; Pres., T. H. Jarrett; Cas., E. F. Hill.

WISCONSIN.

CAMERON—Bank of Cameron; capital, \$3,000; Pres., M. C. Howard; Vice-Pres., S. O. Mausith; (Cas., G. E. Soll).

EAGLE—Eagle Banking Co.

GILLET—Bank of Gillett; capital, \$10,000; Pres., M. D. Newald; Cas., M. Bache.

PARDEEVILLE—Pardeeville State Bank; capital, \$25,000.

WILD ROSE—Wild Rose State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., D. E. Frost; Cas., G. E. McGill.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BURKS FALLS—Clay, Sharpe & Co.; T. H. Pringle, Mgr.

COBDEN—Bank of Ottawa.

GRAVENHURST—Dominion Bank; Charles A. Gossage, Act. Mgr.

WALLACEBURG—Bank of Toronto; Mgr., R. Pashby.

QUEBEC.

GRANBY—Bank of Ottawa.

FLORIDA.

MELBOURNE—Melbourne State Bank; Frank H. Fee, Pres.

GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS—Third National Bank; surplus increased to \$75,000.

ILLINOIS.

ARTHUR—First National Bank; James E. Morris, Vice-Pres. and Cas.

BENTON—Benton State Bank; Carl Burkhard, Cas.

CHICAGO—National Bank of the Republic; J. H. Cameron, Cas. in place of W. T. Fenton; R. M. McKinney, Asst. Cas. in place of J. H. Cameron; no Second Asst. Cas. in place of R. M. McKinney.—Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; voted to increase capital stock to \$4,000,000 October 1.

FREEPORT—Second National Bank; Alfred H. Wise, Pres. in place of Jacob Krohn, deceased; M. V. B. Elson, Vice-Pres. in place of Alfred H. Wise.

PEORIA—Commercial National Bank; surplus increased to \$100,000.

VANDALIA—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Edward L. Wahl, Cas., deceased.

INDIANA.

COLUMBUS—First National Bank; W. J. Lucas, Pres., deceased.

INDIANAPOLIS—Indianapolis Clearing-House; Geo. C. Calvert, Mgr.—Indiana National Bank; capital increased to \$1,000,000.

RICHMOND—Union National Bank; Jesse Cates, Pres., deceased.

WABASH—Citizens' Bank; Otto G. Hill, Cas. in place of John H. Birely.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ADA—Ada National Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

IOWA.

ALVORD—Alvord Bank; G. A. Manwaring, Cas. in place of C. S. Bennett.

BANCROFT—Exchange and First National Banks; reported consolidated.

BURLINGTON—Iowa State Savings Bank; capital increased to \$200,000.

CEDAR FALLS—Cedar Falls Savings Bank; capital increased to \$60,000.

CENTERVILLE—Iowa State Savings Bank; J. B. Bruckshaw, Cas. in place of G. D. Crego.

CHARITON—Chariton Bank; C. E. Penick, Cas., deceased.

DAVENPORT—German Savings Bank; Jens Lorensen, Pres. in place of H. H. Andersen.

FAIRFIELD—Iowa State Savings Bank; J. S. McKemey, Cas.

FONTANELLE—Bank of Fontanelle; sold to Exchange Bank.

INWOOD—Farmers' Bank; Charles Skewis, Cas. in place of E. J. Skewis; E. A. Skewis, Asst. Cas.

IOWA CITY—Citizens' Savings and Trust Co.; A. E. Swisher, Pres., deceased.

MADRID—Madrid State Bank; Oscar Oakleaf, Cas.

MUSCATINE—Muscatine Savings Bank; capital increased to \$80,000.

SHENANDOAH—Commercial Savings Bank; Otto von Schrader, Pres.; Cas., D. B. Miller.

SPENCER—Clay County Bank; absorbed by First National Bank.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH—Manufacturers' National Bank; C. E. Snyder, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of C. E. Snyder.

OSBORNE—Farmers' National Bank; W. H. Smith, Pres.; E. E. Ellis, Vice-Pres.

WELLINGTON—Wellington National Bank; F. E. Carr, Pres. in place of John T. Stewart.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Union National Bank; Joseph Mershon and E. B. Robertson, Asst. Cas. —Columbia Finance and Trust Co.; G. S. Bridges, Asst. Treas.; L. M. Render, Asst. Sec'y.

SOMERSET—Farmers' National Bank; A. W. Cain, Vice-Pres.; John Inman, Asst. Cas.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA—First National Bank; Lendall Titcomb, Pres., in place of Oscar Holway, deceased.

BATH—Lincoln National Bank; J. C. Ledyard, Pres., in place of Charles Davenport.

HOULTON—Houlton Savings Bank; E. L. Cleveland, Vice-Pres. in place of F. A. Powers, resigned.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; J. E. Marshall, Asst. Cas. —First National Bank; Wm. S. Hammond, Asst. Cas. —German American Bank; Alexander Y. Dolfeld, Pres. in place of N. M. Smith; Louis F. Dietz, Cas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—National Bank of the Commonwealth; William A. Tower, Pres. in place of John J. Eddy, deceased; A. T. Collier, Vice-Pres. —Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank; Geo. B. Neal, Vice-Pres. deceased. —National Union Bank; James R. Hooper, Pres. in place of Geo. Whitney, deceased.

SALEM—First National Bank; W. S. Nichols, Cas. in place of Gilbert L. Streeter, deceased; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. S. Nichols.

WHITINSVILLE—Whitinsville Nat. Bank; Charles F. Parkia, Cas. in place of Geo. H. Sprague.

WOBURN—Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank; Edward E. Thompson, Treasurer, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND HAVEN—National Bank of Grand Haven; Geo. A. Farr, Second Vice-Pres.; D. C. Oakes, Cas. in place of Geo. Stickney.

MULLIKEN—Bank of Mulliken; Riley M. Reed, Cas., deceased.

YALE—First National Bank; D. A. McKeith, Asst. Cas.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—Albert Lea National Bank; D. R. P. Hibbs, Pres.; no Vice-Pres. in place of D. R. P. Hibbs; Benj. Fryalie, Asst. Cas.

ARGYLE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital increased to \$25,000.

HASTINGS—German-American Bank; Wm. Thompson, Pres. in place of Rudolph Latto, deceased; E. A. Whitford, Vice-Pres.

JACKSON—First National Bank, P. H. Berge, Vice-Pres.; O. B. Olsen, Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

BILOXI—Bank of Biloxi; C. Isom, Asst. Cas.

CARROLLTON—Bank of Carrollton; J. R. Bingham, Pres.

ENTERPRISE—Bank of Enterprise; John Kamper, Pres.

MISSOURI.

BLOOMFIELD—City Bank; capital increased to \$15,000.

CHILLICOTHE—First National Bank; W. A. Henderson, Pres. in place of J. M. Davis.

COMMERCE—Farmers' Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

HOLDEN—Bank of Holden; S. W. Jurden, Pres., resigned.

NEBRASKA.

ARLINGTON—First National Bank; H. A. Sander, Jr., Cas. in place of E. Quesner; W. A. Lallman, Asst. Cas.

CHADRON—First National Bank; B. L. Scovel, Cas. in place of Charles C. Jameson; no Asst. Cas. in place of B. L. Scovel.
SEWARD—Jones National Bank; T. H. Wake, Cas. in place of L. F. Shultz.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GROVETON—Groveton National Bank; C. H. Hatch, Pres. in place of R. C. Chesman.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—People's Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; William T. Vidal, Sec. and Treas., deceased.

MILLVILLE—Mechanics' National Bank; Joseph E. Henry, Cas. in place of J. H. Nixon.

MOUNT HOLLY—Mount Holly National Bank; Frederick H. Lee, Cas. in place of Benjamin F. Lee, deceased; Samuel S. Wyllie, Asst. Cas.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—First National Bank, Benjamin Sherrod, Cas. in place of A. J. Crawford.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—Columbia National Bank; S. T. Nivling, Asst. Cas.

CANANDAIGUA—McKechnie Bank; Orin S. Bacon, Pres., deceased.

CANTON—First National Bank; John F. Post, Pres., deceased.

COLD SPRING—National Bank of Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson; Daniel Butterfield, Pres., deceased.

ELMIRA—Chemung Canal Bank; Matthias C. Arnot, Cas., deceased.

GOVERNEUR—First National Bank; F. M. Burdick, Pres. in place of G. M. Gleason; Fred H. Halle, Vice-Pres. in place of F. M. Burdick.

HOOSICK FALLS—People's National Bank; J. M. Rosebrooks, Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK—Domestic Exchange National Bank; title changed to National Commercial Bank.—First National Bank; capital increased to \$10,000,000.—Ninth National Bank; A. K. Chapman, Cas. in place of H. H. Nazro, deceased; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. K. Chapman.—Plaza Bank; Charles W. Parson, Vice-Pres.; E. M. Clarke, Cas.; E. H. Cook and Geo. B. Wheeler, Asst. Cashiers.—Seamen's Savings Bank; Horace Gray, Vice-Pres., deceased.—American Surety Co.; Geo. M. Sweney, Sec., deceased.—Irving National Bank; B. F. Werner, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of B. F. Werner.—Lazard Freres, Eugene Arnstein, Eugene Meyer and Geo. Blumenthal retired from firm; Charles Altschul and E. L. Blewer, admitted to firm.—National Bank of the Republic; consolidated with First National.

ONEONTA—First National Bank; D. F. Keyes, Cas. in place of I. L. Pruyn; no Asst. Cas. in place of D. F. Keyes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE—Blue Ridge National Bank; Houston Merrimon, Asst. Cas.

SHELBY—B. Blanton & Co.; capital increased to \$50,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CANDO—First National Bank; F. L. Thompson, Vice-Pres.; Cal. A. Lapham, Asst. Cas.

COOPERSTOWN—First National Bank; Robert Jones, Pres., in place of L. B. Hanna.

NORTHWOOD—State Bank; O. G. Hanson, Pres.; S. C. Lough, Cas.

WAHPETON—Citizens' National Bank; Theo. Albrecht, Cas., in place of J. A. Nelson.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Bankers' National Bank; F. C. Bangs and Louis J. Ford, Asst. Cashiers.—Ohio Trust Co.; capital increased to \$250,000.

FREMONT—Croghan Bank; F. H. Dorr and W. E. Proctor, Vice-Presidents; John C. Bolinger, Cas. in place of J. W. Pero, resigned; Geo. H. Rymers, Asst. Cas.

HAMILTON—Miami Valley National Bank; O. M. Bake, Vice-Pres., in place of F. S. Heath; C. E. Mason, Cas. in place of O. M. Bake; H. W. Shollenberger, Asst. Cas., in place of C. E. Mason.

NEWARK—People's National Bank; Benjamin Franklin, Pres. in place of W. N. Fulton; J. M. Maylone, Cas. in place of J. H. Franklin; H. J. Hoover, Asst. Cas. in place of J. M. Maylone.

OXFORD—First National Bank; Geo. C. Munns, Pres. in place of F. T. Heath.

POMEROY—Pomeroy National Bank; D. A. Russell, Vice-Pres., deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

CHANDLER—First National Bank; H. H. Johnson, Cas. in place of L. C. Parmenter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAVER—Beaver National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of Wm. P. Judd, deceased.

BLOOMSBURG—First National Bank; E. F. Carpenter, Asst. Cas.

CALIFORNIA—First National Bank; Wm. H. Binns, Pres. in place of Isaac C. Ailes; Allen J. White, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. H. Binns.

DONORA—First National Bank; William I. Berryman, Pres. in place of John W. Ailes; John W. Ailes, Cas.

MILFORD—First National Bank; A. D. Brown, Pres. in place of Wm. Mitchell; C. O. Armstrong, Vice-Pres. in place of A. D. Brown; John C. Warner, Asst. Cas.

NEW BRIGHTON—Beaver County Trust Co.; capital increased to \$150,000.

NEWPORT—Perry County National Bank; John Fleisher, Vice-Pres. in place of L. E. Atkinson; C. E. Stimmel, Cas. in place of S. S. Willard; no Asst. Cas. in place of C. E. Stimmel.

OXFORD—National Bank of Oxford; J. E.

Ramsey, Vice-Pres. in place of R. B. Patterson; no Cas. in place of J. E. Ramsey; M. E. Snodgrass, Asst. Cas.

PRN ARGYL—First National Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA—West Philadelphia Bank; Samuel Lloyd, Vice-Pres., deceased.—Centennial National Bank; H. M. Lutz, Pres. *pro tem.* for July, August and September.—Commonwealth Title Ins. & Trust Co.; capital increased \$1,000,000.—Girard Trust Co.; capital increased to \$10,000,000.—Fidelity Ins. Trust & S. D. Co.; title changed to Fidelity Trust Co.

PITTSBURG—Marine National Bank; J. S. Brooks, Asst. Cas.—Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; capital increased to \$1,000,000.

PORTSTOWN—Citizens' National Bank; no Cas. in place of C. Frank Duden; Henry Latschaw and D. M. Shaner, Asst. Cashiers. SCOTTDAL—First National Bank; Charles H. Loucks, Cas. in place of A. B. Pickard; J. T. Strickler, Asst. Cas. in place of Charles H. Loucks.

SCRANTON—Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; capital increased to \$300,000.

TITUSVILLE—Second National Bank; Louis K. Hyde, Pres. in place of Charles Hyde; F. C. Wheeler, Cas. in place of Louis K. Hyde.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT—Union National Bank; B. B. H. Sherman, Cas. in place of John H. Coggeshall, deceased.

PROVIDENCE—Industrial Trust Co.; capital increased to \$1,500,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

TRIPP—Tripp State Bank; John Bremner, Cas.

TEXAS.

ASPERMONT—M. S. Pierson, Pres.; C. Bordner, Vice-Pres.

CAMERON—First National Bank; H. M. Hefley, Asst. Cas.

CROCKETT—First National Bank; T. W. Oliphant, Asst. Cas. in place of J. S. Kennedy.

EL PASO—Lowdon National Bank; H. L. Newman, Pres. in place of L. M. Openheimer; A. P. Coles, Vice-Pres. in place of H. L. Newman.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

INDIANA.

ANDREWS—Commercial Bank.

AVILLA—Bank of Avilla.

DENVER—Bank of Denver.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL—R. M. Newport & Son.

NORTH DAKOTA.

NORTHWOOD—State Bank.

HOUSTON—Planters and Mechanics' National Bank; F. A. Reichardt, First Vice-Pres. in place of John H. Burnett; H. Baldwin Rice, Second Vice-Pres.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—State Bank of Utah; Joseph F. Smith, Pres. in place of Heber J. Grant; Charles S. Burton, Cas. in place of Heber M. Wells; Henry T. McEwan, Asst. Cas.

VERMONT.

DERBY LINE—National Bank of Derby Line; Z. M. Mansur, Pres. in place of Horace D. Holmes; John G. Foster, Vice-Pres. in place of Z. M. Mansur.

MANCHESTER CENTER—Factory Point National Bank; W. H. Roberts, Cas. in place of James P. Black, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON—Traders' National Bank; C. S. McWhorter, Cas. in place of P. M. Boggess; Sanford Graham, Asst. Cas.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE—Marshall & Ilaley Bank; Chas. F. Ilaley, Pres. in place of Samuel Marshall; Gustav Reuss, Vice-Pres.; John Campbell, Asst. Cas.—Milwaukee Trust Co.; capital increased to \$200,000.

STANLEY—Citizens' State Bank; capital increased to \$40,000.

WAUPACA—National Bank of Waupaca; Wm. Dressen, Cas. in place of W. B. Baker.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

HAMILTON—Bank of Hamilton; capital increased to \$2,500,000.

TORONTO—Bank of Toronto; capital increased to \$3,000,000.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Merchants' Bank of Canada; H. Montagu Allen, Pres. in place of Andrew Allan, deceased.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GREENWOOD—Canadian Bank of Commerce; J. W. H. Smithe, Mgr., deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 1.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN—First National Bank.—J. H. Raymond & Co.

WISCONSIN.

CHILTON—German Exchange Bank.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1901.

THE INJURY TO THE CORN CROP from excessive droughts was the most talked-of as well as the most unfavorable influence of the past month. Labor troubles were the next most important influence. Of these the strike of the steel workers was and is the most disturbing element in the trade situation. The strike began on July 1 and after two weeks of negotiations was made more general. It is a contest on the one hand of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers with the United States Steel Corporation on the other, and seems simply to involve the question of unionizing all the mills. Negotiations for a settlement are pending, but without assuring prospects of success.

In the labor field there have been some events favorable to confidence. The anthracite firemen's strike has been abandoned, while the strike of machinists, which began last May and extended through various parts of the United States, has generally come to an end.

The stock market was unfavorably influenced both by the damage to the corn crop and by the strike of the steel workers. Prices of stocks fell, while the price of corn advanced. Rates for money also advanced early in the month, the surplus reserves of the New York banks falling to a very low point. The situation in the money market became easier late in the month and rates fell to a normal figure.

Nothing else received as much consideration in Wall Street circles as the condition of the corn crop. Corn is such an important factor in the wealth and prosperity of not only farmers, but also of the railroads, that it is not surprising that the condition of the growing crop has been the cause of very great anxiety. When the Government report as of July 1 was published on the 10th, it showed an average condition of only 61.3 as compared with 89.5 on July 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 90.3. Estimates of the probable yield, based upon the July 1 conditions, gave about 2,100,000,000 bushels as the total. This would have left the crop nearly as large as in 1900, but the drought that prevailed during most of the month is believed to have so injured the crop that the yield will probably be about 1,600,000,000 bushels, possibly less. That would make the crop less than for any year since 1894, when the yield was 1,212,000,000 bushels.

	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Ohio.....	71,940,000	123,662,000	92,166,000	102,322,000	99,049,000	106,890,000
Indiana.....	96,898,000	133,468,000	109,825,000	129,154,000	141,853,000	158,201,000
Illinois.....	102,122,000	224,573,000	232,923,000	199,980,000	247,150,000	224,178,000
Iowa.....	81,344,000	321,719,000	220,089,000	255,000,000	242,260,000	305,860,000
Missouri.....	116,012,000	176,769,000	171,924,000	154,781,000	162,915,000	180,710,000
Kansas.....	41,798,000	247,734,000	162,443,000	132,842,000	237,621,000	168,871,000
Nebraska.....	13,856,000	298,000,000	241,268,000	158,755,000	224,373,000	210,430,000
7 States.....	590,994,000	1,568,555,000	1,230,643,000	1,133,270,000	1,355,211,000	1,365,138,000
Other States..	621,776,000	697,820,000	672,325,000	790,914,000	722,983,000	719,964,000
Total U. S..	1,212,770,000	2,266,375,000	1,902,968,000	1,924,184,000	2,078,194,000	2,105,102,000

In the seven principal corn States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, it is reported the corn crop of this year will amount to only about 850,000,000 bushels. The same States last year produced 1,385,000,000 bushels and in 1896 1,586,000,000 bushels. We show on preceding page the corn production of the States mentioned in 1894 and yearly since 1896.

The corn crop in 1894 was the smallest harvested since 1874 except in the year 1881, when the yield was about 1,195,000,000 bushels. The largest crop was produced in 1896, the total reaching nearly 2,284,000,000 bushels. A crop of less than 1,600,000,000 bushels this year would mean, to a certain degree, a corn famine, and a yield of only 850,000,000 bushels in the seven principal States would mean the smallest crop for those States in many years excepting in 1894.

It is true that the money value of a corn crop is not to be measured by the quantity produced, and the price of corn has already advanced $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel since June 30, and is 14 cents a bushel higher than on July 1, 1900. Could the farmer realize fifty cents a bushel for his corn this year, even a crop of only 1,500,000,000 bushels would realize about as much money as the 2,105,000,000 crop of last year. The yield and value of the corn crops of the last twelve years are shown in the following table :

	Area.	Production.	Farm value, Dec. 1.	Value per bushel, Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.		Cents.
1899.....	78,319,651	2,112,892,000	\$597,918,829	28.3
1900.....	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,438,451	50.6
1901.....	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	898,499,228	43.6
1902.....	70,626,858	1,628,484,000	642,146,580	39.4
1903.....	72,086,465	1,619,496,181	591,325,627	36.5
1904.....	62,532,208	1,212,770,062	554,719,162	45.7
Six years.....	*71,956,720	10,123,746,183	\$3,977,282,927	*39.3
1895.....	82,075,630	2,151,138,590	\$544,965,584	25.3
1896.....	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,008,597	21.5
1897.....	80,086,051	1,902,967,836	501,072,852	26.3
1898.....	77,721,781	1,624,184,800	552,029,428	33.7
1899.....	82,108,597	2,078,145,968	629,210,110	30.3
1900.....	83,320,872	2,105,102,516	751,220,084	35.7
Six years.....	*81,058,213	12,445,412,787	\$3,469,519,035	*27.9

* Average.

Several interesting facts may be dug out of the foregoing table. We have space to refer to only these: That the next to the smallest crop in the twelve years, that of 1890, yielded the largest money value with the exception of the crop of the following year, while the largest crop was the smallest in value. The 2,320,000,000 bushels increased yield in the last six years realized to the producers \$507,000,000 less money than the crops of the previous six years.

While corn has proven a failure this year, the wheat crop is practically assured to be the largest ever produced. That it will exceed 700,000,000 bushels is now considered certain. This will be an increase over the previous year of 180,000,000 bushels and will exceed the record crop of 1898 by 25,000,000 bushels.

While the railroads are more or less interested in the future of corn, at present their earnings continue to be very large. In the first six months the gross earnings of the roads which have reported them showed an increase of more than ten per cent. compared with last year and it is estimated that compared with four years ago the earnings have increased fifty per cent., or more than \$220,000,000.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission on July 11 issued its report for the year ended June 30, 1900. This shows that the gross earnings from an operated mileage of 192,556 miles were \$1,487,044,814, an increase of \$173,434,696 over the previous

year. The net earnings were \$525,616,308, an increase of \$68,975,184. The net income available for dividends or surplus amounted to \$227,260,447, an increase of \$63,000,000 over 1899 and of \$87,000,000 over 1898.

General business, as reflected through the operations of the clearing-houses, continues active. At New York the exchanges in July were nearly \$6,082,000,000, an amount considerably below the record figure of May, \$9,825,000,000, but \$2,530,000,000 more than in July, 1900. In Boston the July clearings were \$124,000,000 larger than a year ago, in Philadelphia \$46,000,000 larger, and in Chicago \$110,000,000 larger.

The production of iron continues at a rate which promises a new record for the calendar year 1901. The weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on July 1 was 310,950 tons, a decrease of 3,555 tons compared with June 1, the first decrease since October last year. However, the output is 27,587 tons larger than on July 1, 1900. Stocks continue to fall, the amount on July 1 being 392,598 tons, a decrease for the month of June of 15,000 tons.

The statistics of production prepared by the American Iron and Steel Association for the first six months of 1901 show the total output to have been 7,674,618 tons, the largest ever recorded for any six months. The following table shows the production since January 1, 1896:

	Weekly output, Jan. 1.	Production 1st 6 months.	Weekly output, July 1.	Production 1st 6 months.	Production year.	Stocks Dec. 31.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1896.....	207,481	4,976,236	180,532	3,646,891	8,628,127	847,686
1897.....	159,730	4,403,476	164,064	5,247,204	9,652,680	874,978
1898.....	226,808	5,869,708	216,311	5,904,281	11,773,984	415,333
1899.....	243,516	6,239,167	263,963	7,331,536	13,630,703	63,909
1900.....	234,186	7,642,599	263,413	6,146,673	13,789,242	446,020
1901.....	260,351	7,674,618	310,950	.....	.....	.....

Our export trade continues to present the most favorable features and justifies the hope of a continuance of the prosperity the country is now enjoying.

The completed statistics of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, show all previous records exceeded as regards exports of merchandise, while imports were within \$44,000,000 of the largest total ever recorded. Exports last year were valued at \$1,487,656,544, exceeding the high record made in the previous year by more than \$98,000,000. Imports were valued at \$822,756,538, a decrease from the previous year of \$27,000,000. The year of largest imports was 1898, when the total reached \$866,400,000.

For the first time in our history the exports each month of the fiscal year exceeded \$100,000,000. In the previous year that total was exceeded in every month except the first, July. In the year just closed there was not an exception. Another interesting fact is that for five consecutive years the annual exports have exceeded one billion dollars. Only once before, in 1892, did exports reach such a figure, while in each of the last five years the total exceeded the high record of 1892. It may be found of interest to compare the merchandise movement of the last five years with that of the previous phenomenal years, 1881 and 1892:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1881.....	\$902,377,346	\$642,664,638	\$1,545,041,974	\$259,712,718
1892.....	1,030,278,143	837,402,492	1,867,680,610	202,875,696
1897.....	1,050,968,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,238,144
1898.....	1,231,432,330	616,049,654	1,847,581,984	615,432,676
1899.....	1,237,032,302	697,143,439	1,934,171,791	539,874,813
1900.....	1,594,489,032	849,941,184	2,444,424,266	544,541,896
1901.....	1,487,656,544	822,756,538	2,310,413,077	664,900,011

This comparison reveals a most remarkable growth in our export trade in recent years, while the export balances in the last four years have been without parallel in any previous period of the country's history. In the last year the exports exceeded the imports of merchandise by nearly \$865,000,000, exceeding all previous years. The comparison with twenty years ago shows an increase of \$585,000,000 in exports, of \$180,000,000 in imports, of \$765,000,000 in total movement, and of \$405,000,000 in export balance.

The magnitude of recent trade movements or the importance of the changes that have occurred may best be appreciated by comparing the aggregates of the past five years with those for similar periods in previous years. We show in the following table the exports and imports of merchandise and net balances for each five-year period since 1876 :

MERCHANDISE.

FIVE YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1877 to 1881.....	\$3,745,793,431	\$2,644,771,807	\$6,390,565,238	\$1,101,024,624
1882 to 1886.....	3,733,809,856	3,328,481,646	7,062,291,499	405,328,207
1887 to 1891.....	3,893,848,567	3,795,685,139	7,689,533,706	101,213,448
1892 to 1896.....	4,400,229,017	3,580,422,645	8,380,721,662	599,736,372
1897 to 1901.....	6,391,638,814	3,760,636,272	10,142,265,086	2,641,012,542

The significance of the above comparison lies in the fact that in no similar period prior to 1877 did our exports exceed our imports. The balance of \$1,101,000,000 net exports in 1877-81 was therefore exceptional, yet in the last five years that balance has been more than doubled. In 1887-91 the net exports were only \$101,000,000, while that amount has been exceeded in a period of only two months several times in the last few years. In October last year the excess of exports over imports was nearly \$98,000,000, or within about \$8,000,000 of the total for the five years ended June 30, 1891. The total exports of merchandise have made extraordinary increases, but the imports have remained about stationary in the last ten years.

In connection with the movement of merchandise, the trans-Atlantic trend of specie in the last quarter of a century invites attention. During the past year, notwithstanding the extraordinary merchandise balance, we imported net only \$11,842,332 gold, while we exported net \$17,901,139 silver. When compared with the nearly \$105,000,000 gold imported in 1898, the gold-import movement last year seems almost inexplicable. During the past five years, however, the import movement of gold was the largest ever known. We give the total imports and exports of gold and net balances for each five-year period, as follows :

GOLD.

FIVE YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of.
1877 to 1881.....	\$45,586,800	\$235,991,052	Imports, \$179,404,452
1882 to 1886.....	136,700,808	122,577,556	Exports, 14,223,243
1887 to 1891.....	191,666,851	123,346,686	Exports, 68,321,165
1892 to 1896.....	414,732,690	213,232,779	Exports, 201,499,911
1897 to 1901.....	194,736,336	403,506,098	Imports, 208,719,757

During the last ten years two important records have been made in the movement of gold. From 1892 to 1896 this country exported a larger quantity of gold than in any similar period in its history. Prior to the war this country exported from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000 gold a year, but at no time until the period above mentioned did it ever export as much as \$400,000,000 in five years. Not until the last five years did it ever import as much as \$400,000,000 gold in such a period. It will be observed that the gross and net movement of gold in the last ten years about balanced.

During the twenty-five years just ended the country has gained about \$100,000,000 gold from abroad, having exported gross about \$1,000,000,000 and imported \$1,100,000,000. The magnitude of the gross movement and the small resulting balance suggests lack of economy in the present system of transmitting gold between countries.

Of less interest, but not uninteresting, is the movement of silver. Until recent years silver imported in ores was classified as merchandise, but is now reported under the head of silver. This change affects comparisons covering any extended period, but not enough to make them valueless. The movement of silver during the last twenty-five years is shown as follows:

SILVER.

FIVE YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.
1877 to 1881.....	\$104,882,989	\$68,510,483	\$36,362,486
1882 to 1886.....	126,365,323	67,846,457	58,518,866
1887 to 1891.....	143,498,618	90,401,989	53,096,629
1892 to 1896.....	281,836,099	105,428,255	176,407,844
1897 to 1901.....	284,368,387	163,776,407	120,591,980

There has been a steady increase in the export movement of silver, but also an increase in imports. The net exports in the last ten years have been the largest ever recorded, amounting to \$126,000,000 in the five years ended June 30, 1896, and to \$120,000,000 in the five years ended June 30, 1901.

Bearing somewhat on the question of the future movement of gold is the extent of the balances of both merchandise and specie created during the last five years. The following table gives the annual balances since 1897, the totals for the five years and comparisons with previous five-year periods:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Net exports of merchandise.	Net exports of gold.	Net exports of silver.	Net exports of merchandise and specie.
1897.....	\$236,268,144	* \$44,653,900	\$31,412,411	\$273,022,355
1898.....	615,432,676	* 104,985,283	24,177,458	534,024,551
1899.....	620,874,813	* 51,432,517	25,642,999	504,089,295
1900.....	544,541,898	8,698,575	21,455,973	569,091,446
1901.....	684,900,011	* 11,842,382	17,901,189	671,458,518
1897 to 1901.....	\$2,641,012,542	* \$208,719,757	\$120,591,980	\$2,552,884,765
1877 to 1881.....	1,101,024,624	* 179,404,452	36,352,486	957,973,658
1882 to 1886.....	408,123,207	14,323,243	58,518,865	480,070,515
1887 to 1891.....	101,213,443	63,361,166	53,096,629	222,061,238
1892 to 1896.....	599,736,373	201,499,681	120,412,844	927,649,097

* Net imports.

In the last five years the outward movement of merchandise, gold and silver has exceeded the imports by nearly \$2,553,000,000. The period which most nearly approaches that record is the five years from 1877 to 1881, but then the total was less than \$958,000,000, nearly \$1,600,000,000 less than in the last five years.

One interesting event of the month was the negotiation of the transfer of the control of the National Bank of the Republic of New York to the First National Bank. The latter bank has increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000, and will have a surplus of \$10,000,000, it being understood that the increased stock was given as a dividend to the old shareholders. The event is significant of the immense growth that has taken place in our banking interests in recent years.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Early in the month the local money market showed some signs of stringency, and call money touched twenty-five per cent. just before the holidays observed by the Stock Exchange, from July 4 to July 6 inclusive. Later, however, the market became easier. At the close of the month call money

ruled at $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 per cent., averaging about 3 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 3 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent. for 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months single names, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	Jun. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -3	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -6	3 - $3\frac{1}{4}$	5 -	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -4
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	2 -	2 -	4 -	3 -	4 -	3 -
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	3 -	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -	4 -	4 -	4 -	4 -
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	3 -	$3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$	4 -	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 -	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ -	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -4	4 - $4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -4	$3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$	4 -
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$ -5	5 -	5 -6	5 -6	5 - $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -5

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The reserves of the banks were drawn down to a low point early in the month, the surplus reserve falling to about \$5,000,000 on July 6. It increased, however, to \$23,000,000 on July 27, and was in excess of \$22,000,000 on August 3. Deposits fell off \$32,000,000 in the first three weeks of the month, but have increased nearly \$17,000 in the last two weeks. Loans followed the same course, declining \$36,000,000 in the first three weeks and increasing \$22,000,000 since July 20.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
July 6....	\$869,468,900	\$169,964,100	\$76,668,700	\$965,285,100	\$5,211,525	\$30,578,800	\$1,135,608,400
" 13....	868,465,400	172,812,700	77,805,200	947,594,100	12,809,375	30,629,500	1,591,146,500
" 20....	866,198,600	177,501,800	78,318,900	989,145,300	21,029,375	30,710,100	1,582,098,500
" 27....	867,653,400	178,821,200	79,942,000	942,938,500	23,128,575	30,637,500	1,261,520,100
Aug. 3....	878,508,900	180,545,700	80,597,700	955,912,200	22,165,350	30,572,800	1,183,155,600

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January.....	\$823,037,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February.....	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825
March.....	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April.....	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,896,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500
May.....	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June.....	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,398,200	21,253,050
July.....	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,300
August.....	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	951,912,200	22,165,350
September.....	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475	.....	.....
October.....	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600	.....	.....
November.....	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	.....	.....
December.....	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675	.....	.....

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$11,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
June 29.....	\$72,876,700	\$80,817,100	\$8,232,500	\$4,240,300	\$8,961,700	\$3,577,700	* \$192,075
July 6.....	72,714,100	79,874,800	8,246,800	4,201,800	8,609,700	2,567,400	* 1,343,200
" 13.....	72,498,900	79,742,500	3,885,900	4,572,000	8,472,100	2,328,400	* 1,177,325
" 20.....	71,453,500	76,864,900	3,218,100	4,158,500	7,860,700	1,996,800	* 1,982,625
" 27.....	70,639,500	75,616,600	3,126,200	4,141,500	7,730,100	2,046,600	* 1,869,500

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 29.....	\$196,520,000	\$217,514,000	\$14,916,000	\$8,488,000	\$3,140,000	\$183,177,200
July 6.....	197,239,000	221,997,000	15,578,000	7,842,000	6,138,000	183,499,800
" 13.....	197,028,000	219,212,000	16,042,000	8,450,000	6,136,000	148,836,800
" 20.....	194,728,000	214,681,000	15,224,000	8,696,000	6,097,000	148,825,800
" 27.....	182,135,000	207,807,000	14,690,000	8,726,000	6,066,000	118,568,400

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 29.....	\$175,146,000	\$209,963,000	\$58,340,000	\$9,832,000	\$104,656,800
July 6.....	175,625,000	208,706,000	54,582,000	9,825,000	95,674,500
" 13.....	174,487,000	205,534,000	53,124,000	9,847,000	104,265,300
" 20.....	174,068,000	203,535,000	52,696,000	9,814,000	108,816,800
" 27.....	172,112,000	198,584,000	50,810,000	9,809,000	89,067,800

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for foreign exchange has been rather irregular during the month. The advance in rates for money here early in the month caused a sharp decline in sterling, but in the last week there has been an advance based upon an active demand and a scarcity of bills.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
July 6.....	4.86½ @ 4.86¼	4.87½ @ 4.87¼	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.84½ @ 4.85	4.84½ @ 4.85¼
" 13.....	4.84½ @ 4.84¼	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87½ @ 4.88	4.84 @ 4.84½	4.83½ @ 4.84¾
" 20.....	4.84½ @ 4.85	4.87½ @ 4.87¼	4.87½ @ 4.88	4.84½ @ 4.84½	4.83½ @ 4.85
" 27.....	4.84½ @ 4.85	4.87½ @ 4.87¼	4.87½ @ 4.88	4.84½ @ 4.84½	4.83½ @ 4.85
Aug. 3.....	4.86½ @ 4.86¼	4.87½ @ 4.87¼	4.88½ @ 4.88½	4.84½ @ 4.85	4.84½ @ 4.85¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days.....	4.84½ — 5	4.84½ — 5	4.85 — ¼	4.85½ — ¼	4.85 — ¼
" " Sight.....	4.88 — ¼	4.88 — ¼	4.88½ — ¼	4.87½ — 8	4.87½ — ¼
" " Cables.....	4.88½ — 9	4.88½ — 9	4.89 — ¼	4.88½ — ¼	4.88 — ¼
" " Commercial long.....	4.84½ — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.84½ — ¼	4.84½ — 5	4.84½ — ¼
" " Documentary for paym't.....	4.83½ — 5	4.83½ — 4½	4.84 — 5½	4.84½ — 5½	4.84½ — 5½
Paris—Cable transfers.....	5.15 — 14½	5.15 — 14½	5.15½ — 15	5.15½ — 15	5.15½ — 15
" Bankers' 60 days.....	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½	5.18½ — 17½
" Bankers' sight.....	5.15½ — 15½	5.15½ — 15½	5.15½ — 15½	5.16½ — 15½	5.16½ — 15½
Swiss—Bankers' sight.....	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — 15½
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days.....	94½ — 5½	95 — 1-10	94½ — 5	95 — ½	95 — ½
" " Bankers' sight.....	95½ — ½	95½ — ½	95½ — ¼	95½ — ½	95½ — ½
Belgium—Bankers' sight.....	5.16½ — ½	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼	5.16½ — ¼
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight.....	40½ — 7	40½ — 7-10	40½ — 7	40½ — 7	40½ — 7
Kronors—Bankers' sight.....	26½ — 11	26½ — 27	26½ — 27	26½ — 27	26½ — 11
Italian lire—sight.....	5.42½ — 41½	5.42½ — 5.41½	5.42½ — 41½	5.40 — 37½	5.40 — 37½

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—Rates for money in the principal European markets have generally declined and the situation is one of ease. The Bank of England retains its 3 per cent. rate of discount. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $2\frac{5}{8}\%$ per cent., against $2\frac{5}{8}\%$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent. a month ago. The open market rate at Paris was $1\frac{1}{8}\%$ @ 2 per cent. the same as a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $2\frac{3}{8}\%$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ against $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ @ $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Mar. 1.	Mar. 22.	Apr. 26.	May 17.	June 14.	July 12.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	4	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$2\frac{5}{8}\%$	$2\frac{1}{4}\%$
6 months bankers' drafts.....	$3\frac{5}{8}\%$	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$
Loans—Day to day.....	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$
Paris, open market rates.....	$2\frac{1}{4}\%$	$2\frac{5}{8}\%$	$2\frac{3}{4}\%$	$2\frac{3}{4}\%$	2	2
Berlin, ".....	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	4	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	3
Hamburg, ".....	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	4	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	3
Frankfort, ".....	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	4	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	3
Amsterdam, ".....	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$2\frac{3}{4}\%$
Vienna, ".....	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$
St. Petersburg, ".....	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	..	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	..	..	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$
Madrid, ".....	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$	$3\frac{1}{4}\%$
Copenhagen, ".....	5	5	5	5	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Apr. 10, 1901.	May 15, 1901.	June 5, 1901.	July 10, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£29,629,160	£29,663,780	£29,723,540	£30,623,480
Public deposits.....	7,868,525	6,604,961	6,170,138	8,914,607
Other deposits.....	39,807,305	46,462,757	41,780,367	42,192,001
Government securities.....	13,332,736	13,758,206	14,153,042	17,245,309
Other securities.....	29,729,160	33,970,941	26,979,127	27,540,943
Reserve of notes and coin.....	21,966,519	23,269,700	24,686,686	24,456,451
Coin and bullion.....	34,820,679	35,158,480	36,638,228	37,304,911
Reserve to liabilities.....	46 7-10s	43s 6d	51s 6d	47s 1s
Bank rate of discount.....	4s	4s	3s 6d	3s
Price of Consols (2½ per cents.).....	95 ¼	94 ¼	93 ¼	92 ¼
Price of silver per ounce.....	27 3-16d.	27s 6d.	27s 6d.	26 1s
Average price of wheat.....	26s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	27s. 7d.	27s. 8d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—There has been very little change in the gold holdings of the European banks in the past month. The Bank of England lost \$5,000,000, the Bank of France \$2,000,000 and the Bank of Germany \$3,000,000. All the banks except Russia have more gold than they had a year ago.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	June 1, 1901.		July 1, 1901.		Aug. 2, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England.....	£36,069,386	.....	£38,416,548	.....	£37,318,021	.....
France.....	98,399,044	£44,491,069	98,491,075	£44,823,820	98,096,741	£44,764,694
Germany.....	32,611,000	16,799,000	33,141,000	17,072,000	32,549,000	16,787,000
Austro-Hungary...	38,791,000	10,284,000	38,795,000	11,188,000	39,070,000	11,148,000
Spain.....	14,002,000	16,804,000	14,003,000	17,029,000	14,008,000	17,046,000
Netherlands.....	5,864,800	5,744,500	5,966,500	5,776,400	6,250,800	5,886,800
Nat. Belgium.....	2,954,000	1,477,000	3,009,000	1,506,000	2,973,300	1,486,700
Totals.....	£228,191,030	£95,599,599	£231,852,123	£97,344,220	£230,255,662	£96,650,694

SILVER.—The London silver market was weak last month, and on July 27 the lowest price reached since November, 1899, was recorded, 26 ¾d. The final price for the month 26 15-16d., a net decline since June 30 of 5-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January..	27½	27¼	27½	27	29½	27½	July.....	27½	27½	28½	27½	27½	26½
February	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	27½	August..	27½	27½	28½	27½	.....	.....
March.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	27½	Septemb'r	27½	28½	28½	29½	.....	.....
April.....	28½	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½	October..	26½	26½	30½	29½	.....	.....
May.....	28½	28	27½	27½	27½	27½	Novemb'r	27½	26½	29½	29½	.....	.....
June.....	28	27½	28½	27½	27½	27½	Decemb'r	27½	26½	29½	29½	.....	.....

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The United States Mint coined \$4,225,000 gold, \$1,312,000 silver and \$84,830 minor coin in July, a total of \$5,621,830. There were \$1,200,000 standard silver dollars carried,

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,032,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,364,161	\$12,957,200	\$2,713,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,800	2,242,166
March.....	12,176,715	2,346,567	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April.....	7,894,375	2,159,449	12,922,000	8,930,000	18,958,000	2,633,000
May.....	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	8,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000
June.....	8,159,680	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,036	5,050,000	2,536,000	.....	.....
September.....	6,860,947	2,441,368	2,293,335	8,932,185	.....	.....
October.....	8,220,000	8,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	.....	.....
November.....	6,643,730	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000	.....	.....
December.....	7,469,032	1,886,005	4,576,097	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$11,844,220	\$26,061,519	\$99,272,942	\$36,295,321	\$66,525,682	\$18,122,931

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.80	\$.87	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.48¼	.49	Spanish doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilean pesos..	.44	.46	Spanish 25 pesos.....	4.78	4.82
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.88	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos.....	19.53	19.65
Five francs.....	.95	.97	Ten guilders.....	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	8.88	8.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 26¼d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 58½ @ 59¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 58½ @ 60c. Official price, 58½c.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The National banks deposited more than \$3,000,000 with the Treasurer of the United States in July to secure circulation, and

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Apr. 30, 1901.	May 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.	July 31, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$250,684,822	\$351,582,560	\$353,742,187	\$356,152,908
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	321,975,968	323,533,217	323,890,684	327,090,873
Circulation secured by lawful money....	28,708,834	28,044,373	29,851,508	29,113,530
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	212,500	112,500	75,000	62,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent.....	6,389,500	6,319,500	6,144,500	6,067,000
Five per cents. of 1894.....	268,900	268,900	268,900	268,900
Four per cents. of 1895.....	2,338,600	3,188,600	2,998,600	2,991,600
Three per cents. of 1898.....	3,950,180	3,935,180	3,885,580	3,942,280
Two per cents. of 1900.....	309,881,200	312,105,600	312,848,650	316,025,150
Total.....	\$323,988,880	\$325,928,280	\$326,219,230	\$329,848,490

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$7,132,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$440,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, \$12,372,960; 3 per cents. of 1896, \$4,005,800; 2 per cents. of 1900, \$80,166,100; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, \$335,000; a total of \$106,881,460.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,315.

the amount of notes outstanding increased \$2,410,716, making an increase of \$36,000,000 in the last twelve months. The National banks also deposited \$1,000,000 additional bonds to secure public deposits, and they now have \$436,000,000 of Government bonds in the hands of the Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—For the first time in several years the Government reports a surplus for the month of July. It is small, only \$12,750, but in July last year there was a deficit of more than \$4,000,000, in 1889 of \$8,500,000, in 1888 of \$30,000,000 and in 1887 of \$11,000,000. The receipts were \$2,800,000 more than in July a year ago, while the expenditures were \$1,600,000 less. The reduction in the war tax seems to have had no effect on internal revenues, for they show an increase over last year of nearly \$800,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	July, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.	Source.	July, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs.....	\$21,263,963	\$21,263,963	Civil and mis.....	\$12,834,256	\$12,834,256
Internal revenue...	28,338,191	28,338,191	War.....	16,017,809	16,017,809
Miscellaneous.....	2,718,186	2,718,186	Navy.....	6,143,266	6,143,266
			Indians.....	1,055,376	1,055,376
			Pensions.....	11,601,209	11,601,209
			Interest.....	4,655,674	4,655,674
Total.....	\$52,320,340	\$52,320,340	Total.....	\$52,307,590	\$52,307,590
Excess of receipts...	12,750	12,750			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,165	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,109,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336	45,844,123	38,880,635	231,150,064
March.....	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064	49,891,125	40,762,862	249,046,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May.....	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,561	244,432,245
June.....	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185	50,333,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July.....	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376	52,320,340	52,307,590	249,955,831
August.....	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969	.....	.....	.....
September.....	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	.....	.....	.....
October.....	51,626,067	47,993,637	242,670,174	.....	.....	.....
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,235,735	.....	.....	.....
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The United States Treasury increased its total stock of money nearly \$18,000,000 in July, and now has more than \$1,040,000,000 on hand, all but \$28,000,000 of which is in gold and silver coin and bullion. Deducting the certificates outstanding, the Government holds nearly \$306,000,000 free and clear.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$500,028,852	\$495,717,575	\$494,321,533	\$505,423,231
Silver Dollars.....	447,113,395	450,369,592	454,468,147	455,667,413
Silver bullion.....	50,769,508	48,890,894	46,789,497	45,801,633
Subsidiary silver.....	9,829,207	10,553,103	10,790,201	10,314,823
United States notes.....	9,070,898	12,197,684	14,213,003	13,960,317
National bank notes.....	7,088,975	8,240,741	8,615,666	9,251,181
Total.....	\$1,023,848,833	\$1,025,969,539	\$1,029,198,047	\$1,040,318,597
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding.....	735,628,418	730,563,431	722,696,722	732,434,073
Net cash in Treasury.....	\$288,220,415	\$295,386,108	\$306,301,325	\$307,884,524

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise in June were smaller than in any previous month since July, 1899, with the exception of July, 1900. Still, they exceeded \$102,000,000, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, is the first in which the exports exceeded \$100,000,000 in every month of the twelve months. The total for the twelve months is \$1,487,000,000, an increase of \$98,000,000 over that of the previous year, and of \$280,000,000 over that of two years ago. The records of all previous years have been exceeded as to gross exports and also as to net exports, for the exports exceeded the imports by nearly \$665,000,000, which is \$135,000,000 more than in the banner year 1898-9.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF JUNE.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$86,705,871	\$58,163,740	Exp., \$10,542,131	Exp., \$5,333,580	Exp., \$1,856,949
1897.....	73,193,084	85,183,021	Imp., 11,969,987	6,593,620	" 2,087,968
1898.....	94,978,723	51,285,231	Exp., 43,713,492	2,955,083	" 2,127,847
1899.....	98,394,227	61,787,309	" 34,638,918	Exp., 17,902,641	" 1,947,906
1900.....	108,651,957	61,001,367	" 47,650,590	" 4,364,692	" 288,845
1901.....	102,664,357	67,987,995	" 34,676,362	" 3,907,779	" 2,687,023
TWELVE MONTHS.					
1896.....	862,606,988	779,724,674	Exp., 102,882,314	Exp., 78,884,882	Exp., 81,764,484
1897.....	1,060,993,556	764,780,412	" 296,213,144	Imp., 44,663,200	" 81,418,411
1898.....	1,231,482,380	616,049,654	" 615,432,726	" 104,985,238	" 24,177,458
1899.....	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	" 529,874,813	" 51,432,517	" 25,048,969
1900.....	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	" 544,541,898	Exp., 3,698,575	" 21,455,973
1901.....	1,487,656,544	822,756,533	" 664,900,011	Imp., 11,342,332	" 17,901,139

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was an increase last month of more than \$12,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation, nearly \$10,000,000 of which was in gold certificates, while National bank notes contributed most of the additional increase.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$629,240,795	\$628,021,296	\$630,407,728	\$630,547,325
Silver dollars.....	68,846,545	68,124,348	66,587,893	66,588,628
Subsidiary silver.....	80,253,077	79,943,209	79,700,088	80,195,427
Gold certificates.....	253,259,799	251,285,329	245,715,739	255,467,399
Silver certificates.....	430,573,522	429,620,818	429,640,738	431,050,769
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.....	51,795,097	49,677,284	47,540,245	45,915,905
United States notes.....	337,610,118	334,483,382	332,458,013	332,800,699
National bank notes.....	343,725,282	343,421,224	345,205,836	346,980,997
Total.....	\$2,195,304,235	\$2,184,576,890	\$2,177,266,280	\$2,189,567,149
Population of United States.....	77,536,000	77,647,000	77,754,000	77,872,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.31	\$28.13	\$28.00	\$28.12

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The stock of money in the United States on August 1st is estimated at more than \$2,497,000,000, of which about \$1,136,000,000 is gold. There was an increase of \$14,000,000 in the total last month, more than \$11,000,000 of which was in gold.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	May 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$1,129,287,647	\$1,128,738,871	\$1,124,729,281	\$1,135,970,556
Silver dollars.....	515,956,940	518,498,940	521,056,040	522,256,040
Silver bullion.....	50,789,508	48,990,894	46,789,497	45,801,638
Subsidiary silver.....	90,082,284	90,496,312	90,490,289	90,510,250
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes.....	350,764,257	351,661,465	353,821,502	356,232,178
Total.....	\$2,483,524,650	\$2,479,962,998	\$2,483,567,605	\$2,497,451,673

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The Government purchased \$1,600,000 of bonds in July, which bring the interest-bearing debt down to nearly \$985,000,000. Some changes in other portions of the debt and an increase of \$900,000 in cash in the Treasury make the net debt show a decrease of nearly \$8,000,000. The decrease since January 1 is \$57,000,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,879,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4.....	287,578,100	261,836,850	257,878,050	256,457,850
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	84,380	83,480	83,320	83,320
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,992,100	22,486,800	21,854,100	21,504,000
1905, 4.....	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent.....	104,900,040	99,911,700	99,621,420	99,224,800
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,499,770	\$992,024,480	\$987,141,040	\$985,476,060
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	2,654,070	1,456,120	1,415,620	1,400,820
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.....	81,581,582	27,723,086	29,404,310	28,691,234
Fractional currency.....	6,878,410	6,876,411	6,876,411	6,876,361
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,865	\$381,334,363	\$383,015,584	\$382,302,459
Total interest and non-interest debt.....	1,386,644,635	1,374,358,843	1,370,156,624	1,367,778,519
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	284,951,789	288,957,689	291,005,689
Silver.....	427,428,000	435,928,000	435,014,000	436,967,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,560,000			
Treasury notes of 1890.....	61,387,000	49,784,000	47,788,000	46,029,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$770,663,789	\$771,754,689	\$773,991,689
Aggregate debt.....	2,140,657,014	2,145,022,632	2,141,911,313	2,141,770,208
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	1,181,271,552	1,170,073,438	1,181,868,911	1,186,842,994
Demand liabilities.....	841,164,216	857,734,969	855,036,786	858,974,117
Balance.....	\$290,107,336	\$312,338,469	\$326,832,125	\$327,368,877
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	162,338,469	176,832,125	177,368,877
Total.....	\$290,107,336	\$312,338,469	\$326,832,125	\$327,368,877
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.....	1,099,191,310	1,062,476,494	1,044,739,120	1,041,610,462

Notices of New Books.

CHRONICLES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. By B. B. TURNER, Clerk in the Bank of England. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

The Bank of England is always a subject of interest to bankers and students of finance, and Mr. Turner's history is probably as good a work in regard to this famous institution as is now extant. It is concise, but still all the important facts relating to the origin, history and growth of the Bank are given. Mr. Turner's connection with the Bank has given him exceptional opportunity for obtaining much of his information at first hand.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN MONEY. By WILLIAM W. CARLILE. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This is a serious and valuable contribution to the literature of monetary science, showing laborious research on the part of the author and a desire to be fair and accurate.

Mr. Carlile thinks that in the discussion of money what is called the Gresham law has been given too wide an application. This law, briefly stated, is that bad money drives out good. But the author of this work points out that it is only with reference to the subsidiary use of money that this law applies. In the large world of international commerce, where legal-tender laws do not apply, the inferior money has not driven out the superior, but the reverse.

On reading this volume, one is impressed anew by the depth, abstruseness and metaphysical character of the subject. Every dispassionate investigation of it is of public advantage, and Mr. Carlile's work must be so classed.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of July, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				JULY, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 — June 5	42 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Jan. 21	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 — May 3	70 — May 9	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Baltimore & Ohio.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 3	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.....	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 — June 5	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Feb. 28	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 22	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Canadian Pacific.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 7	87 — May 9	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Canada Southern.....	90	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 19	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	68		
Central of New Jersey.....	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	167 — June 28	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	165	135	180		
Chea. & Ohio vtg. cdfs.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 3	29 — May 9	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chicago & Alton.....	42	31	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 30	27 — May 9	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38		
" preferred.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 30	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76		
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	144	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 30	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	198	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	197		
Chicago & E. Illinois.....	109	88	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 29	91 — Jan. 2	181	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	129		
" preferred.....	125	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 — Apr. 22	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 3					
Chicago, Great Western.....	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 29	16 — Jan. 3	25	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 4	23 — Jan. 21	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	64	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 2	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	70 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 — May 6	134 — May 9	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	188	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 — May 3	175 — May 9	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	185 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chicago & Northwestern.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 — May 1	168 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	203	188	193		
" preferred.....	220	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 — Apr. 11	207 — Mar. 1	225	215	215		
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 5	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 3	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.....	126	110	145 — Apr. 11	125 — Mar. 2	135	130	130		
" preferred.....	175	172	201 — Apr. 11	180 — Mar. 29	183	183	183		
Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 — Apr. 16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	19		
" preferred.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 15	33 — Jan. 18	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis.....	76	55	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 19	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 15	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.....	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 17	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	98		
Consolidated Gas Co.....	201	164	238 — Apr. 15	187 — Jan. 18	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	219		
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 3	105 — May 9	168	154	159		
Delaware, Lack. & Western.....	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 — May 29	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 3	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	218	229		
Denver & Rio Grande.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	41		
" preferred.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 14	80 — Jan. 21	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Erie.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	37		
" 1st pref.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 29	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	73	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" 2d pref.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	61 — Mar. 21	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	53		
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 — Apr. 12	41 — Jan. 81	62	52	55		
Express Adams.....	150	111	187 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 13	145 — Jan. 8	175	170	170		
" American.....	191	142	205 — Apr. 19	170 — Jan. 12	200	186	189		
" United States.....	59	45	100 — Apr. 10	53 — Jan. 26	90	85	87		
" Wells, Fargo.....	140	120	180 — June 14	130 — Jan. 11	150	150	150		
Great Northern, preferred.....	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 — Mar. 15	167 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	186	172	178 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Hocking Valley.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	57 — May 6	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	54	49	52		
" preferred.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	80 — May 2	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Illinois Central.....	133	110	154 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 29	124 — May 9	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	149		
Iowa Central.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 21	21 — Jan. 21	42	33	36		
" preferred.....	58	39	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 1	48 — Jan. 21	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Kansas City Southern.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	25 — Apr. 30	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 — Apr. 30	35 — Jan. 4	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39		
Lake Erie & Western.....	52	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 19	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	64	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54		
" preferred.....	115	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 — Mar. 29	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	120	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118		
Long Island.....	89	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 22	67 — Jan. 3	77	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74		
Louisville & Nashville.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 17	76 — May 9	111	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	102		
Manhattan consol.....	117	84	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 22	83 — May 9	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118		
Metropolitan Street.....	182	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 — June 24	150 — May 9	174	164	167 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mexican Central.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 — May 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 19	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 19	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 20	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 7	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	115		
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 20	15 — Jan. 21	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	26 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" preferred.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Apr. 19	37 — May 9	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	54		
Missouri Pacific.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ —June 14	69 — Jan. 4	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mobile & Ohio certificates.....	49	35	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 12	78 — May 9	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	82		
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 — May 2	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	150 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				JULY, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.			High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32½	18½	40½—May 1	24—May 9			37½	30	32½
Norfolk & Western.....	45½	22½	57½—May 2	42—Jan. 10			53	45½	53½
" preferred.....	88	67	90½—June 13	82—Feb. 15			90	88	90
North American Co.....	22½	13½	100—June 18	73½—Mar. 14			103½	92	102
Northern Pacific.....	86½	45½	700—May 9	77½—Jan. 21			118	118	118
" pref.....	91½	67	113½—May 7	84½—Jan. 21			98	95	97½
Pacific Mail.....	57	25½	47½—Jan. 29	30½—May 9			42	36	40
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149½	124½	161½—Apr. 22	137½—May 9			151½	140	144½
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111½	81½	120½—June 21	96½—Jan. 21			119½	111	114
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	176	217—Apr. 1	195½—Jan. 21			209½	204½	206½
Reading.....	26	15	48½—June 3	24½—Jan. 4			47	36½	41
" 1st preferred.....	71½	49	80½—June 17	65—May 9			79½	73	76½
" 2d preferred.....	39½	23½	59½—May 1	38—Jan. 3			57	47½	52
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	24½	8½	54½—June 20	21½—Jan. 4			47	39½	40½
" 1st preferred.....	78½	64	88—Mar. 12	75—July 15			83½	75	77½
" 2d preferred.....	55	31½	76½—June 19	53½—Jan. 4			72½	64½	67½
St. Louis & Southwestern.....	18½	8½	39½—Apr. 30	16—May 9			34½	26½	30
" preferred.....	45½	21½	71—June 10	41½—Jan. 3			66½	56	62
Southern Pacific Co.....	45½	30½	63½—June 5	29—May 9			60½	48	55½
Southern Railway.....	23½	10½	35½—June 8	18—Jan. 21			33½	27½	29½
" preferred.....	78½	49½	88½—June 17	67½—Jan. 21			87½	81½	84½
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76½—June 18	49½—Mar. 7			72½	55½	62
Texas & Pacific.....	26½	13½	52½—May 3	23½—Jan. 3			46½	34	40½
Union Pacific.....	81½	44½	133—May 2	76—May 9			116½	89½	96½
" preferred.....	85½	70½	99½—May 1	81½—Jan. 21			90½	87	86½
Wabash R. R.....	14	6½	26—June 3	11½—Jan. 3			23	18½	21
" preferred.....	27	16	46½—June 21	23½—Jan. 4			44	32	36½
Western Union.....	88½	77½	100½—May 6	81—Jan. 21			94	88	91½
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	13½	8	22—June 4	11½—Jan. 31			20½	16	18½
" second preferred.....	33½	21½	38—Mar. 28	24—May 9			32	27½	28½
Wisconsin Central.....	20½	10	26—June 17	14½—Jan. 21			25	19	20½
" preferred.....	57	30	49½—Apr. 17	32½—Jan. 17			47½	39½	42
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99½	89½	130—June 17	83½—Jan. 21			124½	109	113
American Car & Foundry.....	25½	12½	35—June 14	19—Jan. 21			33	27	29½
" pref.....	72	57½	89—July 2	67—Jan. 18			89	82	84
American Co. Oil Co.....	37½	30	35½—June 17	24—Mar. 8			34½	27½	29½
American Ice.....	49½	27½	41½—Mar. 15	30—May 9			34½	30	32½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	56½	34½	69—Apr. 20	39½—May 9			58	51	53
" preferred.....	99	85	104½—June 20	88—Feb. 28			104½	99½	100
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50½	17	49—Apr. 2	33—Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	86	64½	97½—Apr. 2	69—Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.....	59½	28½	53½—Feb. 11	38—Jan. 14			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	69½	112½—Apr. 1	83½—Jan. 17			.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95½	153—June 3	131½—Jan. 18			145½	133½	141½
American Tin Plate Co.....	57½	18	80—Apr. 2	55—Jan. 4			.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.....	114½	84½	144—June 8	99—May 9			141½	133½	139½
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	54½	37½	54½—Apr. 16	37—May 9			48½	42	44½
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40½	21½	71½—June 6	38½—Jan. 4			69½	63½	67
" preferred.....	95	70	124—June 10	93½—Jan. 2			120	115	116
Federal Steel Co.....	58½	28½	59—Jan. 2	41—Jan. 29			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	79½	60½	105½—Apr. 1	68—Jan. 21			.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co.....	200	120	269½—June 24	183½—Jan. 10			268½	245	254
Glucose Sugar Refining Co..	60	44	65—May 2	45—Feb. 16			61	52½	56
International Paper Co.....	28½	14½	28—Mar. 22	16½—May 10			23	20	20
" preferred.....	75	58	81—Mar. 25	69—Jan. 21			77½	74½	75½
National Lead Co.....	28½	15½	25½—June 12	15—Mar. 14			22½	18	19½
National Tube.....	69½	40½	70½—Feb. 6	51½—Feb. 28			.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58½	32½	52—Jan. 2	30—Mar. 7			44½	40	43½
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27½	8½	24—June 17	12½—Jan. 22			22½	17	19½
" preferred.....	70½	49	83—Apr. 1	55½—Jan. 21			76½	69½	74½
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10½	4½	8½—June 13	3½—Mar. 6			8	6	6½
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7½	16½—May 2	11—Jan. 21			14½	12	13½
" preferred.....	79½	65	82—June 3	69½—May 9			79	76	78½
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34—Jan. 2	18½—Mar. 11			21½	19	19
" preferred.....	104½	74½	85—Jan. 2	55—Apr. 8			62	56½	59½
U. S. Steel.....	.....	.....	55—Apr. 30	24—May 9			48½	37	42½
" pref.....	.....	.....	101½—Apr. 30	69—May 9			99½	86	91

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....	1905	7,000,000	Q J	96½	July 23, '01	97½	96½	5,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
{ Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's. 1905		138,022,500	A & O	103½	July 31, '01	104½	102¾	908,500
{ " registered.....			A & O	103	July 23, '01	103	103	5,000
{ " adjustment, g. 4's. 1905		81,055,000	NOV	97	July 31, '01	99	96	425,500
{ " registered.....			NOV	95	May 17, '01			
{ " stamped.....	1905	20,673,000	M & N	94½	July 31, '01	96¾	96¾	514,500
{ " Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's. 1902		250,000	J & J					
{ " Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's. 1915		1,500,000	M & S					
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s. 1943		1,000,000	J & D	108	May 18, '01			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925		60,798,000	J & J	95½	July 30, '01	96½	95½	648,000
{ " registered.....			J & J	95½	Mar. 18, '01			
{ " g. 4s. 1943		65,953,000	A & O	102½	July 31, '01	104	102½	582,000
{ " g. 4s. registered.....			A & O	102	July 30, '01	102	101½	7,000
{ Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925		11,298,000	M & N	88	July 30, '01		85	19,000
{ " registered.....			Q Feb					
{ " Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925		41,990,000	J & J	89½	July 31, '01	90	88¾	461,500
{ " registered.....			Q J	80½	June 4, '01			
{ Monongahela River 1st g. 5's. 1919		700,000	F & A	104½	July 1, '02			
{ Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s. 1930		1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 23, '99			
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. 5's. 1937		4,407,000	M & S	118¾	July 9, '01	118¾	118	3,000
{ " deb. 6's. 1947		1,000,000	J & J					
{ Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's. 1938		2,000,000	A & O					
{ Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. 5's. 1943		650,000	J & J	130½	Mar. 8, '01			
{ Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's. 1921		1,300,000	F & A	131	June 3, '01			
{ " cons. 1st 6's. 1922		3,920,000	J & D	124½	June 4, '01			
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's. 1918		1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18, '99			
{ " registered.....			A & O					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's. 1906		6,500,000	J & D	105	July 18, '01	105	103¾	28,000
{ " con. 1st & col. 1st 5's. 1934		7,250,000	A & O	123¾	June 25, '01			
{ " registered.....			A & O	117	Nov. 20, '19			
{ Ced. Rap. Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921		1,905,000	A & O	118¾	Dec. 6, '19			
{ Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927		150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24, '95			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's. 1908		14,000,000	J & J	106¾	July 31, '01	106¾	105¾	57,000
{ " 2d mortg. 5's. 1913		6,000,000	M & S	109½	July 29, '01	110	106½	7,000
{ " registered.....			M & S	106¾	Apr. 17, '01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's. 1943		2,500,000	J & D	98½	June 23, '01			
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's. 1937		4,880,000	M & N	101½	July 11, '01	102	101½	48,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's. 1945		7,000,000	F & A	120½	Mar. 25, '01			
{ " registered \$1,000 & \$5,000			F & A					
{ " con. g. 5's. 1945		16,700,000	M & N	107	July 30, '01	108	106¾	189,000
{ " con. g. 5's. reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000			M & N	96	Oct. 30, '99			
{ " 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's. 1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	78	July 31, '01	79¾	77	88,000
{ " 2d pref. inc. g. 5's. 1945		7,000,000	OCT 1	29	July 30, '01	32	29	128,000
{ " 3d pref. inc. g. 5's. 1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	15½	July 22, '01	18½	15½	29,000
{ " Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's. 1946		840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27, '99			
{ " Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5s. 1947		418,000	J & J	102	June 29, '99			
{ " Mobile div. 1st g. 5's. 1946		1,000,000	J & J	106	Oct. 24, '19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's. 1902		1,167,000	M & N	104¾	July 24, '01	104¾	104¾	10,000
{ " gen. g. 5's. 1937		43,924,000	J & J	129½	July 20, '01	130	129	68,000
{ " registered.....			Q J	130	July 24, '01	130	129½	41,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improv't Co. 5's. 1821		4,987,000	J & J	112	July 25, '01	113½	112	8,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd. g. 5's. 1820		1,062,000	J & J					
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1812		2,691,000	Q M	106	July 9, '01	106	106	4,000
con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1810		12,175,000	Q M	105½	July 31, '01	105½	103½	49,000
N. Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1841		1,500,000	M & S					
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1896		1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13, '99			
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	113½	July 26, '01	113½	113½	1,000
Mortgage gold 6's. 1911		2,000,000	A & O	116½	July 27, '01	117½	116½	6,000
1st con. g. 5's. 1899		25,858,000	M & N	121	July 29, '01	121½	119	51,000
registered.			M & N	118	July 16, '01	118	118	500
Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1892		23,810,000	M & S	108	July 29, '01	108½	106½	178,000
registered.			M & S	108	Apr. 18, '01			
Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 28, '01			
(R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1889		6,000,000	J & J	104½	July 27, '01	104½	104½	19,000
2d con. g. 4's. 1889		1,000,000	J & J	99	July 13, '01	99	99	2,000
Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 29, '99			
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. 5's. 1892		3,007,000	M & S	101½	July 30, '01	101½	101½	12,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N					
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903		1,671,000	M & N	108½	June 4, '01			
refunding g. 3's. 1949		29,886,000	A & O	90	July 6, '01	90	90	15,000
registered.			A & O					
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		437,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '95			
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1960		22,000,000	J & J	84¾	July 31, '01	85½	84	298,000
registered.			J & J					
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903		22,920,000	J & J	106¾	July 8, '01	106¾	106¾	1,000
5's, sinking fund. 1891		2,291,000	A & O	100¾	Apr. 23, '01			
Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1905		2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11, '01			
Denver div. 4's. 1822		5,467,000	F & A	102¾	July 8, '01	102¾	102¾	1,000
Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		26,214,000	J & J	102¾	July 23, '01	103	101½	17,000
registered.			J & J					
(Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	114	Apr. 12, '01			
4's. 1919		8,544,000	A & O	105½	July 22, '01	105½	105½	4,000
Nebraska extens'n 4's. 1827		26,077,000	M & N	110¾	July 27, '01	111	110¾	12,000
registered.			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17, '01			
Southwestern div. 4's. 1821		2,950,000	M & S	100¾	June 4, '01			
convertible 5's. 1903		479,000	M & S	194½	July 23, '01	194½	194½	50,000
5's, debentures. 1913		9,000,000	M & N	109¾	July 31, '01	109¾	108¾	28,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & S	121	June 25, '01			
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,989,000	J & D	117	July 27, '01	117	117	5,000
small bonds. 1894		2,653,000	J & D	112	Apr. 2, '96			
1st con. 6's, gold. 1894			A & O	137	June 25, '01			
gen. con. 1st 5's. 1897		12,986,000	M & N	123	July 9, '01	123	123	8,000
registered.			M & N	115	Aug. 28, '01			
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1896		4,626,000	J & J	120	July 2, '01	120	120	1,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville								
refunding g. 6's. 1947		4,700,000	J & J	122	July 18, '01	122	122	1,000
ref. g. 5's. 1947		8,542,000	J & J	110	July 31, '01	110	110	11,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	117	Apr. 26, '01			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's \$ g. R. d. 1892		920,000	J & J	180	May 31, '01			
1st 7's 2. 1892			J & J	172½	Apr. 10, '01			
1st C. & M. 7's. 1905		398,000	J & J	190	Jan. 28, '01			
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		3,518,000	J & J	180	July 25, '01	180	180	10,000
terminal g. 5's. 1914		4,748,000	J & J	115¾	June 11, '01			
gen. g. 4's, series A. 1899		23,676,000	J & J	110	July 17, '01	110½	110	41,000
registered.			Q	105½	Feb. 19, '98			
gen. g. 3½'s, series B. 1899		2,500,000	J & J					
registered.			J & J					
Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1821		1,380,000	J & J	118½	July 1, '01	116½	116½	2,000
Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1826		3,083,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 9, '01			
Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	118½	May 28, '01			
1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1821		25,340,000	J & J	117	July 20, '01	117	116½	2,000
Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916		2,856,000	J & J	112¾	July 10, '01	112¾	112¾	2,000
Far. & So. g. 6's assu. 1824		1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18, '98			
1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		5,690,000	J & J	126½	Apr. 18, '01			
1st 5's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110¾	May 24, '01			
1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex. 1908		1,590,000	J & J	188	Apr. 9, '01			
1st 5's, La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,500,000	J & J	118	June 14, '01			
Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		2,840,000	J & J	110¾	May 15, '01			
1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	113	July 26, '01	116	114½	12,000
1st 6's, Southw'n div. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	113	July 30, '01	113	113	1,000
Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1821		4,755,000	J & J	116½	July 9, '01	116½	116½	2,000
Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2, '01	116	116	5,000
1st con. 6's. 1913		5,062,990	J & D	121½	Mar. 12, '01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	Htgh.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915		12,882,000	Q F	141	July 28, '01	142½	142½	22,000
gold 7's.....1902			J & D	105	July 29, '01	105	105	1,000
registered gold 7's.....1902		7,542,000	J & D	104½	July 2, '01	104½	104½	6,000
extension 4's.....1886-1926			F A 15	108½	July 1, '01	108½	108½	17,000
registered.....1902		18,632,000	F A 15	107	Mar. 7, '19			
gen. g. 8½'s.....1967			M & N	110	Apr. 26, '01			
registered.....1902		12,145,000	Q F	103	Nov. 19, '98			
sinking fund 6's..1879-1929			A & O	116	July 23, '01	116	116	1,000
registered.....1902		5,878,000	A & O	111	Oct. 18, '19			
sinking fund 5s..1879-1929			A & O	106½	June 12, '01			
registered.....1902		6,982,000	A & O	107½	May 24, '19			
deben. 5's.....1909			M & N	109	June 25, '01			
registered.....1902		5,900,000	M & N	108½	Apr. 17, '01			
deben. 5's.....1921			A & O	117	June 18, '01			
registered.....1902		10,000,000	A & O	107	Nov. 20, '95			
sinking f'd deben. 5's.1933			M & N	122½	July 25, '01	122½	122½	1,000
registered.....1902		9,800,000	M & N	123	May 28, '01			
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '84			
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's.....1905		1,000,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23, '01			
Northern Illinois 1st 5's.....1910		1,500,000	M & S	111	June 4, '01			
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's.....1909		1,000,000	M & S	111½	June 29, '19			
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907		1,562,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 10, '19			
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921		5,030,000	M & N	138½	June 25, '01			
ext. & imp't. s.f'd g. 5's.1929		4,148,000	F & A	127	July 8, '01	127	127	2,000
Ashland div. 1st g. 6's.1925		1,000,000	M & S	143½	Apr. 8, '19			
Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924		1,281,000	J & J	142½	May 23, '10			
con. deb. 5's.....1907		486,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01			
incomes.....1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 23, '01			
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917		12,100,000	J & J	127½	July 24, '01	128	127½	10,000
registered.....1917			J & J	128½	July 22, '01	128½	128½	10,000
gen. g. 4's.....1968			J & J	107½	July 31, '01	107½	108½	202,000
registered.....1902		54,581,000	J & J	106½	July 26, '01	106½	106	24,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905		1,200,000	J & J	99½	Feb. 20, '01			
1st 2½'s.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	86½	Aug. 25, '19			
extension 4's.....1905		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 18, '19			
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's.1923		2,750,000	A & O	111	June 28, '01			
small bond.....1923			A & O	100	Apr. 15, '97			
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.1930		14,349,000	J & D	139	July 28, '01	139½	139	11,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's.1918		2,088,000	M & N	138½	July 25, '01	138½	138½	2,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's.1930		798,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22, '01			
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's.....1919		6,070,000	A & O	131½	July 9, '01	131½	131½	15,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's.1947		13,585,000	J & J	94½	July 31, '01	94½	92½	141,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1919		870,000	M & N	107½	July 11, '99	107½	107½	2,000
gen'l mortg. g. 6's.....1962		1,868,000	Q M	118	July 28, '01	118	118	1,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's.....1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '93			
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5s.1919		4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17, '19			
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905		996,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '19			
2d g. 4½'s.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10, '19			
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's.1941		3,500,000	M & N	114	July 8, '01	114	114	1,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's.1968		12,434,000	J & D	103	July 24, '01	104½	103	15,000
do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's.1939		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01			
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991		4,000,000	J & J	102	Apr. 30, '01			
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.1900			J & J	103	July 29, '01	103	103	1,000
registered.....1902		9,750,000	M & N	99	May 4, '99			
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		1,025,000	M & S	100	June 14, '01			
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22, '99			
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.1938			J & J	104½	July 9, '19	104½	104½	1,000
registered.....1902		7,685,000	Q F	95	Nov. 15, '94			
con. 6's.....1920		669,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '93			
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's.1928		2,571,000	J & J	115	Mar. 1, '01			
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's.....1914			J & D	131½	July 28, '01	131½	131½	8,000
sinking fund 7's.....1914		8,991,000	J & D	119½	Nov. 18, '99			
gen. consol 6's.....1984			J & J	133	July 22, '01	133	133	4,000
registered.....1902		3,205,000	J & J					
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's.1940		981,500	A & O					
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's.....1938		590,000	Q J					
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's.....1940		8,103,000	A & O	96	July 29, '01	96½	97	45,000
income 4's.....1990		4,000,000	A	66	July 30, '01	67	63½	134,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's. 1903		5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5, '01
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1908		2,936,000	J & J	120½	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			Q & J			.....	.....	.....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's. 1947		7,500,000	J & J	81	July 30, '01	88	80½	53,000
" 1st g. 4's. 1947		1,448,000	J & J	82	July 31, '01	82	81	24,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's. 1929		18,050,000	F & A	89	July 31, '01	89½	88	305,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's. 1907		3,087,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's. 1914		5,000,000	M & N	183½	June 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 7's. 1871-1901		4,991,000	A & O	101½	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st c. gtd 7's. 1915		12,151,000	J & D	138	July 17, '01	138	136½	11,000
" registered.....			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's. 1921		12,000,000	J & J	133½	July 1, '01	133½	133½	8,000
" const. 5's. 1923		5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	119½	119½	1,000
" term. imp. 4's. 1923		5,000,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's. 1906		1,986,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 3½'s. 2000		905,000	F & A			.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's. 1917		5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
" reg. 1917			M & S	150	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's. 1906		3,000,000	A & O	116	June 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	122	June 6, '99	.....	.....	.....
" 6's. 1906		7,000,000	A & O	111½	July 1, '01	111½	111½	2,000
" registered.....			A & O	112	June 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's. 1921		2,000,000	M & N	152½	July 18, '01	152½	152½	2,000
" 1st r 7's. 1921			M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's. 1936		28,650,000	J & J	102	July 29, '01	102½	101	156,500
" con. g. 4½'s. 1936		6,382,000	J & J	111	June 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" imp. m. g. 5's. 1928		8,103,500	J & D	112	July 22, '01	112½	111	44,000
Denv. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's. 1929		4,923,000	J & D	95½	July 26, '01	96½	96	87,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's. 1917		823,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s. 1906		900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	102	102	1,000
" g. 4s. 1906		1,250,000	J & D	91	July 3, '01	91	91	18,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's. 1937		6,734,000	A & O	115½	July 30, '01	115½	115½	12,000
" registered.....			A & O	101½	July 23, '99	.....	.....	.....
" 2d l m 6s. 1916		2,000,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's. 1928		600,000	J & J	92½	Feb. 11, '98	.....	.....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's. 1937		4,000,000	J & J	112½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's. 1941		7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's. 1947		2,482,000	M & N	118½	Jan. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d extended g. 5's. 1919		2,149,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s. 1923		2,926,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	111	111	1,000
" 4th extended g. 5's. 1920		4,618,000	A & O	123½	Mar. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 5th extended g. 4's. 1928		709,500	J & D	107	July 1, '01	107	107	2,000
" 1st cons. gold 7's. 1920		15,890,000	M & S	142½	July 11, '01	142½	142	3,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's. 1920		3,699,500	M & S	135½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds. 1906		84,000,000	J & J	98½	July 31, '01	99½	97	552,000
" registered.....			J & J	93½	May 25, '99	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1906		83,867,000	J & J	98½	July 31, '01	88	85½	462,000
" registered.....			J & J			.....	.....	.....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1951		32,000,000	F & A	95	July 31, '01	96	94	244,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's. 1916		2,390,000	J & D	136½	Apr. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's. 1908		1,500,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
" small.....			J & J			.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's. 1902		12,000,000	M & N	123	July 29, '01	123	121½	18,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1909		2,900,000	A & O	108	June 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's. 1935		7,500,000	A & O	137	June 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N			.....	.....	.....
" 1st gtd. currency 6's. 1922					
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		3,396,000	J & J	121	May 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Co. 1st currency 6's. 1913					
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd g 5's. 1946		1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
" small.....					
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's. 1910		3,500,000	A & O	115½	May 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st rfdg. g. 5's. 1937		3,750,000	J & J	115	July 29, '01	115½	114	3,000
" 2d g. 4½'s. 1937		453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. g. 5's. 1940		2,548,000	F & A	107	July 8, '01	107	106	9,000
" term. 1st g. 5's. 1943		2,000,000	M & N	115½	June 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered..... \$5,000 each			M & N			.....	.....	.....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		3,000,000	J & D	111½	May 22, '01	.....	.....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Bureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933		500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10, '97	....	....	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.....1921		3,000,000	J & J	123	July 8, '01	123	123	1,000
1st General g 5's.....1942		2,223,000	A & O	108	July 23, '01	109	108	9,000
Mount Vernon 1st 6's.....1923		375,000	A & O	110	May 10, '98	....	....	.....
Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's.....1960		450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g 6's.....1923		1,591,000	J & J	108	Feb. 21, '01	....	....	.....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's.....1918		3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6, '99	....	....	.....
1st land grant ex. g 5's.....1980		423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1943		4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.....1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctf. dep. 1st 6's.....1921		3,176,000	.....	105	July 23, '01	107½	102	102,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 6's.....1923		2,363,000	J & J	85½	July 30, '01	86½	85	10,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1832 1st 5s.....1913		2,000,000	A & O	101	May 31, '01	....	....	.....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g 5's.....1945		2,330,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12, '98	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5s.....1945		2,322,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27, '19	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1927		5,330,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g 4½'s.....1909		10,237,000	J & J	106½	July 31, '01	107½	106½	137,000
registered.....		1,401,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g 4's.....1848		1,401,000	A & O	104½	May 18, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Central, 1st g 4's.....1951		1,500,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	113½	Mar. 12, '19	....	....	.....
1st gold 3½'s.....1951		2,499,000	J & J	107½	Apr. 15, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	102½	Apr. 15, '98	....	....	.....
1st g 3s sterl. £500,000.....1951		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '98	....	....	.....
registered.....		M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
total outstg. ....\$13,950,000	
collat. trust gold 4's.....1952		15,000,000	A & O	105	July 24, '01	106	105	11,000
regist'd.....		A & O	104½	Jan. 30, '99	....	....	.....
colt. g 4s L. N. O. & Tex.....1953		24,679,000	M & N	105	July 11, '01	106	105	2,000
registered.....		M & N	109½	Dec. 13, '99	....	....	.....
Cairo Bridge g 4's.....1950		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	123	May 24, '99	....	....	.....
Louisville div. g 3½'s.....1953		14,320,000	J & J	100½	July 8, '01	100½	100½	1,500
registered.....		J & J	88½	Dec. 8, '99	....	....	.....
Middle div. reg. 5's.....1921		600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21, '99	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. g 3's.....1951		4,989,000	J & J	90½	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
g 3½'s.....1951		6,321,000	J & J	102½	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s.....1951		2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & J	124	Dec. 11, '99	....	....	.....
West'n Line 1st g 4's.....1951		5,425,000	F & A	113½	July 22, '01	115	113½	19,000
registered.....		F & A	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
Bellefonte & Carodt 1st 6's.....1923		470,000	J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
Carbondale & Shawt'n 1st g 4's.....1932		241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's.....1951		16,555,000	J & D	127	July 31, '01	128	127	8,000
gold 5's, registered.....		J & D	123½	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
g 3½'s.....1951		1,352,000	J & D	100½	Nov. 14, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	106½	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g 4's.....1951		3,500,000	J & D	105½	Sept. 10, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		J & D	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g 4's.....1931		538,000	M & S	102½	Nov. 16, '19	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g 5's.....1935		1,324,000	J & J	107	June 6, '01	....	....	.....
1st gtd. g 5's.....1935		983,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4's.....1950		4,500,000	J & J	99½	Apr. 25, '01	....	....	.....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st 6's, gold.....1919		7,954,000	M & N	124½	July 25, '01	126	124	9,000
2d g 5's.....1909		6,588,000	M & S	101	July 30, '01	101½	100	37,000
3d g 4's.....1921		2,723,000	M & S	75	May 31, '01	....	....	.....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.....1938		7,650,000	J & D	115½	July 22, '01	116½	115½	17,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g 5's.....1929		3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
Kansas City Southern 1st g 3's.....1950		26,197,000	A & O	68½	July 27, '01	70	68½	181,000
registered.....		A & O	63½	Oct. 16, '19	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g 5's.....1937		7,250,000	J & J	119½	July 31, '01	120	118½	27,000
2d mtge. g 5's.....1941		3,625,000	J & J	118½	July 30, '01	118½	118½	13,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's.....1945		2,500,000	A & O	110	July 16, '01	110	110	5,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997		8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 13, '01
" registered.....			M & N	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s. 1940		15,000,000	J & J	110½	July 27, '01	110½	108½	3,000
" registered.....			J & J	111	Mar. 23, '01	....	....	.....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1941		10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9, '19	....	....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	109½	Oct. 18, '99	....	....	.....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1933		10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....1933			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	M & S	96½	June 4, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's 1914		750,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" g. gtd 5's.....1914		1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1, '99	....	....	.....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1931		3,610,000	Q J	121	July 23, '01	121	121	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1931		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22, '99	....	....	.....
" Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1933		3,000,000	J & D	101¾	July 18, '01	102	101¾	42,000
{ Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June 24, '01	....	....	.....
" g. 4's.....1932		325,000	J & D	102½	May 5, '97	....	....	.....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,685,000	M & S	99	July 23, '01	100	97	19,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1934		1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	.....
{ Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109½	June 17, '98	....	....	.....
" N. Y. B'kin & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's. 1935		1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31, '99	....	....	.....
" N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's. 1927		883,000	M & S	105	May 4, '19	....	....	.....
" Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch					
" 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's. 1932		1,425,000	Q J A N	113	Dec. 28, '19	....	....	.....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1930		9,221,000	J & D	118½	July 13, '01	118½	118½	7,000
" gold 5's.....1937		1,764,000	M & N	114	July 20, '01	114	113½	9,000
" Unified gold 4's.....1940			J & J	102	July 31, '01	102½	101	170,000
" registered.....1940		27,194,000	J & J	83	Feb. 27, '98	....	....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's. 1931		5,129,000	M & N	113	July 19, '01	113½	113	8,000
" coll. tr 5-30 g. 4's. 1903-1913		9,500,000	A & O	100½	July 30, '01	100½	100½	71,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's.....1907		380,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31, '19	....	....	.....
" E. Hend. & N. 1st 6's.....1919		1,895,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	.....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.....1931		3,258,000	M & N	108	Jan. 18, '98	....	....	.....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's. 1930		5,000,000	J & J	130	July 23, '01	130	130	1,000
" 2d g. 6's.....1930		1,000,000	J & J	119½	May 17, '01	....	....	.....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's. 1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5, '19	....	....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's. 1921		3,500,000	M & S	124½	Jan. 22, '01	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 3's.....1930		3,000,000	M & S	63½	Oct. 1, '19	....	....	.....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1937		6,742,000	J & J	100½	July 11, '01	100½	100½	1,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg					
" 1st g. 4½'s.....1945		4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 28, '01	....	....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's. 1937		2,086,000	F & A	115	May 23, '01	....	....	.....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's. 1921		2,659,000	F & A	113	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	.....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1933		3,673,000	F & A	112½	May 6, '01	....	....	.....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6's. 1910		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30, '98	....	....	.....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19, '01	....	....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1930		23,065,000	A & O	104½	July 31, '01	105	104	76,000
" registered.....			A & O	105½	May 7, '01	....	....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	114½	July 17, '01	114½	114½	43,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's. 1934		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Mexican Central.					
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	85	July 31, '01	87½	84	110,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939		20,511,000	JULY	32	July 31, '01	35½	30½	1,571,000
" 2d 3's.....1939		11,724,000	JULY	22	July 31, '01	25½	22	437,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		915,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's. 1942		4,635,000	M & S	90½	July 29, '01	90½	90½	127,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		10,779,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19, '19	85	85	5,000
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1927 coup. due			M & S	85	July 1, '01	....	....	.....
" Sept. 1, 1930		12,265,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917		12,265,000	A	25	July 1, '01	25	25	5,000
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,182,000	J & D	105	May 2, '19
" registered.....			J & D

BOND SALES.

295

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927		950,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15, '01
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's. 1909		1,015,000	J & D	119	June 25, '01
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's. 1921		1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14, '19	.....	.....	.....
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's. 1910		5,036,000	J & D	122½	Feb. 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
• 1st con. g. 5's. 1934		5,000,000	M & N	117	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
• 1st & refunding g. 4's. 1949		7,600,000	M & S	104½	July 25, '01	105	104½	49,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's. 1936		3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26, '87	.....	.....	.....
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.					
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's. 1926		8,280,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18, '91	.....	.....	.....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's. 1938		21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.					
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's. 1990		39,718,000	J & D	97½	July 30, '01	98½	65½	215,000
• 2d mtge. g. 4's. 1990		20,000,000	F & A	84½	July 31, '01	86¾	82¾	228,000
• 1st ext. gold 5's. 1944		1,668,000	M & N	102	July 8, '01	103	102	22,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's. 1906		458,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 22, '99	.....	.....	.....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1940		1,340,000	M & N	100	Mar. 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		3,285,000	M & S	105	July 31, '01	106	104¾	47,000
Sher. Shreveport & Solist gtd. g. 5's. 1943		1,689,000	J & D	103½	July 23, '01	103½	103½	5,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's. 1990		2,500,000	F & A	90½	July 24, '01	90½	90½	1,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's. 1903		187,000	J & D			.....	.....	.....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		4,000,000	A & O	110½	July 29, '01	110¾	110	15,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's. 1920		14,904,000	M & N	121¾	July 23, '01	123½	121¾	30,000
• 3d mortgage 7's. 1906		3,828,000	M & N	114	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
• trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917		14,376,000	M & S	106¾	July 30, '01	108¾	105½	475,000
• registered.			M & S			.....	.....	.....
• 1st collateral gold 5's. 1920		9,636,000	F & A	107	July 26, '01	108¾	107	112,000
• registered.			F & A			.....	.....	.....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1919		3,459,000	F & A			.....	.....	.....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's. 1943		520,000	J & J	100	May 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's. 1938		7,000,000	M & S	107	June 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
• 2d ext. R.R. & I. gr. 5's. 1938		2,573,000	F & A	115	June 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & I. gr. 5's. 1931		35,716,000	A & O	116¾	July 31, '01	117¾	116	284,000
• stamped gtd gold 5's. 1931		6,945,000	A & O	116¾	June 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
• unify g & rfd g. 4's. 1929		23,090,000	J & J	93	July 31, '01	93	90¾	267,000
• registered.			J & J			.....	.....	.....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's. 1936		750,000	M & S			.....	.....	.....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's. 1945		374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
• small.		226,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
• inc. g. 4's. 1945		700,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
• small.		500,000				.....	.....	.....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	129¾	July 30, '01	130	129	15,500
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's. 1927		7,000,000	J & J	121	July 13, '01	121	121	1,000
• 1st extension 6's. 1927		974,000	J & D	121	July 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
• gen. g. 4's. 1938		9,472,000	Q J	96	June 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
• Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's. 1947		4,000,000	F & A	116	July 9, '01	116	116	1,000
• St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's. 1931		4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24, '19	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's. 1913		6,300,000	J & J	127¾	July 15, '01	127¾	127¾	1,000
• 1st cons. g. 5's. 1928		7,412,000	A & O	115	July 1, '01	115	115	11,000
• 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch. 1923		371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
• 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al. 1917		750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24, '96	.....	.....	.....
• 1st 6's T. & P. 1917		300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20, '99	.....	.....	.....
N. O. & N. East. Prior lien g. 6's. 1915		1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13, '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's. 1903		18,330,000	J & J	104½	July 24, '01	104½	104½	2,000
• 1st registered. 1903			J & J	107½	June 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
• g. mortgage 9½'s. 1997		38,161,000	J & J	108¾	July 13, '01	108¾	108¾	10,000
• registered.			J & J	109½	May 20, '19	.....	.....	.....
• debenture 5's. 1884-1904		4,501,000	M & S	104	July 9, '01	104	104	1,000
• debenture 5's reg. 1904			M & S	105¼	May 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
• reg. deb. 5's. 1889-1904		649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
• debenture g. 4's. 1890-1905		5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
• registered.			J & D	102¼	Jan. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's. 1905		3,661,000	M & N	101	July 26, '01	101	101	3,000
• registered.			M & N	100½	Sept. 28, '99	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s. 1998		90,578,000	F & A	97½	July 31, '01	98½	97	104,000
• registered.			F & A	97	July 17, '01	97½	97	7,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s. 1998		19,101,000	F & A	96	July 25, '01	96¾	95½	41,000
• registered.			F & A	97	Jan. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Beech Creek 1st gtd. 4's. 1936		5,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
• registered.			J & J	106	June 17, '98	.....	.....	.....
• 2d gtd. g. 5's. 1936		500,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
• registered.			J & J			.....	.....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981		1,100,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's sser. A. 1940 {		770,000	J & J	95	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
small bonds series B.		33,100	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		300,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1991		2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
inc. 5's. 1992		3,900,000	Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1986 {		1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97	.....	.....	.....
reg. certificates.	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1993		4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22, '96	.....	.....	.....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1916		130,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2361 {		50,000,000	J & J	113¼	July 31, '01	113½	111	85,000
registered.	J & J	112	July 30, '01	114	110½	21,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's. 1903 {		8,428,000	J & D	108½	July 17, '01	108½	108½	2,000
con. 2d registered. 1903 {		J & D	110¾	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
g 3½s. 1997 {		40,760,000	J & D	108¾	July 11, '01	108¾	108¾	10,000
registered.	J & D	111	May 2, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1906		924,000	F & A	117½	May 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1938		840,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pitt McK' port & Y. 1st gtd 6's. 1932		2,250,000	J & J	146½	Apr. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd 6's. 1934		900,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		600,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's. 1902		8,000,000	M & N	103½	July 17, '01	103½	103½	5,000
1st con. 5's. 1902		2,000,000	M & N	103¼	Mar. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
6's. 1909		1,500,000	M & S	119	June 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
coup. 5's. 1931		3,576,000	M & S	127	July 29, '01	127	127	5,000
reg. 5's. 1931		Q M	127½	Nov. 8, 19'	.....	.....	.....
mort. 4's. 1940		2,600,000	J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
mtg. 4's reg.	J & J	106½	Nov. 26, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's. 1989		476,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900		11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13, 19'	.....	.....	.....
7's registered. 1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		1,200,000	A & O	122½	May 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922		9,081,000	A & O	126¾	July 31, '01	127	126½	9,000
coup. g. bond currency.	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915		400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13, '94	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918		375,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's. 1922		1,800,000	J & J	110	Oct. 15, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1937 {		19,425,000	A & O	107½	July 16, '01	107¾	107	19,000
registered.	A & O	106	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1903		2,000,000	J & D	102	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
con. deb. receipts. \$1,000		15,007,500	A & O	203	July 30, '01	203½	203	17,000
small certifs. \$100		1,430,000	.....	195	Feb. 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		2,838,000	M & N	134½	July 26, '01	134½	134½	5,000
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15, '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1905		6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5, 19'	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's. 1905		4,000,000	J & J	110	Apr. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1992 {		16,937,000	M & S	103¾	July 29, '01	104½	103¾	125,000
registered. \$5,000 only.		M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '98	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,350,000	M & N	112¼	July 23, '01	112¼	112¼	2,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1931		7,283,000	M & N	132	May 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1934		5,000,000	F & A	133	July 11, '01	133	133	2,000
New River 1st 6's. 1932		2,000,000	A & O	131¾	Apr. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1996 {		30,704,600	A & O	102	July 30, '01	103½	101¼	86,500
registered.	A & O	97¾	July 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
small bonds.	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's 1922		600,000	J & J	107½	July 1, '01	107½	107½	1,000
Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's. 1989		5,000,000	J & N	100¾	July 30, '01	102	99	14,000
N. P. Ry prior in ry. & id. gtd. g. 4's. 1997 {		94,007,500	Q J	104¾	July 31, '01	104¾	103	270,500
registered.	Q J	103½	July 12, '01	103½	103½	6,000
gen. lien g. 3's. 2047		56,000,000	Q F	72¾	July 31, '01	73	72	987,500
registered.	Q F	72¾	June 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1996 {		9,215,000	J & D	99¾	July 11, '01	100	99¾	15,000
registered.	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's. 1923 {		7,985,000	F & A	131	July 25, '01	131	131	3,000
registered certificates.	Q F	132	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	122½	Feb. 13, 01	.....	.....	.....
2d 5's. 1917		2,000,000	A & O	112	June 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g. 4's. 1968		1,000,000	J & D	106	July 12, '01	106	106	2,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's. 1948		1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1933		3,787,000	J & J	115½	July 8, '01	115½	115½	1,000

BOND SALES.

297

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High	Low.	Total.
Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1948		4,400,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's. 1906		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. mortg. g 6's. 1907		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's. 1946		4,446,000	J & D	110½	July 3, '01	110½	110½	1,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s. 1917		1,686,000	A & O	102	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's. 1910		1,846,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s. 1st. 1921		19,467,000	J & J	112	July 23, '01	112	112	2,000
" reg. 1921			J & J	110½	July 16, '01	110½	110½	5,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts. 1897		5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B 1941		10,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's. 1902		1,506,000	A & O	122½	Apr. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered. 1902			A & O	110	May 3, '92	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Series B. 1942		2,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series C 3½'s. 1948		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series D 3½'s. 1950		828,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½'s Ser. B. 1940		2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
" C. 1940		1,508,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		1,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s. 1945								
" Series A. 1940		10,000,000	A & O	114½	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series B gtd. 1942		8,788,000	A & O	114	July 2, '01	114	114	20,000
" Series C gtd. 1942		1,879,000	M & N	118½	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series D gtd. 4's. 1945		4,988,000	M & N	108½	July 24, '01	108½	108½	1,000
" Series E gtd. g. 3½'s. 1949		5,899,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's. 1912		2,917,000	J & J	138½	Apr. 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d 7's. 1912		2,546,000	J & J	138½	Apr. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 3d 7's. 1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st RI Est. g 4's. 1923		1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12, '97	.....	.....	.....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent. 1905		22,762,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. currency, 6's registered. 1905		4,718,000	Q M 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 5 per cent. 1919		4,998,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered. 1919			Q M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 4 per cent. 1943		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's. 1942		5,399,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28, '19	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1905		1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1906		1,800,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1941		4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's. 1944		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's. 1921		1,495,000	Q F	138½	Jan. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d m 4½'s. 1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's. 1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. gold 5's. 1909		2,850,000	M & N	112	June 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Port Huron 1st g 5's. 1909		3,325,000	A & O	115	July 19, '01	115	115	5,000
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek Railway 6's. 1902		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's. 1922		478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23, '96	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's. 1916		1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	118½	July 30, '01	116½	116½	7,000
" 1st cons. 5's. 1943		408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,599,000	J & J	99	July 15, '01	99	99	6,000
" J. P. M. & Co., cts. 1917		8,111,000	.....	100	July 25, '01	100	100	2,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's. 1907		68,146,000	J & J	95½	July 31, '01	97	94½	803,000
" registered. 1907			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's. 1939		15,200,000	J & J	101	July 27, '01	102	100½	50,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		4,000,000	A & O	96	June 21, '01
" Utah Can. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	88½	Sept. 27, '19

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Rio Grande June'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1939		1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27, '01			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,233,000	J & J	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	July 1, '01	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,000
" guaranteed.....		2,277,000		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	July 22, '01	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,000
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 1941		2,380,000	J & J					
" Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1949		1,350,000	J & J					
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's. 1913		297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2,342..... 1947		3,500,000	J & J	95	July 27, '01	95	95	1,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1906		800,000	J & J					
" 2d g. 6's..... 1906		400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's. Class A. 1906		500,000	M & N	112	May 6, '01			
" 2d g. 6's. Class B..... 1906		2,683,000	M & N	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 6, '01			
" 2d g. 6's. Class C..... 1906		2,399,000	M & N	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 23, '01			
" gen. g. 6's..... 1931		7,807,000	J & J	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 25, '01			
" gen. g. 5's..... 1931		12,292,000	J & J	115	July 20, '01	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	33,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's..... 1937		1,069,000	A & O	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 17, '19			
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O..... 1919		1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23, '92			
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		6,388,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01			
" Central div. 1st g. 4's. 1929		1,962,000	A & O	109	Apr. 29, '01			
" N. W. div. 1st g. 4's. 1930		1,100,000	A & O	100	July 23, '01	100	100	500
" S. W. div. g. 5's..... 1947		1,530,000	A & O	100	June 19, '19			
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's..... 1937		1,608,000	J & D					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctsf. 1989		20,000,000	M & N	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 31, '01	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	572,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctsf. 1989		10,000,000	J & J	77	July 30, '01	80	75	602,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		339,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's. 1909		7,860,000	A & O	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 20, '01			
" 1st con. 6's..... 1933		13,344,000	J & J	139	July 22, '01	139	139	11,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered.....			J & J	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 23, '99			
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s.....		20,756,000	J & J	114	July 20, '01	114	113	26,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd.....			J & J	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr. 15, '01			
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's..... 1910		5,625,000	M & N	116	July 24, '01	116	116	1,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1937		7,907,000	J & D	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 13, '01			
" registered.....			J & D	108	May 6, '01			
Eastern Ry Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's. 1908		4,700,900	A & O	107	July 30, '01	107	107	2,000
" registered.....			A & O					
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O					
" registered.....			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's..... 1922		2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4, '19			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd. 1937		6,000,000	J & J	140	May 24, '01			
" 1st 6's, registered.....			J & J	115	Apr. 24, '97			
" 1st g. g. 5's..... 1937		2,700,000	J & J	122	June 26, '01			
" registered.....			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1938		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '99			
" registered.....			J & D					
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1942		4,940,000	M & S	104	Jan. 11, '01			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9, '19			
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's..... 1934		4,056,000	A & O	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 13, '19			
" 1st g. 5's..... 1934		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '99			
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1934		1,350,000	J & J	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 15, '01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1928		2,800,000	M & N	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 25, '01			
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1938		3,000,000	J & J	87	Jan. 12, '01			
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1918		1,107,000	J & J	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 3, '01			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's..... 1926		2,500,000	J & J	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 5, '98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '86			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 1905		15,000,000	J & D	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 30, '01	100	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	240,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		28,818,500	J & D	92	July 31, '01	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	860,000
" registered.....			J & D					
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's..... 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 26, '01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refund. gtd. g. 4's. 1949		58,012,500	F & A	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 31, '01	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	525,000
" registered.....			F & A	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 1, '19			
" mtg. gtd. g. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$'s..... 1929		19,405,000	J & D	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 30, '01	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	202,000
" registered.....			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g. 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 24, '01			
" 2d g. 7's..... 1905		1,000,000	J & D	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 26, '01			
" Mex. & P. div 1st g. 5's. 1931		13,418,000	M & N	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 26, '01			
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	105	June 7, '01			
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1932		501,000	M & N	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 26, '01			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's..... 1933		2,199,000	M & N	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 13, '19			
Houst. & T. C. 1st g. 5's int. gtd. 1937		6,344,000	J & J	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 15, '01	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,000
" con. g. 5's int. gtd. 1912		3,161,000	A & O	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 21, '01			
" gen. g. 4's int. gtd. 1921		4,287,000	A & O	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 13, '01	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000
" W & Nwn. div. 1st g. 6's. 1930		1,105,000	M & N					

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920		1,494,000	J & J	125	Feb. 28, '01
1st 7's.....1918		5,000,000	A & O	137	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's. 1912		1,485,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nth'n Ry. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1907		3,984,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30, '97	.....	.....	.....
gtd. g. 5's.....1927		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1927		19,742,000	J & J	107½	Mar. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's. 1943		18,900,000	J & J	86½	July 31, '01	88½	84½	255,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's 1909-1910		10,000,000	J & J	114½	June 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A. 1905		APR.	108½	July 28, '01	108½	108½	12,000
ser. B. 1905		OCT.	106¾	Apr. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
C. & D. 1906		30,217,500	A & O	108½	July 16, '01	103½	108½	2,000
E. & F. 1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3, '99	.....	.....	.....
1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gtd. g 5's.....1937		6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27, '19	.....	.....	.....
stamped.....1905-1937		20,420,000	.....	107¾	June 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g 4's. 1937		5,500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's. 1911		4,180,000	J & J	112½	June 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's.....1905		1,094,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sabine div. 1st g 6's.....1912		2,575,000	M & S	108½	Nov. 17, '97	.....	.....	.....
con. g 6's.....1943		1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29, '01	108½	108½	184,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's. 1904		33,271,000	J & J	116¾	July 29, '01	119	115¾	235,000
registered.....		J & J	117¾	July 12, '19	117¾	117¾	2,000
Memph. div. 1st g 4½ 5's. 1906		5,083,000	J & J	109	Apr. 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis div. 1st g 4's.....1961		10,750,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama Central 1st 6's.....1918		1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g 4's. 1948		3,175,000	J & J	93	July 13, '01	93	93	30,000
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st gtd g 4's. 1949		1,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. & Greenville 1st 5-6's.....1916		2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g 5's. 1930		3,108,000	J & J	117½	July 30, '01	118	117½	4,000
con. 1st g 5's.....1956		12,770,000	M & N	110¾	July 18, '01	119¾	119¾	6,000
reorg. lien g 4's.....1938		4,500,000	M & S	114¾	June 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 6's.....1922		5,690,000	J & J	128	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g 6's.....1925		2,000,000	J & J	128	July 16, '01	128	128	2,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's.....1915		5,597,000	J & J	122½	July 31, '01	122½	121	17,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's. 1949		615,000	M & S	101½	July 20, '19	.....	.....	.....
deb. 5's stamped.....1927		3,368,000	M & O	111½	July 19, '01	111½	111½	4,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g 4's. 1948		15,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g 5's.....1919		5,250,000	M & S	109½	July 28, '01	110	109½	3,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's. 1906		800,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. B 6's.....1911		1,900,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. C 6's.....1916		1,100,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. D 4-5's.....1921		950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13, '99	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. E 5's.....1926		1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12, '99	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. F 5's.....1931		1,310,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's.....1936		2,392,000	M & N	115¾	July 16, '01	115¾	115	2,000
gen. 5's gtd. stamped.....1926		2,496,000	M & N	115	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's.....1924		1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14, '99	.....	.....	.....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's.....1914		2,531,000	J & J	120¾	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
Spokane Falls & North 1st g 6's.....1939		2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25, '19	.....	.....	.....
Staten Isl. Ry. N.Y. 1st gtd. g 4½'s. 1943		500,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s. 1939		7,000,000	A & O	116	Mar. 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1934-1944		4,500,000	F & A	116½	May 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g 5's. 1930		3,500,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Tex. & Pacific East div. 1st 6's } 1905		3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15, '19	.....	.....	.....
fun. Texarkana to Ft. Worth } 1st gold 5's.....2000		21,822,000	J & D	119	July 27, '01	119	118½	21,000
2d gold income 5's.....2000		997,000	MAR.	99½	July 28, '01	99½	99½	24,000
La. Div. B.L. 1st g 5's.....1931		2,112,000	J & J	111	June 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's.....1935		3,000,000	J & J	113	July 11, '01	113	113	5,000
1st M. g 5's West. div.....1935		2,500,000	A & O	114	July 13, '01	114½	113	7,000
gen. r. 5's.....1935		2,000,000	J & D	107¾	July 30, '01	107¾	107	10,000
Kanaw. & M. 1st g. g 4's. 1930		2,499,000	A & O	97½	July 30, '01	99½	97½	17,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's.....1917		4,800,000	J & D	94	July 31, '01	94	91	37,600

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	90½	July 17, '01	90½	90½	15,000
" registered.....		6,500,000	J & J	85	July 24, '01	85	88½	70,000
" fifty years g. 4's. 1925			A & O					
" registered.....			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	98½	July 24, '01	98½	98½	2,000
Utah & Delaware 1st c. g. 5's. 1925		1,852,000	J & D	108½	July 27, '01	108½	108½	2,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id g 4s. 1947		97,532,500	J & J	104½	July 31, '01	105	108½	768,000
" registered.....			J & J	106½	June 14, '01			
" 1st lien con. g. 4's. 1911		43,967,000	M & N	107	July 31, '01	112½	104½	16,947,000
" registered.....			M & N					
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's. 1909		547,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25, '01			
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		19,634,000	J & D	102½	July 29, '01	108	101½	89,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1922		13,651,000	F & A	128	July 30, '01	129½	127	19,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		12,328,000	J & J	117½	July 26, '01	118½	117	28,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's. 1946		649,000	SEPT.	106	Jan. 21, '01			
Utah & Northern 1st 7's. 1906		4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01			
" g. 5's. 1926		1,877,000	J & J	118	Mar. 7, '01			
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's. 1939		31,664,000	M & N	118½	July 31, '01	119	117½	180,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's. 1939		14,000,000	F & A	113½	July 17, '01	114	112	9,000
" debent. mtg series A. 1939		8,500,000	J & J	99	July 25, '01	99½	98	5,000
" series B. 1939		25,740,000	J & J	62	July 31, '01	67	58	3,539,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex. 1940		8,411,000	J & J	110½	June 11, '01			
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s. 1939		1,800,000	J & J	98½	May 16, '01			
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.								
" 1st 6's. 1908		1,000,000	A & O	110	June 5, '01			
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	119½	July 30, '01	119½	119	15,000
" gen. g. 3-4's. 1943		9,789,000	A & O	99½	July 30, '01	99½	99½	32,000
" inc. 5's. 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's. 1911		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1926		2,000,000	A & O	115½	July 9, '01	115½	115½	5,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928		894,000	J & J	113	May 28, '01			
" exten. and imp. g. 5's. 1930		843,000	F & A	112	June 24, '01			
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		10,211,000	M & S	98	July 25, '01	94	92½	113,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s. 1949		24,635,000	J & J	88½	July 31, '01	89½	86½	768,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's. 1945		6,625,000	A & O	109	July 22, '01	109	108½	13,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1918. 1941		4,373,000	J & J	114	June 17, '01			
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd.								
" g. 5's. 1941		2,255,000	M & N	101	May 21, '01			
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s. 1950		12,890,000	F & A	120½	July 31, '01	108	101½	288,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		7,000,000	F & A	93	July 19, '01	94	92½	79,000
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1951		10,474,000	J & J					
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's. 1922		2,430,000	J & D	105½	Apr. 17, '96			
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, '01			
" Denver T'way Co. con. g. 5's. 1910		1,219,000	J & J					
" Metropoli'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's. 1911		913,000	J & J					
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		5,485,000	J & J					
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's. 1916		2,500,000	J & D					
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		4,800,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98			
Market St. Railway 1st 6's. 1913		3,000,000	J & J					
Metro. St. Ry N. Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1997		12,500,000	F & A	121	July 19, '01	121	120½	44,000
" B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		7,650,000	J & D	120½	July 23, '01	120½	119½	5,000
" registered.....			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, '01			
" Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1993		3,000,000	M & S	122½	July 25, '01	123	122½	32,000
" registered.....			M & S					
" Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1993		5,000,000	M & S	122	May 14, '01			
" registered.....			M & S					
" Third Ave. R. R. 1st c. gtd. g 4's. 2000		85,000,000	J & J	104½	Apr. 23, '01			
" registered.....			J & J					
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1938		10,000,000	F & A	109½	July 13, '01	109½	109½	11,000
" registered.....			F & A					
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's. 1926		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99			
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st								
" con. g. 5's. 1919		4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01			
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937		2,480,000	J & J	111½	Jan. 24, '01			
" gtd. gold 5's. 1937		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99			
Third Avenue R'y N. Y. 1st g 5's. 1937		5,000,000	J & J	123	July 30, '01	124	123	10,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945		4,397,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99			
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928		3,999,000	M & N					
" 40 years con. g. 5's. 1936		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97			

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's. 1948		12,000,000	M & S	104	July 29, '01	105	104	33,500
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's. 1948		6,500,000	F & A	89½	July 24, '01	90	88½	36,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's. 1945		17,084,000	F & A	73	July 30, '01	74	72	11,000
Chic. June. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's. 1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	.....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S. A. . 1911		3,021,000	A & O	30¼	July 11, '01	31	30¼	20,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's. 1926		1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3, '92	....	....	.....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's. 1931		1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, '99	....	....	.....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. . . 1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '94	....	....	.....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. . . 1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97	....	....	.....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's. 1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95	....	....	.....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. 1890-1990 {		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's. . . 1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99	....	....	.....
St. Louis Term. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20. 1917		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's. 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97	....	....	.....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's. . . 1906		4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18, '19'	....	....	.....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s 1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" E 4's 1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
" F 4's 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" G 4's 1909-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, '19'	....	....	.....
" H 4's 1909-1918		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
" I 4's 1904-1919		1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	.....
" J 4's 1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
Small bonds.
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. . 1910		400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's. 1919		9,000,243	M & S	75	July 3, '01	75	75	1,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s. . . 1915		2,919,000	....	102	June 28, '01	....	....	.....
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. . . 1919		8,375,000	M & S	95	July 24, '01	96	95	37,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. . . 1915		1,899,000	M & S	78½	July 25, '01	79	78¼	7,000
Am. Thread Co. 1st coll. trust 4's. 1919		5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's. 1942		4,080,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, '19'	....	....	.....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's. 1911		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's. . . 1923		1,400,000	A & O	99½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. . . 1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99	....	....	.....
" non. conv. deb. 5's. . . . 1910		7,000,000	A & O	100½	June 13, '01	....	....	.....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's. 1918		9,253,000	F & A	111	July 29, '01	111	110½	68,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, '19'	....	....	.....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's. . . 1920		3,002,000	J & J	108½	July 17, '01	108½	108½	6,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. 1925		3,724,000	J & J	96	June 21, '01	....	....	.....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's. 1946		2,835,000	F & A	62	July 29, '01	63½	59	44,000
" inc. g. 5's. 1946		7,500,000	....	9½	July 29, '01	10½	9	82,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. . 1918		2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
U. S. Leather Co. 6½ g s. fd deb. . 1915		5,280,000	M & N	113	July 25, '01	113	113	5,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. . 1900		2,766,000	F & A	104½	July 25, '01	104½	104½	5,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2, '19'	....	....	.....
" Coupon off.		2,674,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. . . . 1919		2,674,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's. 1943		2,303,000	F & A	106	July 24, '01	106	106	1,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's. 1919		949,000	A & O

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

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				Price.	Date.	Hgh.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
1st g. 5's.....1928		1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98
2d g. 5's.....1928		1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f. 5's. 1928		1,213,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19'	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's. 1946		1,082,000	M & N	.....	.....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's. 1912		379,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's. 1917		1,244,000	A & O	109	July 28, '01	109	109	1,000
Br. div. 1st con. 6's. 1917		3,389,000	J & J	110	July 31, '01	110	107½	6,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's. 1922		1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19'	....	....	....
De Bard, C & I Co. gtd. g 6's. 1910		2,771,000	F & A	103½	July 22, '01	103½	103½	14,600
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's. 1919		846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15, '19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's. 1947		1,150,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas 1st cts s'k f'dg. 5's. 1939		7,000,000	J & J	80½	Feb. 20, '01	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's. 1945		14,210,000	M & N	117½	July 31, '01	118	117½	24,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's. 1932		1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28, '98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's. 1923		5,808,000	J & J	100	July 30, '01	100½	96	93,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's. 1918		881,000	F & A	102	Apr. 8, '99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's. 1932		3,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c.g. 5's. 1949		1,146,000	J & D	101	June 18, '01	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's. 1922		633,000	J & D	195	June 8, '01	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's. 1915		1,225,000	F & A	107½	Dec. 17, '19'	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's. 1922		3,750,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's. 1937		2,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
purchase money 6's. 1997		5,000,000	J & J	126¼	June 18, '01	....	....	....
Edison El. Ill. Bkin 1st con. g. 4's. 1939		4,275,000	J & J	96½	Dec. 4, '19'	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's. 1919		10,000,000	Q & F	109	July 31, '01	109	109	12,000
small bonds. 1919		97½	Nov. 1, '96	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas. con. g. 5's. 1948		5,472,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Colstool tr g 5's. 1948		11,500,000	J & D	114	July 12, '01	114½	114	21,000
registered. 1948		J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
purchase money col tr g 4's. 1949		20,399,000	F & A	97½	July 31, '01	97½	95	204,000
Edison El. Ill. 1st conv. g. 5's. 1910		4,312,000	M & S	107½	June 20, '01	....	....	....
1st con. g. 5's. 1995		2,158,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. & Qus. Elec. L. & P. 1st c.g. 5's. 1930		1,980,000	F & A	102½	June 15, '01	....	....	....
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's. 1949		3,317,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's. 1904		2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13, '19'	....	....	....
2d gtd. g. 6's. 1904		2,500,000	J & D	102½	June 18, '01	....	....	....
1st con. g. 6's. 1943		4,900,000	A & O	124½	June 19, '01	....	....	....
refunding g. 5's. 1947		2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16, '98	....	....	....
refunding registered. 1947		M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	111	May 22, '01	....	....	....
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1938		4,348,000	J & D	108	June 25, '01	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1906		2,000,000	J & J	102	July 9, '01	102	102	2,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		5,000,000	M & N	105½	June 8, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1947	
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's. 1949		1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8, '01	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'dg. 5's. 1950		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's. 1933		3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16, '01	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's. 1929		15,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's. 2397.		11,277,500	Q & J	100½	May 29, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1929		Q & J	100½	Oct. 8, '19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, \$20,000,000.	
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. s.s. f'd 5's. 1926		3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s'k f'dg. 5's. 1918		2,000,000	M & N	108	Feb. 17, '99	....	....	....
registered. 1918		M & N	.....	.....	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g. 5's. 1920		1,261,000	M & N	117	July 16, '01	117	114	5,000
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's. 1938		8,502,000	J & J	113	July 9, '01	113½	113	6,000
fundg. & real estate g. 4½'s. 1950		10,000,000	M & N	109	July 23, '01	109	107½	28,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's. 1911		1,957,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's. 1904		1,250,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	YEAR 1901.		JULY SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered...1930			Q J	106½	105½			
" con. 2's coupon.....1930		445,940,750	Q J	108¾	105½	107¾	107¾	12,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds...1930			Q J					
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930			Q J	105¾	105¾			
" 3's registered.....1908-18			Q F	111¾	109			
" 3's coupon.....1908-18		99,911,700	Q F	112	108½	108¾	108½	13,500
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18			Q F					
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18			Q F	112	108½			
" 4's registered.....1907		261,326,350	J A J & O	114½	112½	113¾	112¾	11,000
" 4's coupon.....1907			J A J & O	115	112½	113	112½	50,500
" 4's registered.....1925		162,315,400	Q F	139	137½	139	139	4,000
" 4's coupon.....1925			Q F	139½	137½	138½	138½	2,500
" 5's registered.....1904		22,469,800	Q F	111½	111½			
" 5's coupon.....1904			Q F	113½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
District of Columbia 3-65's.....1924			F & A	126	125	126	126	1,000
" small bonds.....		14,224,100	F & A					
" registered.....			F & A					
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's.....1908		3,000,000	M & N					
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's.....			Q J	96	96			
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200.....		£22,555,720						
Small bonds denominations of £20.....								
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000.....								

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Arnot.—M. C. Arnot, Cashier of the Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira, N. Y., died July 31, aged thirty-two years.

Bacon.—Orin S. Bacon, President of the McKee Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y., died July 22, aged sixty-four years.

Black.—James P. Black, Cashier of the Factory Point National Bank, of Manchester Center, Vt., died July 9, aged sixty-seven years.

Butterfield.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, President of the National Bank of Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., died July 17. He was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1831, graduated from Union College in 1849, and came to New York city to engage in business. He joined the national guard and went into the Civil War as colonel of the Twelfth New York Volunteers. His capacity for military affairs led to his promotion, and before the end of the first year of the war he was made lieutenant-colonel in the regular army and then brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed a colonel in the regular army and a major-general of volunteers. From the close of the war to 1869 Gen. Butterfield commanded the forts and forces in New York harbor. He resigned from the army in 1869 and was appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York. He retired from this office to accept an executive position with the American Express Company.

Cates.—Jesse Cates, President of the Union National Bank, Richmond, Ind., died August 1.

Crandell.—John A. Crandell, well known in banking circles in New York city, having been for the last three years chief clerk of the Bank of North America, and for thirty-two years before chief clerk in the Third National Bank, died July 26, aged fifty-nine years.

Eddy.—John J. Eddy, President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, died July 10, aged about sixty years. He was Cashier of the bank from its organization in 1871 until 1879, when he resigned. In 1882 he was chosen Vice-President and in 1886 was elected President.

Gray.—Horace Gray, Vice-President of the Seamen's Savings Bank, New York city, died July 13, aged eighty years. He became a trustee of the bank in 1870, and was elected Vice-President in 1880.

Holway.—Oscar Holway, President of the First National Bank, Augusta, Me., since 1892, and a director of other banks, transportation and manufacturing corporations, died July 18.

Lee.—Benjamin F. Lee, Cashier of the Mount Holly (N. J.) National Bank, died July 11, aged sixty-two years. He was formerly sheriff of Burlington County, N. J., and afterwards judge of the county court.

Lucas.—Capt. Wm. J. Lucas, President of the First National Bank, of Columbus, Ind., died July 9. He was born in Shelby county, Ind., in 1837. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, and won the rank of captain. On returning from the war he located at Columbus, engaging in merchandising. In 1880 he became Cashier of the First National Bank, was made Vice-President the following year and President the next year thereafter, holding the latter office at the time of his death.

Maxon.—Ethan A. Maxon, a director of the Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady, N. Y., died June 28, in his sixtieth year.

Moffat.—Samuel Moffat, a brother of David Moffat, of Denver, Col., died at Goshen, N. Y., July 8. In 1857 he established the Bank of Nebraska, said to be the second founded west of the Missouri River, making the journey there on horseback and carrying \$50,000 in gold. In 1874 he established the State Bank at Chatham, N. Y., and retired from active business in 1878.

Moller.—Geo. H. Moller, President of the German Savings Bank, New York city, died June 24, in his eighty-third year.

Moorehouse.—Wm. H. Moorehouse, President of the Bank of Brookings, So. Dak., died June 17, aged sixty-six years.

Murdock.—Uriel A. Murdock, who was President of the Continental National Bank, New York city, from 1859 to 1869, died July 5. He was born on Cape Cod, Mass., in 1810.

Poore.—Daniel J. Poore, President of the First National Bank, Merrimac, Mass., and Treasurer of the Merrimac Savings Bank, died recently. He was born at Gorham, Me., in 1849.

Post.—John F. Post, President of the First National Bank, Canton, N. Y., died August 1, aged seventy-three years.

Rosebrooks.—J. M. Rosebrooks, President of the People's National Bank, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and actively associated with local business and political affairs, died July 15.

Schermerhorn.—Simon J. Schermerhorn, a former member of Congress, and Vice-President of the Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady, N. Y., died July 21, aged about seventy-four years.

Slote.—Alonzo Slote, Vice-President of the Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 28, aged seventy-two years.

Sweeney.—Geo. M. Sweeney, Secretary of the American Surety Co., New York city, died July 6, aged fifty-eight years. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Van Santvoord.—Alfred Van Santvoord, President of the Hudson River Day Line of Steamers, one of the organizers of the Lincoln National Bank, of New York, and until recently Vice-President of that institution, died July 20. Mr. Van Santvoord was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1819. Besides his important interests in Hudson River transportation, he was a director in several railway corporations. He belonged to numerous yacht and other clubs; his death occurred on his yacht while anchored in New York harbor.

Wahl.—Edward L. Wahl, for nineteen years Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Vandalia, Ill., died July 30, aged sixty-one years.

Watt.—J. Edwin Watt, President of the First National Bank, Carbondale, Pa., and a wealthy real estate owner, died June 5, aged sixty-seven years.

Yeatman.—James E. Yeatman, a well-known philanthropist, of St. Louis, died July 7, aged eighty-four years. The Merchants' Bank of St. Louis was founded by him in 1850.

Zunder.—Maier Zunder, founder and President of the National Savings Bank, New Haven, Ct., and a director of the Mechanics' Bank, died June 29. He was one of the oldest merchants of New Haven and was for twenty-two years a member of the board of education.

BANK WANTED.—Ex-banker wishing to enter the business field again would purchase controlling interest in financial institution. References exchanged. All replies treated in strict confidence. Address **BANKER**, 132, care of **BANKERS' MAGAZINE**.

THE

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

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THE TWENTY-SEVENTH annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, as has been heretofore announced, is to be held this month in Milwaukee. Information in regard to the programme is given elsewhere.

The selection of Milwaukee as the place of the convention is in accordance with the policy which has been generally pursued since 1883, of holding the annual convention in the great cities of the country, in order to place them in turn within the easy reach of a new portion of the membership, and at the same time to enable the bankers who attend the convention to inspect on the ground the resources and material advantages of different parts of the United States. The great extent of the territory from which the membership is drawn makes it practically impossible for the delegates from each one of the membership banks to attend every convention, and moreover a convention at which every member was represented would be a most unwieldy and unsatisfactory affair, even in this country where mere magnitude is apt to excite undue admiration.

By holding conventions in this way the operations of the association are brought under the personal cognizance of a new set of delegates each year, and the tendency to bringing the control of the association into the hands of a few rounders who always attend the conventions is avoided. It increases the acquaintance among members and carries out more fully the social objects mentioned in the constitution.

Prior to 1883 every convention was held in the East, at Saratoga Springs, New York, or Philadelphia, or at Niagara Falls. Since 1883 the conventions have been held in Louisville, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis, Detroit, Denver, Cleveland and Rich-

mond. Since 1883 the convention has been held twice at Saratoga Springs, and twice in Chicago. No other place except Chicago and Saratoga has had the convention more than once.

Milwaukee, at the season of the year chosen, is a most fortunate selection, as the fall weather in the lake region leaves nothing to be desired.

The programme for the entertainment of the delegates is very complete, and it is to be hoped that it will be so judiciously timed as not to interfere with the business and discussions of the convention. There has been so much said in regard to this heretofore that repetition is unnecessary.

It is evident that there is no organization exactly like the American Bankers' Association anywhere in the world. The Institute of Bankers, of London, is a much more specialized affair, which does not undertake to do more than to bring up and discuss banking and financial questions. The Institute does not undertake either to protect banking interests from the assaults of criminals or to shape legislation favorable to banking interests. The Canadian Bankers' Association, owing to the radical difference between the banking system of the Dominion and the banking system of the United States, is an entirely different affair from the American Bankers' Association. There are in the Dominion only thirty-five banks, which by means of branch offices do the banking business which in the United States is carried on by independent banks. The delegates from the Canadian banks meet at the conventions of the Canadian Bankers' Association and plan measures for the control of legislation favorable to the banks. The meeting is fully representative, as each of the members has a delegate in the convention.

In the United States there are several thousand independent banks, not at all united in interest as are the Canadian banks, and as a matter of fact exhibiting great diversities of opinion upon financial and banking questions. A convention of bankers in the United States has never yet had in attendance but a small number of delegates compared with the whole number who might attend were all the members represented. For this reason the American Bankers' Association is not, strictly speaking, a representative body. The membership of the American Bankers' Association is made up of a great diversity of financial institutions. There are National and State banks, private bankers, trust companies and Savings banks. The interests of each of these classes of banks differ in some respects from those of the others. Therefore it has always been almost impossible for delegates to the conventions of the American Bankers' Association to agree upon any course of policy in regard to such questions as that of the currency. On questions relative to mere methods

of banking, laws affecting interest, collection of debts, etc., there is more chance of agreement.

This diversity of interest among banks of different classes in operation in the United States makes it possible to understand why the American Bankers' Association has never exercised much influence upon the currency question. There are the same radical differences upon questions of taxation. Not but that all banks desire light taxation of their business, but the State banks could see National banks taxed with much equanimity, and both would be little moved by taxes imposed on trust companies. The association, however, exercises a most useful function in bringing all of these banks together on a common footing where they may at least learn the interests they have in common. The association could, however, accomplish more and bring about a better understanding between all classes of banks and bankers were each class placed in a division by itself for the discussion of questions peculiarly relating to that class. This is already done with the trust companies, and in the same way National banks, State banks, private banks and Savings banks might each have separate meetings for the discussion of separate interests. In this way the different ideas and wishes of each class of banks could be considered and when formulated compared, and there could then be found grounds for united action.

Crippled as the association has been by the great difference of opinion existing between different classes of the membership, it has yet since it came into existence in 1875 accomplished very much in several directions. It has been active in abolishing many legal grievances and in instituting many reforms in banking methods. However great the divergence of opinion on great questions of finance may still be between bankers, they are as trifles compared with the conflict of opinion that existed before and long after the association was organized. The association has done a great work in bringing the bankers of the country to sound views on monetary questions, and fitted them to inculcate these views among their customers and others who naturally look to them for instruction on these questions. The social acquaintance encouraged by the association, apart from its value as a help in business, etc., has tended to render the discussion of mooted questions less bitter and controversial than it would otherwise have been. The protection extended by the association to its members against criminals who prey on banks is not to be forgotten. This the association always had in view from its inception, but has taken up with energy during the last seven or eight years.

Every one who understands the possibilities of a full development of the principles of action enunciated in the constitution of the American Bankers' Association desires the extension of the member-

ship so as to embrace all the banks and bankers of the country. With all the advantages the association offers the membership has stopped very short of this ideal. If the principles on which the association is founded are worthy of development at all, they are worthy of development to their fullest extent. But the ideal will never be reached unless the affairs of the association are placed in the hands of the foremost men in banking circles, the men of prestige and reputation, derived not from their connection with the association, but from their real eminence in financial circles and their actual control of banking capital. The men who are listened to at critical times in the clearing-houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, if they should earnestly believe that the advancement of the principle of association among banks were desirable, could, if placed in control of the American Bankers' Association, soon bring it to the full development which it is capable of reaching. Their prestige would insure the enthusiastic support of all the banking interests of the country, and their business instincts would direct the energies of the association in such practical channels that all those who caviled about the usefulness of the association to its members would be silenced by no glittering generalities, but by a definite record of work accomplished, and by the obvious prospect of continuing benefits.

THE FORMATION OF GREAT BANKS to meet the demands for banking facilities commensurate with the increase in business operations still continues, as is shown by the absorption of the National Bank of the Republic of New York by the First National Bank. The former institution was one of the eleven or twelve largest banks in the New York Clearing-House Association. Its deposits at the time of the consolidation were equal to the deposits of the leading New York city banks six years ago.

Since the formation of great resources by the absorption of other banks was commenced by the National City Bank, its example had been followed by the National Bank of Commerce and by the Western National, previously to the recent action of the First National in its absorption of the National Bank of the Republic. Consolidation of banks being the outgrowth of the business necessities of the period, it was quite natural that the two banks last named should unite. They have owned together the United Bank Building at the corner of Wall street and Broadway; the ground on which it stands has often been asserted to be the most valuable piece of real estate in the world.

The National Bank of the Republic and the First National have each of them interesting historical associations. The Republic was

first organized under the free banking system of New York. In 1884 JOHN JAY KNOX resigned the office of Comptroller of the Currency to become President of the bank. Under the management of Mr. KNOX the line of deposits rapidly rose, and since his death in 1892 the volume of business has continued to increase, and the stock has steadily advanced in value.

The First National Bank was organized by JOHN THOMPSON, the originator of the celebrated "Thompson's Bank-Note Reporter," which was, in the days of State bank currency, the indispensable reference-book of every bank and exchange office. It was the first and only National Bank in New York city. JOHN THOMPSON sold out the First National and afterwards organized the Chase National, naming it after the great author of the National banking system. In the possession of the Chase National, as related in Knox's History of Banking, is a copy of a circular issued by the State banks of New York city appealing to each other to stand out against the introduction of the National banking system. A resolution of the clearing-house was also passed binding its members to treat National bank notes as uncurrent money and to refuse to exchange with National banks. The First National, then commonly known as Thompson's bank, being the only National bank then doing business, the latter part of this resolution was a direct attack upon it. The threatened bank, however, prospered then and since. The southern friendships of the Bank of the Republic no doubt made it acquiesce heartily in the attack on the First National, into which its being, has now been merged.

There has of late been a revival of rumors as to the organization of a bank with large capital to carry on international business. Because there is no institution in the United States with a capital vying with the Banks of England and France, and other European nations, it seems to be imagined by some that this country is at a disadvantage in some way in handling foreign business. Whether this is so or not has not been proved by any satisfactory investigation. The second Bank of the United States in its palmy days had a capital of thirty-five millions, over three times as great as any bank now doing business in the United States. But as a matter of fact the Bank of the United States never had the resources at its disposal equal in nominal amount to those of any one of four or five banks now doing business in New York city. Besides, there was no clearing-house in those days, and undoubtedly the clearing-house and other facilities of modern invention now available in New York city render a given amount of capital and other resources four or five times as effective as the same amount could have been in the hands of the Bank of the United States in the days of no telegraphs, telephones or railroad

communications. This ratio of the comparative availability of modern capital and resources is probably much under the real mark. It can readily be imagined that a bank with ten millions capital to-day can safely do more business than a bank with thirty millions in 1836, leaving the superior resources of the modern bank derived from deposits entirely out of the question. But coming to deposits, the existing reports of the Bank of the United States show as a maximum of its deposits about sixteen millions. How does this compare with the deposits of a dozen or more of the banks of New York and other cities? In fact, the deposits of all banks bear a greater ratio to capital than they did in the days of the Bank of the United States, and this ratio increases continually with the increase of the wealth of the country and the use of banks.

UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 14, 1900, according to recent advices from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, there have been organized 665 new National banking associations. This is the largest number organized within a similar period since 1864. The amended currency act was passed June 20, 1864. On July 4 of that year 467 National banks were in operation. On October 2, 1865, about fifteen months subsequently, 1,513 banks were in operation, an increase of 1,146. But in this period of fifteen months the crucial question whether the National system would succeed or not was determined.

In 1863 HUGH McCULLOCH was invited by Secretary CHASE to accept the office of Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. McCULLOCH was the President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, one of the most successful of the State banking ventures, and this success was chiefly due to the management of the President. The first National Currency Act was found to be so imperfect in its provisions, and the opposition of the State banks was so great, that little progress was made the first year. The law was amended by the act of June 20, 1864, which provided for the conversion of the State banks to National, and this conversion was accelerated by the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the use of State bank notes. These notes had previously been taxed at the rate of two per cent. by the Government. Although the ten per cent. tax did not go into effect until July 1, 1866, yet the State banks recognized the impending fate of their circulating notes. The limit placed on the amount of National notes to be issued also hastened the action of the State banks, and Comptroller McCULLOCH favored conversions of these banks already established in business rather than the organization of new banks. These events of this period of fifteen months caused, as has

been stated, an increase of 1,146 National banks. The capital, being chiefly that of State banks already well established, increased from \$70,746,513 to \$393,157,206.

The increase of 665 new National banks, of which ninety-two were conversions from State institutions, is the result of the liberal extension of the limit on the circulation issued on bonds by the act of March 14, 1900, and the reduction of the minimum limit of capital to \$25,000. The total capital of these new institutions is \$34,267,000, and of this \$11,882,000 represents the capital of 457 banks organized with a capital of less than \$50,000. The remaining 208 banks have each a capital of \$50,000 or more, and an aggregate capital of \$22,385,000.

The large number of small banks bears out to some extent the claim made for the provision of the law reducing the minimum capital, that it would extend the services of the National banking system to smaller places that could not raise the amount necessary to meet the previous limit of \$50,000. But these statistics do not show that the law has offered sufficient inducement to cause any widespread conversion of well-established State banks of large capital.

A SURPLUS OF REVENUES, notwithstanding the reduction of the war taxes at the last session of Congress, is promised for some time to come. The reduction of war and naval expenses and the increase of importations paying duty have defeated to some extent the calculations made when the reduction of the tax was under consideration. But in a wealthy country where the growth of business is an almost continuing factor, although subject to checks and fluctuations that cannot be foreseen, there is no problem more difficult than to adjust the sources of revenue so that receipts and expenditures may approximately balance. This, moreover, is peculiarly the problem of modern and of growing nations. The problem that exercised the wits of statesmen of past centuries was to secure sufficient revenues from taxation to meet the expenses of the Government. Deficits consequently have been much more deeply studied than surpluses, and even in modern times in most nations they still puzzle the ingenuity of financial ministers. The great, though not entirely satisfactory remedy for the deficit has been the loan, and as the borrowing of money can be relied upon to meet the deficit, so it would seem that the payment of the money borrowed might in some way be relied upon to overcome the difficulties of the surplus.

The United States, like other nations, has had from wars and other misfortunes deficits to meet at different periods of its history and has made, and unlike other nations has paid off, public debts. At other

periods of its history it has been troubled by surplus moneys, that its financial ministers, hedged and bound by laws and customs and prejudices, have had great difficulty in managing so as to prevent them from proving at times injurious to the ordinary business of the country.

A surplus of revenue, when there is a public debt to pay, would seem to be a blessing rather than a detriment. And were it possible to secure the proper adjustment of laws and regulations in regard to the handling of the public moneys, it would undoubtedly be a benefit.

In 1836 and 1837 the Government, from an unforeseen demand for public lands, received revenues which, after the payment of the public debt, produced a surplus for which there was no immediate use. Through management, which now appears to have been exceedingly void of sense, the endeavor to give back to the people the excess paid to the Government, resulted in widespread financial disaster. But at that time the force of circumstances laughed to scorn the wisdom of statesmen. The surplus at the present time is not such a surplus as existed in 1837, inasmuch as the Government now has a public debt to which excess of revenues might be applied for a long time to come. The surplus of to-day, owing to the difficulties presented by the laws and regulations which hedge the reduction of the public debt, and which were wise, as far as human foresight could determine, when adopted, is just as difficult of management as was the free surplus of 1837. Even if it were advisable to follow the plan of 1837 and return the excess of revenue to the people as was then attempted to be done, there would be the incongruity of giving away money when debts remained to be paid.

It would seem that Government finance is very incomplete as a science, when such difficulties as this about the surplus seem to be impossible to overcome. In mathematics there are many problems which would be unsolvable were the attempt made with positive quantities alone. Scientists determine and define the extent of heat and cold by establishing a neutral point they call zero, and then measure each way from it. In Government finance the practical zero would appear to be the point where the revenues and expenditures of a Government out of debt balanced. When the revenues were deficient debt would be created and the condition of the Government would then be below zero. When revenues are excessive the condition would be the reverse. Just as deficits are stored up in debts so the surplus should be absorbed automatically by the debt. Theoretically they should be absorbed immediately, but this in practice would be impossible from the impossibility of knowing the future even approximately.

What can be done, however, is to store this surplus money in a way that will render it profitable to the Government and harmless,

if not beneficial, to the people. There is a machinery of finance for storing either the real or temporary surplus of individuals. The ordinary man uses his surplus to pay his debts, or if he cannot pay them at a given time, he stores it by investment until he can pay them. If he has no debts, he still stores his surplus to meet his own future expenditure or that of his posterity.

There seems to be no reason why the laws and customs of a government should not be shaped so as to enable a government to do the same thing, so as to provide for meeting the conditions due to unavoidable deficits and surpluses of revenue.

Of course a government is not intended to accumulate wealth for its decadence and old age. The imperfections of human nature will ever prevent a government retiring on its income from the accumulations of the past, and preserving law and order without fee or taxation. But there seems to be no reason why a government should not avail itself of the science of investment so as to adjust the deficits and surpluses of revenue, which will arise notwithstanding the wisest taxation.

There is no reason to doubt that the surplus money of the Government is like the surplus money of individuals. It will bring the current rate in the market, and those who wish to borrow will not complain if they are required to give as good security as they would be required to give for any loan. The Government in fact should charge, if anything, more for its money than private loaners, so as not to come into competition with them.

There are two practical outlets for investing the Government surplus. One is to deposit it with the banks, and the other its use in the purchase, when redemption is impossible, of its own bonds. When bonds are purchased, they need not be cancelled, but if circumstances warranted, they may be again sold.

The subject of the investment of temporary Government surplus, so as to prevent it from injuriously affecting business interests, is one that should be carefully studied and regulated by Congress. The first thing, of course, is to adjust taxation in order to make the surplus as small as possible, but knowing that surpluses cannot altogether be prevented by any prevision, their disposition should be carefully regulated.

THE TAX ON BANK CAPITAL AND SURPLUS should be removed the next time that Congress finds it necessary to further reduce taxation. There is no tax that has a tendency to cripple business operations and repress enterprise like this. If the Federal tax were the only tax it would not be so burdensome; but the shares of all banks,

both State and National, are subject to a very heavy State and municipal taxation already, and the added Federal tax is like the proverbial last straw.

While the courts have decided that a bank share is something different from capital, and while technically this may be so, yet the effect is the same as an additional tax on shares. In many States the shares are taxed not at their par value but at their value as determined by the capital and surplus, and often no deductions are permitted even for the debts of the shareholders.

The severe taxation of capital invested in banking either on the shares as such or on capital and surplus, tends to lessen the amounts which would otherwise be invested in the business. So important has banking become in stimulating enterprise and developing resources, that no business can be successfully carried on without the aid of the banks. Any public policy that tends to restrict banking is bad. The profits of banks have been growing less with the growth of the wealth of the country, in consequence of the gradual reduction of interest rates. The lessening of interest encourages business; but as banking capital is forced to withdraw by heavy taxation, interest rates will become higher and business will suffer.

If the tax were needed it would be another matter. The banks have always borne more than their share of necessary taxation without unnecessary complaint. But when the necessity for deriving revenue from this source no longer exists, the tax should be repealed.

It is becoming evident that in order to avoid the inconvenience of a surplus revenue (for which there is no immediate necessity), which tends to lock up money at unseasonable times and causes disaster in the money markets, further reduction of taxation must be made.

When Congress meets, it will no doubt be solicited from many quarters by many different interests to consider their claims for relief. There are many taxes which inflict less public damage than that on banks, and when taxation is reduced, that on the capital and surplus of the banks should be the first to be removed. But if the banks themselves do not stir in the matter, it would not be strange if their interests were overlooked in the struggle of so many other interests. The work necessary to arouse the attention of Congress to the peculiar onerousness of this tax is directly in the line of effort for which the American Bankers' Association was organized. Heretofore its efforts to lighten the burdens of the banks have very frequently met with success. At the convention this month, this subject should have attention. A committee should be appointed to present the facts and arguments to Congress, and every banker should assist the committee by using his personal influence with his Representative and Senator.

BANKS AND COMBINATIONS.

Consolidation and concentration of the forces of production and manufacture is the prominent feature of modern business operations. It is unnecessary to enumerate the several lines of business and of labor which are now dominated by this principle. There is nothing new in the principle. To accomplish great results, whether to conquer neighboring nations or to build pyramids, or to produce great quantities of oil or steel, to build railroads or dig canals, it is necessary to organize humanity by the direct or indirect application of force. The original and crude method of organization was by the application of force to the bodies of men. The more modern and ingenious method involves force applied to their minds. Under the rulers of Egypt and Assyria, hordes of men were driven to work with sullen and unwilling minds. Nevertheless, the necessity of satisfying the mind while securing the service of the body was early recognized, and motives of caste and religion, and of so-called loyalty, helped to instil satisfaction with a man's lot in life, however hard and subservient it might be.

For centuries the mass of humanity has struggled to free itself from the visible chains of outward force and the more subtle influences which restrained and deadened their thoughts and feelings. Slavery, the admitted right of some men to dominate and control others, has been discredited and discarded by civilized nations. The equality of men in certain radical rights is generally admitted. Nevertheless, the natural instinct of the race to conquer and bend to their uses the resources of the planet they dwell on grows stronger as the centuries pass. One achievement invites to greater and more ambitious efforts. The necessity of united effort grows more and more pressing. In modern times, therefore, those who lead the race in their efforts secure their following by methods entirely different from those of the past. Patriotism, in the old sense, loyalty to leaders because of supposed divine rights, have been so much weakened that they cannot be invoked to produce great results.

The welfare of the individual is the keynote of modern organization, whether for government or for business. In the United States the idea that the individual has the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is perhaps more fully acceded to in constitutions, laws and customs than among other nations. Nevertheless, in no country are men more fully organized and controlled for conducting industrial undertakings than in the United States. This result has been accomplished by influences which control the minds of men, and in consequence their bodies. The chief of these is the desire for property. During the early part of the last century in the United States the democratic ideas of Jefferson dominated and flourished. Individual effort accomplished much, because there was room enough to give each individual a wide orbit; but the results of these ideas in business were not very conspicuous. The country grew because of immigration and the natural increase of population, but government was weak, business was con-

ducted in a sporadic and disorganized fashion; there was no general system. Every man did what was good in his own eyes; it was a formative period, chaotic, abounding in business explosions, crises, panics and general tendency to disintegration.

The Civil War was the epoch which opened the eyes of men to the possibilities of organization, by means of capital. Never before had the possible resources of the country been realized even by the most advanced minds. The power of money was, by the great expenditures of the Government, shown to the masses of citizens. The construction of railroads necessary to overcome the expanse of territory gave a further impulse to the science of organizing human effort. Other enterprises requiring great organizing of men have followed. The problem, however, has been to effect this organization to secure the co-operation of the necessary human force without coming in conflict with the freedom of the individual as enunciated in the constitution.

The modern leaders of men cannot enslave the masses by direct force as the Pharaohs did. They cannot enslave them by false ideas of loyalty, of religion, of caste, or of national glory, as was done in later centuries. Their willing co-operation had to be secured, and this was done by what political economists characterized as capital. What capital consists of, it is not very easy to define. It includes money and all kinds of resources that can be directly turned into money, and many that cannot. Generally it is a power that enables some men to secure the willing co-operation of other men.

As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital has been seen and it has been secured by combinations and consolidations until the command of property and money and through these of willing labor is practically unlimited.

It is interesting to inquire in what position the banks of the country stand to these modern industrial developments and to what extent they have been influenced by the modern methods of business. It is apparent at once that although there has been among banks some tendency to consolidation of capital, this has not been nearly so great among them as in other lines of business. The consolidations have not been numerous, compared with the number of banks and they have chiefly occurred in the centers of trade. In fact, instead of diminishing, the number of individual banks is growing continually, and there seems no reason to believe that this tendency will meet with any check.

When all other corporations and business firms show this tendency to the concentration of capital, why is it that the banks are so little affected?

In the first place, banks as corporations have perhaps attracted the attention of legislatures, and have been more hedged in by law than corporations of any other kind. They deal in money and credits, and the nature of their business compels them to keep full and accurate accounts of all their transactions, while the laws that control them make them liable to governmental inspection at any time. When the banking business comes into court, the plea is not made, as it is so often in the case of other corporations, that information must not be given because it relates to private matters. It has become one of the foremost principles of the general banking laws of the country that no franchise will be granted to do business under these laws unless the capital is visibly paid in in money. If capital is increased, more money must

be paid in. If several banks should consolidate the consolidation could only be conducted under the inspection of Government officers whose duty it is to see that the new corporation has in money or good securities the actual capital it claims. No Government officer would permit a consolidation or combination of banks to double the nominal value of their shares on the plea that the future earning power of the new combination would be double what the earning power of the separate banks had been. There can, moreover, be nothing vague or uncertain about the character of the capital of a bank; it is moneyed capital purely, which can always be measured in terms of the standard money of account, and shown in tangible money or securities. Motive is lacking to create fictitious capital or such as would not be represented by funds loaned or loanable.

Few corporations in other lines of business have from the beginning been watched by legislators with the same jealousy as banks. Insurance companies, perhaps, have been placed under Government control at as early stage of their development as the banks, but in other lines of business there has been a public sentiment against interfering with private affairs, and Government has not sought to investigate the public bearings of these until they had reached a point of development seemingly beyond control. As legislators did not make any examination into or seek to control lines of business which had at first been conducted by individuals, and then by firms and next by corporations, in these early stages of their development, there grew up as it were a sort of vested right of freedom from legislative interference which explains the apparent resentment and resistance which the great combinations founded on these beginnings now manifest when legislators attempt to secure knowledge of their operations. If legislative bodies had accustomed the drillers of oil wells, the projectors of pipe lines and storage tanks, in fact the thousand and one industries that are now concerned in the production, transportation, storage, refining and sale of petroleum products, to reporting to the Government all their operations, then probably the operations of the oil trust might be better understood, and if control were needed it might be more easily applied. To a greater or less degree so it is with most of the so-called trusts that are so heartily and indiscriminately abused by those who have never had the opportunity or taken the trouble to understand the principles on which they exist.

To organize great industries and to secure the willing co-operation of human forces, require great capital, not only because of the command of money it gives, but for its moral effect on the minds of those who become affiliated as managers and employees of the organization, as well as the general public from whom these managers and employees are recruited. In these organizations the prizes held out for the competition of all who choose to join in any capacity are as great as were ever promised by great conquerors to their legions; to be obtained with much less danger and sacrifice. Unlike banks the capital they wield is not to be accurately measured at all times by the money of account, although expressed in its terms. In the present state of knowledge it is impossible to say that the increase of the nominal value of stock of a combination of corporations does or does not accurately represent a real increase in earning power. The increase, however, was necessary to the success of the undertaking, and justified or not according to the advantages which this undertaking confers on its promoters, and indirectly on the public.

There are not the same reasons for the consolidation of the banking business, and the difficulties in the way are greater. The time may come, however, when banks may be consolidated under one general management on as great a scale as has been the case with corporations engaged in other business. At present, although competition is much complained of, there are very few indications of such a tendency except, as has been said, in the centers of trade. But if this tendency should increase and banks, in this respect, go the way of other corporations, the resulting combination could not make a secret of its operations. The Governments, both of the States and the United States, have always exercised supervision over the banking business, and the laws authorizing this have always been very well enforced. There would be nothing unnatural in requiring the fullest publicity. Probably if the same openness to examination by proper authority characterizing banks were also a characteristic of so-called trusts, full knowledge of their manner of working would remove many false impressions about them. It is not unnatural, all the circumstances of their origin considered, that they should resent and resist investigation. Secrecy is one of the privileges of private business out of which most of the trusts have grown.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—In commenting on the report of the Bank of France for 1900, the London "Bankers' Magazine" says :

"The number of small bills below 8s. more than tripled between 1876 and 1897, but the increase after the limit was lowered (to 4s.) was enormous—from 22,910 in 1897 to 208,600 in 1899. It seems incredible that a bank can afford to handle such bills, especially when it is remembered that they are not domiciled at a bank, but have to be presented at the dwelling of the acceptor. The value of the 208,600 bills collectively could not have exceeded £41,700. Each of these bills would require, probably, according to our methods of bookkeeping, at least five entries in the bank books. At this rate fully 1,000,000 entries would be needed. The expense of these entries, according to the estimate of the British Post Office, would have been fully half the value of the bills."

The number of trade bills under \$20 discounted in 1900 was 2,328,300. For the year 1900 the total operations of the Bank were \$3,732,609,700, an increase of \$166,008,420 over the preceding year. During 1900 the gold reserve of the Bank increased \$8,316,000 and the stock of silver decreased \$10,420,000. On January 31, 1900, the gold on hand amounted to \$470,780,000—the largest amount ever reported.

The rate of discount was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the beginning of 1900 and varied from this rate to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until May 25, when it fell to three per cent., remaining at this point during the remainder of the year. This rate was substantially lower than that of the other leading European banks.

In 1900 the whole number of bills discounted at Paris and the branches was 16,784,993, amounting to \$2,449,511,100, a gain of 612,831 in number and \$100,314,280 in amount over 1899. The average amount of the bills presented was about \$145, and the average time of maturity about twenty-seven days. Only 62,432 bills offered were rejected, and most of these only on account of informalities.

On January 31, 1901, the note circulation amounted to \$889,173,265; the purely fiduciary part of the note circulation only amounted to \$159,369,020. In the total receipts and payments metallic money was used to the extent of \$4,380 in every \$200,000.

The offices of the bank include one central bank, 126 branches, forty-eight auxiliary offices and 217 towns connected—a total of 392.

For 1900 the gross profits were \$12,630,820, and the expenses and taxes \$5,144,240, leaving \$7,486,580 net.

There are 2,461 officials and employees connected with the Bank of France. A reserve fund amounting to \$4,825,625 is maintained for the benefit of the employees.

*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

V.

A bank is a great machine whose purpose is the exchange of credit and the accommodation of the public, and whose music is the hum of business life and activity. Each individual piece of its finely-constructed mechanism plays an essential part, but some are more important than others. And what is an effective machine? We might answer, one which does the work for which it was intended in the best way, and with the least possible wasted energy or friction; so an effective working force is one which does the work of the bank in the most skillful, correct, rapid and practical manner, in perfect harmony, without misapplied energies, and which by its appearance and behavior not only secures for itself its own approbation, but the confidence of the public at large, which is the very foundation-stone of success in banking, and without which no bank can hope to reap the rich fruits of its labor.

And now the question arises, how can a working force characterized by genuine excellence, integrity, industry, faithfulness, carefulness and promptness be secured and maintained?

GOOD PAY AS A MEANS OF SECURING EFFICIENT WORK.

One of the first principles of political economy is that "*something can not be had for nothing*." A law of compensation was created with the world—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, four quarters for a dollar; for every benefit a tax is levied, and in order to have good men, good prices must be paid for them; and let it be borne in mind that cheap and inefficient men in the long run are apt to prove very expensive ones. It has ever been the rule among some of our most successful banks to pay their employees good living salaries, every cent they are worth, and if erring at all, making the mistake on the side of liberality. Any other policy is dishonest, for no person has any right to take something away from another without giving due recompense therefor.

Many a competent and deserving young man has felt, with a keen pang of disappointment, that the bank for which he worked in no uncertain way, and to which he gave his honest labor and brain and health, was not big-hearted and liberal enough to pay him the salary he deserved; and, consequently, instead of putting his soul into the work, he performed his duties in a careless, half-hearted, mechanical way, little caring for the success of the institution, until something better was offered.

The Cashier should be paid a salary sufficient for him to live on up to the standard required of him, and then asked to give his whole time to the affairs

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating \$1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

of the bank, and to avoid losing himself in private pursuits during business hours. Let it be remembered, the Cashier's position carries with it responsibilities and cares, and that such officer deserves to be paid for bearing that burden. Nor is an extravagant salary advised, which often tempts to indulgence in dangerous speculation, the prime breeder of defaulting Presidents, Cashiers, tellers and even clerks.

Some banks, it is sadly true, meet the young applicant with words something after this manner: "The work is not so hard as ditch-digging, or other manual labor, and that class of men get from \$30 to \$50 per month; and here is a nice position, clean work, comfortable room shut out from the summer heat and winter cold, paying from \$75 to \$100 per month." Not counting the many long nights that the young man has studied, and dug and delved among his books at college, spending his money and wasting his health, preparing himself for the position he is applying for, and forgetting that the young man is entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. on the \$5,000 he invested in a practical education.

In the time of the twentieth century new phases of business are constantly developing. In this age of progress new problems are to be solved. The fittest will survive, merit will win, and in order to keep to the front, banks are compelled to use not only the latest and most improved methods, but strong, educated men as well, and in order to get and keep these good things, their price must be advanced. There is a crying demand for such men; there are openings for true worth; there is no overplus of the right kind of young men who are well fitted for the banking service.

VALUE OF PROPER DISCIPLINE.

Skilled and well-trained men are developed by a process of wise teaching and discipline. A few thousand well-trained Greeks under a gallant leader rolled back the tide of Persian invasion on the field of Marathon; and as a few equipped, well-drilled soldiers under Miltiades drove the hosts of Darius flying into the sea, so will the efforts of a few disciplined, trained and powerful men, under a strong head, outweigh an office full, working haphazard. As an army requires a head, so must there be officers in the banking service as well as in every other great business. One of our leading bankers has said: "Every man should willingly and unhesitatingly give his superior unquestioned obedience, involving no sacrifice of principle;" and in doing this he does not sacrifice one scintilla of self-respect, but a reward for faithful and loyal obedience comes at once to the individual himself, in the growth of character. The right kind of officers will have mutual regard for each other, will work together in harmony, showing a disposition to assist their subordinates in preparing themselves for higher positions, and a bank is in a bad way and running with dangerous friction where the officers fail in these points.

Presidents, directors and Cashiers who are prone to indulgence in speculation are dangerous, and defalcations are generally the outcome, and the board of directors should, with a firm hand, deal with any employee who has a tendency in this direction. No man is fit to govern others who can not govern himself, and no man will be effective along this line who can not lead the way. As when the Union soldiers were routed and were one flying mass of confusion in the Shenandoah, they were confronted by the voice of their brave leader, Sheridan, "Turn, boys, turn back, we are going back!" they

wheeled about and changed defeat into victory, so will the example of one good officer in a bank change confusion into system, and unite all efforts into one mighty power. If the Cashier is neat in dress, genteel, courteous and a well-behaved gentleman, so will the working force under him be neat in dress, genteel, courteous, well-behaved gentlemen. If the Cashier is punctual to every duty he is in a position to demand punctuality of his subordinates; in short, the working force is most likely to be just what the Cashier is; to the public the bank will be what the Cashier is. A bank is often judged by the deportment of the inside working force. Nothing makes such a good impression as a working force which has its ears open and mouth shut.

SYSTEMATIC METHODS OF WORK.

Perfect discipline involves system. There are always certain things in every bank, certain conveniences, which are used in common, and for such implements let there be a place and insist on them being kept in that place. It is quite annoying to be compelled to turn over everything in a banking office, hunting for a pair of shears when some customer desires to clip coupons, and nine times out of ten it will make a bad impression on the customer. After the work is wound up for the day each bookkeeper will carefully arrange his desk, close the inkstands, wipe his pens and put away every piece of paper, and then make a minute search for any check or draft which might have been dropped on the floor in the rush of the day's business, remembering that these little things make up the great sum of living. The clerk who is careless about the way he leaves his desk is apt to be careless about the manner in which he finishes posting an item. It shows an undue eagerness to get away from one's work, which is not a good indication. Neither is it a good plan to remain at the bank after the work is over, but each officer and clerk should make it a point to get through as soon as he can finish up well, and then get out and away, leaving all the bank's business at the bank, the worry and cares, and indulge in some harmless amusement and exercise, to give his mind the needed recreation and prepare himself to better grapple with the onerous duties of the following day with renewed energy.

PENSIONS AND PROFIT-SHARING.

On the subject of pensions and profit-sharing, it can be said that some of the most successful and far-reaching corporations have considered it wise to pension their faithful, worn-out employees, and we often hear of a company making a distribution of a certain amount to their employees when it is blessed with prosperous years, thereby showing its appreciation for that faithful service of the men down the line which made the prosperous year. When extra dividends are made it will be found that an additional allowance to the employees will have a good effect. Such a liberal course can but bring about good results and produce a feeling of harmony between employer and employee, which is wholesome indeed. No bank, from a money standpoint, can afford to exercise a penurious policy toward its employees.

PROMOTION AS A STIMULUS.

Most of our leading bankers pride themselves in having climbed to their positions of great trust from the very bottom of the ladder, and it always has been the survival of the fittest in the banking business. The messenger boy

ofttimes outstrips the son of rich parents in the struggle and becomes the President of the institution. Such a man always makes a good officer, and for this reason a bank can make no mistake in promoting faithful, competent young men from their humbler positions, when they merit such advancement, thus encouraging everyone to be more painstaking with his work, led on in such effort by the certainty of promotion to the meritorious. Take away hope, confine to a narrow limit, say, "thus far and no further," disturb all those fond dreams of becoming an officer by placing inferior men over those who have faithfully served the old bank through thick and thin, and you will soon destroy these bright anticipations of the future, after which little is left to encourage the struggling man and to keep him from becoming a machine, which the rust and wear will soon break down, for a machine is non-progressive, non-adaptive, and without something to keep it in repair grows worse and worse from day to day and soon becomes obsolete and worn out.

We might here turn our eyes to the Carnegie Steel Corporation and observe what has made it successful. Look at the leaders: Carnegie, a poor Scotch boy; H. C. Frick, a common laborer; Schwab, a messenger boy. Mr. Carnegie found out what place the man fitted, and then lost no time in placing that particular man in that place, and then promoting him as rapidly as he would bear promotion, and this policy has proven a powerful stimulus to every man working in that institution.

EFFICIENCY AND INFLUENCE.

Influence vs. efficiency is the old story of "tact and talent." Talent is something, but tact is everything. Influence is something; efficiency is everything. Influence draws \$100,000 and customers; efficiency at first may not draw the \$100,000, but will handle the \$50,000 in such a way as to realize more on that than influence will on the \$100,000, and at the end of five years efficiency will have most of influence's money, for influence, like many other things, fades away before the question of cold cash. Put it down that the efficient man will be influential in the long run, and that the influential man may never be efficient, but will lose out when fathomed by his friends themselves, and they begin to see where he is weak, for

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that."

In the hurry and bustle of these times, in this solid business age, the efficient man is the one who counts, for to-day, as it has been forever, men invariably honor and esteem merit. Nothing destroys the patronage and good feeling toward a bank so much as an inefficient, careless man at the head of any department which comes in contact with the public. Mr. B wants his money safe, and handled by competent men, and he reasons thus: "Mr. C, the Cashier of that bank, is an efficient man; he knows every detail of the business from the messenger up; he has passed through all the gates; his word is his bond and seal; he has not the influence of Cashier D, but C knows everything going on about the bank, and is a master banker; I will leave my money and influence with him."

BETTER EDUCATION REQUIRED.

In order to obtain the best results, bankers must educate. The crying need to-day is higher education among bankers. No profession from its very

nature demands more highly-educated men. Education is the watchword of the twentieth century. In 1880 it was desirable, in 1902 it will be absolutely essential. Knowledge is power, the harbor of safety, and will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the lower animals. The banks which will not educate look up at the prosperous institutions, and sigh, "They are more powerful than we are because they are wiser." Genius commands admiration and influence, and instills confidence.

Every bank must have a banker's library, in order to keep to the front, where each employee may familiarize himself as to banking rules, laws, manners, customs, and every clerk and officer should be a constant reader of such periodicals as *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE*, which are alive and up to the demands of the hour.

Bankers are beginning to realize the vast importance of higher education among bank employees. Before the lapse of another decade, yes, before five years pass, a technical training will be required. The movement is on foot, the spirit is in the air, and if a bank will be successful it will grasp the opportunity now and improve the efficiency of the working force. Doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, men of every other profession, are required to undergo a technical training before they are allowed to practice their respective professions; why should not a banker, upon whom the credit of nations rests?

We need education in commercial law, in letters, in business forms, in gentleness, in courtesy, in kindness, in manners, for manners are the shadows of virtues, the finest of the fine arts, in honor (a man can be trained in the virtues), for as integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, so is knowledge, without integrity, dangerous and dreadful.

REGULARITY IN SERVICE.

There must be some regularity in service. At a certain hour in the morning every employee who has the interest of the institution at heart will be at his post.

The work must be well divided, so that no one will have too much or too little to do. Vacations must not be allowed, but *enforced*. Man by nature needs a change. If there has been any crookedness on the part of a bookkeeper, the clerk who fills the vacant place will be apt to unearth it. At the end of vacation the bookkeeper will return to his work, recuperated in body and in mind, and better able to grasp with a firm hand the duties devolved upon him.

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

"The habit of looking carefully into details cannot be too highly recommended;" not to be inquisitive, but to cultivate the habit of observation, which is of paramount importance to a banker. Study the habits of a man who has advanced all the way from the humblest to the highest position in a bank, and who has given it the most valuable service, and you will find a man who has taken careful notice of everything. The powerful man is the one who is ever at his post, ready to grapple and thwart every difficulty which presents its knotty head, and who rises to the demands of the hour. The efficient Cashier will have all the men in the bank working with a unity of purpose, and will tactfully place every one in the position for which he is best adapted, and will sometimes shift them when there is suspicion of crook-

edness on the part of some one, in the hopes of unearthing the matter in this way.

If a man is not adapted to the work he is doing, there is no use trying to make a banker out of him. You cannot make a lasting monument out of hickory timber, neither can you make a strong axle out of a piece of granite. If a man is found unadapted to the work he is called upon to perform, he had better be asked to resign. As intimated before, there must be a strong head. The Cashier and President must be men who are wide-awake, alive, active, masters of their profession. This kind of officers will solve the rest. Good results have been obtained by placing the best men at the head of the several departments and making them responsible for the tone of such department.

A BANKER SHOULD LOVE HIS WORK.

No man can be effective who does not fall in love with his profession, and no man can make a success of any calling unless he puts his heart into it. Turn over the list of successful men and it will be found they loved their business. If any employee works in a slipshod way, showing little or no interest, the sooner he is gotten rid of the better it will be for the bank.

COURTESY TO BE OBSERVED.

An air of refinement should ever be prevalent, and let everyone be courteous and polite, which always makes the customer feel at home. It is not necessary for anyone to be spoken to as if he were a roustabout on a steamer, but rather in a gentlemanly tone. The words "please" and "thank you" go a long ways toward smoothing over the rough places of this life, and a kind word here and there oftentimes braces up a discouraged person and puts new life into him. If one does anything wrong, let him be spoken to privately by an officer, and not upbraided publicly to the humiliation of himself. Any officer who pursues the latter course renders himself very unpopular and thereby less efficient as a leader. Let it be remembered that all men are equal, and

"An honest man, tho' e'r sae poor,
Is king of men for a' that."

STUDY THE PUBLIC'S NEEDS AND INTERESTS.

A bank to be successful must keep in close touch with the public, its wants, interests, needs, and demands, and this is done through the officers. Every banking institution is dependent upon the public. Unless the community wills it, no public enterprise can succeed, and for this reason a bank's officers will be public-spirited men, keeping in close touch with every movement, every change, every success, every failure. The officers are the live wires connecting the powerful current of trade from the public to their bank and should be known as men who are always approachable. To the officer the clerk sustains the relation of implicit obedience in everything right, and in nothing wrong; to each other they will have a kindly feeling, all working in unison, remembering that one man by tardiness may throw the whole machine out of gear, that each department is more or less dependent upon every other department. No clerk has any right to straggle along in his employment, and at the close of the day cause others to wait on him before they can wind up their business.

The clerks should be manly in their bearing, discreet, business-like young men. They do not sustain the same relation to the public as the Cashier, and are not supposed to become the talking-machines of the bank, and any inclination in the direction of forwardness should be discouraged by an officer. Let it be remembered that oftentimes by pushing one's self forward he pushes himself clear out at the front door.

THE SUM OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

In conclusion, let officers and clerks do their duty, work with vim and energy, serve the institution as they would serve themselves, wed themselves to their respective professions, be temperate, kind, gentle, smile from the bottom of a pure heart, have a God, a conscience, a high sense of honor, an object in life, be friendly, sociable, alert. These qualities, built upon a fair education, based upon common sense, will solve every difficulty, make the bank a success, a blessing to the community, a God-send to the poor deserving man who needs help, and a lasting monument to the officers and clerks who serve the old honest institution in an honest way.

SPOOKS.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

AMERICAN FINANCE, with Chapters on Money and Banking. By ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., LL.D. New York: The American Banker. Price, \$1.50.

The vast and rapidly-growing expenditures of the national, State and municipal governments lend interest to this work, which deals almost wholly with matters relating to public revenues and expenditures. A better knowledge of correct principles and methods of taxation and systems of administration is essential to economic government and healthful business conditions, and undoubtedly everyone who reads Prof. Bolles' work will be aided in reaching a right and intelligent comprehension of these important matters.

THE WALL STREET POINT OF VIEW. By HENRY CLEWS. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Mr. Henry Clews, the author of this volume, as well as of "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," has clearly-defined opinions, not only about stocks and bonds, but about things in general. What he has to say is entertaining and instructive, if not always convincing. The Wall Street point of view may not be exactly the most favorable one for getting an entirely unprejudiced estimate of that famous locality, but there is much truth in the defense which Mr. Clews makes of the financial heart of the country from the ignorant attacks which are frequently made upon it. He points out that Wall Street does not make business conditions, but that its speculative activities are rather a business barometer which gauges the state of the country's prosperity. Instead of Wall Street being a gamblers' paradise, he contends that it is a place where hard, honest work tells, and that upon the whole the standard of dealing is exceptionally high.

The chapters on "The Study of the Stock Market," "Money and Usury," "The Railroad Problem," "Management of Industrial Enterprises," "Concerning Trusts and Corporations," "The Art of Making and Saving Money," "Business Education," "Panics and Their Indications," and on other topics relating to the currency, commerce and industry, are all interesting as containing the results of a wide and successful experience in business affairs.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the *MAGAZINE'S* Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

COLLECTIONS—DELAY IN PRESENTMENT—LIABILITY.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, June 19, 1901.

BEDELL vs. HARBINE BANK OF FAIRBURY.

If the payee of a check drawn upon a bank in this State indorses and delivers it to a bank in a neighboring town for collection, and accompanies the act with a request that it be not immediately presented for payment, and agrees that it may be sent for collection through a distant bank, situate outside the State, the indorsee will not be liable for the consequences of the delay necessarily incident to the course adopted, nor for the default or negligence of the bank chosen to make presentment for payment.

If the payee of a check drawn upon a bank in this State indorses it to a bank in a neighboring town for collection and the latter, without the knowledge or consent of the payee, sends it for collection through a distant bank, situate outside the State, thereby consuming three days for making a presentment for payment which might have been made in one day, the indorsee will be liable for the consequences of such delay, and for any default or negligence of the bank chosen to make the collection.

(Syllabus by the court.)

AMES, C.: On Saturday, October 26, the plaintiff in error, Bedell, was the payee named in a check drawn by C. F. Dawson on the Steele City Bank, in this State, and indorsed and delivered it to the defendant in error, the Harbine Bank of Fairbury, Neb.

It is testified by the Cashier of the latter bank, with whom the business was done, but denied by Bedell, that at the time of the transaction the latter told the former, in substance, that the drawer (Dawson) had not, at present, a sufficient deposit for the payment of the check, and that he (Bedell) preferred that it should not be presently presented for payment, and that to this the Cashier replied, it then being late in the day, that on the following Monday he would send the check for collection to the First National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., by which it would be forwarded to the Steele City Bank, the drawee, for collection, so that several days would necessarily elapse before its presentment for collection.

It is not disputed that the check was on Monday sent to the St. Joseph bank, and on the next day sent by it to the Steele City Bank, which latter received it on Wednesday, the 30th, and retained it until after Monday, November 4, when the Steele City Bank ceased to do business and went into the possession of an official representing the State Board of Banking.

So far as it is shown by the record, the check has never been paid. At the time the check was indorsed to Harbine Bank, Bedell received credit for its amount; but it is not denied that the indorsement was for collection only and

that the services of the indorsee were to be, and were, rendered without compensation. On Wednesday, October 30, and again on Saturday, November 2, Bedell was told by the Cashier that nothing had been heard from the check, and that he presumed, therefore, that it had been paid, and on the latter date Bedell was permitted to withdraw the amount from the Harbine Bank. On Monday, November 4, Bedell removed to Kansas City, and he seems never to have been formally notified of the non-payment of the check, nor to have learned of that fact until several days later. This action was brought by the Harbine bank against Bedell to recover the amount of the check as having been paid to him without consideration, and resulted, upon a trial before Judge Letton and a jury, sitting in the district court for Pawnee county, in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff. Bedell prosecutes a petition in error in this court.

The issues as above outlined were fairly, and somewhat more fully than here, stated to the jury by instructions; but they were instructed that, although they should find that the agreement was made as testified to by the Cashier, yet, if they should further find that there was negligence by the St. Joseph bank in presenting the check for payment, or by the Harbine Bank in notifying Bedell as soon as it had itself received notice of non-payment, the latter bank could not recover. There is no evidence that the Harbine Bank ever received formal notice of non-payment. These instructions were, in this aspect of the case, at least as favorable to the plaintiff in error as the circumstances of the case justified. If the jury believed the testimony of the Cashier, which they apparently did, they were bound, under the authority of *Bank vs. Sprague* (34 Neb. 318, 51 N. W. 846, 15 L. R. A. 498, 33 Am. St. Rep. 644) to return a verdict for the defendant in error.

It is decided by that case that when a bank, without compensation for its services, receives and forwards commercial paper for collection, and is guilty of no negligence in selecting the person to whom it is sent, the latter, and not the bank, will be treated as the agent of the owner of the paper, and the bank will not be responsible for the negligence or default of its correspondent. If such is the law in an instance in which the owner is not consulted as to the selection of the person chosen to make the collection, much more certainly is it so when he is so consulted, and participates in, or at any rate assents to, the choice, and in a general way to the methods to be employed. In such case, the place of residence or of business of the person so chosen is immaterial.

There is evidence that continuously, from the date of the check until the Steele City Bank closed, the drawer had on deposit therein funds sufficient for its payment. The plaintiff in error requested of the court the following instruction, which was refused: "The court instructs the jury that if you find from the evidence that the Steele City Bank paid checks which were presented to it for payment during the week following October 28, 1895, where the drawer had funds to his credit in said bank, and if you further find that the plaintiff did not notify the defendant promptly and within reasonable time of the failure of said Steele City Bank and non-payment of the check in controversy in this action, and if you further find that there was no agreement between the plaintiff and defendant in relation to said check, except the ordinary implied contract for the collection of commercial paper, then you will find for the defendant."

The refusal of this instruction was error, to which the defendant below took due exception, and which he has properly assigned in this court. The facts are undisputed that the check was finally sent for collection to the drawee bank, which retained it for several days and until the institution closed. It is not pretended that any formal notice of dishonor was ever given or attempted to be given to the drawer or to the indorser Bedell.

Under the law, as announced in *Scraper Company vs. Sadilek* (50 Neb. 105, 69 N. W. 765) the drawer was by these circumstances discharged. Fairbury, at which the Harbine Bank is situate, and Steele City, the location of the drawee bank, are distant from each other about twelve or thirteen miles, on a railroad which, at the time of the transaction in question, operated a daily mail train between them in each direction.

In the absence of agreement, the defendant in error would, under the authority of the case just cited and that of *Bank vs. Miller* (37 Neb. 500, 55 N. W. 1064, 40 Am. St. Rep. 499) have been inexcusably negligent in sending the check for collection through the agency of the St. Joseph bank, thus consuming three days' time in doing what might have been done in one day, and would be also responsible for the negligence of the latter bank in sending the check directly to the drawee either to make payment or give the requisite notice of dishonor. In such case, any of these circumstances would have been sufficient to discharge the drawer, irrespective of whether the latter suffered actual damages by the loss of his deposit in the Steele City Bank, and the consequences of such discharge would have fallen on the Harbine Bank.

In such case, the rule announced in *Bank vs. Sprague*, *supra*, when the correspondent bank is situated in the same locality as the drawee, is not applicable. In the absence of the alleged agreement, the Harbine Bank is responsible for the consequences, not only of the delay occasioned by sending the check to the St. Joseph bank, but for any default or negligence committed by the latter which, under the undenied facts disclosed by the record in this case, would as a matter of law preclude the plaintiff below from recovery; and the plaintiff in error had a right to have the jury so told.

It is recommended that the judgment of the district court be reversed, and a new trial awarded.

Albert and Duffie, CC., concur.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK—MEANING OF TERM MONEYED CAPITAL—REAL ESTATE LOCATED OUTSIDE OF STATE.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 27, 1901

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF OGDEN, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, vs. ALMA D. CHAMBERS, AS TREASURER OF WEBER COUNTY, UTAH.

The term "moneyed capital," as employed in Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the States, forbidding taxation of National bank shares at a greater rate than is imposed on other moneyed capital, does not include capital which does not come into competition with the business of National banks.

The National Bank Act does not require that real estate situated outside of the State in which the bank is located shall be excluded in estimating the value of the shares for purposes of taxation.

In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff in error, a National bank located at Ogden, Utah, to enjoin the collection of certain taxes levied against its

shareholders for the year 1898. The substance of the complaint was that although the assessor in valuing the shares of stock of the bank deducted the proportionate amount of the assessed value of the real estate of complainant situated in the State of Utah, he neglected and refused to deduct the value of real estate owned by the bank situated without such State, and also refused to allow to certain non-resident stockholders deductions from the valuations of their shares of stock to the amount of their bona fide debts, though allowing deductions of that kind in favor of resident shareholders. Having tendered to the defendant what it claimed to be the lawful amount of the tax due from it, the bank brought this action to enjoin any attempt to collect the full amount of the tax as laid, and to compel acceptance of the sum which had been tendered. The trial court decided in favor of the bank. On appeal, however, the Supreme Court of the State held that the bank was not entitled to the relief prayed, and reversed the judgment in its favor with costs.

Mr. JUSTICE WHITE (omitting part of the opinion): The claim of the benefit of the provisions of Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is unavailing, for the reason that there was neither averment nor proof of facts taking the case out of the operation of recent decisions of this court. Those decisions held that the term "moneyed capital," as employed in Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, forbidding greater taxation of shareholders of National banks than is imposed on other moneyed capital, does not include capital which does not come into competition with the business of National banks, and that it must be satisfactorily made to appear by the proof that the moneyed capital claimed to be given an unjust advantage is of the character just stated. (*First Nat. Bank vs. Chapman*, 173 U. S. 205, and cases cited.)

There is obviously no merit in the further contention that reversible error was committed because of the refusal to deduct from the value of the shares of stock of the bank the assessed value of real estate owned by the bank, situate in other States than Utah. There was no proof that such a deduction was authorized by the laws of Utah in valuing shares of stock other than National banking associations. On the contrary, the Supreme Court of Utah, from an examination of the several constitutional and statutory provisions respecting the subject of taxation in Utah, concluded that the only deductions which were authorized in the assessment of the shares of stock of National banks or other corporations organized and doing business in the State, were deductions from the value of the shares of the value of real estate situate in Utah.

Manifestly the purpose was to prevent double taxation by the State, a tax on the real estate as such, and a further tax thereon by a tax on the stock to the extent that such real estate entered into the value of the stock. As the National Banking Law, however, permits the taxation of shares of stock of a National bank in the State where the bank is domiciled, the State of domicile is, of course, entitled to collect taxes upon the full value of such shares of stock.

While real estate of a bank situated outside of the State of domicile is taxed in the State of its *situs*, yet the value of such real estate necessarily enters into and is considered in estimating the value of the shares of stock; and to deduct the value of the real estate would, to the extent of such de-

duction, reduce the real value of the shares, without a compensatory equivalent.

These views and those expressed by the Supreme Court of Utah accord with the doctrine enunciated in *Dwight vs. Boston* (12 Allen, 316, 323), and *American Coal Co. vs. Allegany County Comrs.* (59 Md. 185, 193). In the latter case the principle was thus expressed (p. 194):

"The true criterion, as fixed by the statute, is the true value of the stock, without reference to the question where, or in what manner or nature of property or security, the capital stock may be invested. Whether that be invested in real estate, or other property beyond the jurisdiction of this State, the latter having control over the shares and their true value, the peculiar nature and value of the investment of the capital stock of the corporation, beyond the limits of the State, can form no proper subject for specific deduction or abatement from the true value of the shares of stock, when presented to be assessed for purposes of taxation. It is exclusively with the shares of stock and their true value, as representing the entire corporate assets, that the tax commissioner has to deal, and not with the nature and locality of the investment of the capital stock of the corporation, except as to the real estate of the company situate within this State."

As the shares of stock were taxed as other similar property in Utah, and no discrimination was occasioned, we can perceive no ground for concluding that the refusal to deduct the value of the real estate in question constituted either a violation of Section 5219, Revised Statutes, or a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

Judgment affirmed.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDER IN NATIONAL BANK—FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS BY BANK'S OFFICERS—DEFENSES.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 27, 1901.

C. J. LANTRY, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, vs. T. B. WALLACE, AS RECEIVER OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL BANK OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

In an action at law by the Receiver of an insolvent National bank to enforce the individual liability of a shareholder, the latter can not set up as a defense that he was induced to purchase the stock of the bank by the fraudulent representations of its officers.

If such fraud would discharge the purchaser from his liability as a stockholder (which, however, is not decided) the defense must be established by a separate suit in equity.

The purchase of shares of its own stock by a National bank, though forbidden by the statute, is not absolutely void, and is not available as a defense to one who has bought the stock of the bank, when sued by the Receiver for an assessment upon the same.

This action was brought by the Receiver of the Missouri National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., under § 5,151 of the Revised Statutes, providing that the shareholders of every National banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association, to the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

The defense interposed was that the stock had been owned by the bank itself, and that the defendant had been induced to purchase the same by the false and fraudulent representations of the bank's officers as to its condition, etc. This alleged fraud was also set up in a cross-petition and counterclaim.

Mr. Justice HARLAN (omitting part of the opinion): Assuming that the defendant became a shareholder in consequence of the fraudulent representations of the bank's officers, as set forth in the answer and cross petition or counterclaim, two principal questions are presented for determination: 1. Whether such representations, relied upon by the defendant, constituted a defense in the present action brought by the Receiver only for the purpose of enforcing the individual liability imposed by § 5,151 of the Revised Statutes upon the shareholders of National banking associations. 2. Can the defendant, because of the frauds of the bank whereby he was induced to become a purchaser of its stock, have a judgment against the Receiver on the counterclaim in this action for the money paid by him for stock, to be satisfied out of the bank's assets and funds in his control and possession?

The present action is beyond question one at law. Its object is to enforce a liability created by statute for the benefit of creditors who have demands against the bank of which the plaintiff is Receiver. The defendant stood upon the books of the bank as a shareholder at the time it was placed in the hands of the Receiver, and he was accorded the privileges appertaining to that position. He claims exemption from the responsibility attaching to him, under the statute, as a shareholder upon the ground that in consequence of the frauds practised upon him he was entitled to disaffirm, and that he had upon due notice to the Receiver disaffirmed, the contract under which he purchased the stock in question. He seeks to have the certificate received by him treated as canceled. Clearly such a defense is of an equitable nature, and could not be recognized and sustained except in some proceeding to which the bank, at least, was a party. If the defendant was entitled, under the facts stated, to a rescission of his contract of purchase, and to a cancellation of his stock certificate, and consequently to be relieved from all responsibility as a shareholder of the bank, he could obtain such a relief only by a suit in equity to which the bank and the Receiver were parties.

The defendant alleges that he tendered to the Receiver the certificate of stock received by him for cancellation, notifying and informing the latter, that, because of the fraud and deceit practised upon him by which he was induced to purchase, or attempt to purchase, the stock represented by the certificate, he disaffirmed the contract of purchase, or pretended purchase of the stock, and demanded that the Receiver receive the certificate and cancel it and repay the sum of \$20,000 paid by him, or such proportionate part thereof as he would be entitled to receive as a creditor of the bank for that amount, which tender and demand the Receiver refused to accept or accede to. Such tender was an idle ceremony, and added nothing to the rights of the defendant; for the Receiver had no power to accept or cancel the certificate or to relieve the defendant from the responsibility attaching to him as one appearing upon the books of the bank as a shareholder and to whom had been accorded by the bank the privileges of a shareholder. His duty was to take charge of the assets of the bank and to enforce such assessment upon shareholders as was made by the Comptroller by virtue of the statute.

Nor could the bank, after its suspension and the appointment of a Receiver, have assumed to discharge the defendant from any liability attaching to him as a shareholder. Upon the failure of the bank the rights of creditors attached, and could not be affected by anything that the bank or its officers might, after such failure, have done or omitted to do. In *Earle vs.*

Pennsylvania (178 U. S. 449, 455) we held that when a National bank suspends and is placed in the hands of a Receiver the entire control and administration of its assets are committed to the Receiver and the Comptroller, subject to whatever rights of priority, if any, may have been previously acquired by proceedings lawfully instituted against the bank before its suspension. So that the only way in which the defendant could have effectively raised the question of his liability as a shareholder, arising from frauds committed by the bank or its officers before its suspension whereby he was induced to become a shareholder, was by suit in equity against the bank and the Receiver. Instead of pursuing that course, he sought, by interposing an equitable defense, to defeat this action at law brought by the Receiver under the statute. That cannot be done, because under the Constitution of the United States the distinction between law and equity is recognized, so that at actions at law in a circuit court of the United States equitable defenses are not permitted. So, also, "if the defendant," this Court has said, "have equitable grounds for relief against the plaintiff, he must seek to enforce them by a separate suit in equity." (Northern P. R. Co. vs. Paine, 119 U. S. 561, 563. See also Bennett vs. Butterworth, 11 How. 669; Thompson vs. Central Ohio R. Co. 6 Wall. 134; Scott vs. Neely, 140 U. S. 106; Scott vs. Armstrong, 146 U. S. 499, 512.)

We must not be understood as expressing any opinion upon the question whether the defendant could have been discharged from liability as a shareholder if the facts stated in his answer by way of defense had been established in a separate suit in equity. Whether a decree based upon the facts set forth in the answer, even if established in a suit in equity, brought against the bank and the Receiver after the appointment of a Receiver, would be consistent with sound principle or with the statute regulating the affairs of National banks and securing the rights of creditors, is a question upon which we do not now express an opinion. We mean at this time only to adjudge that the facts set forth in the answer present grounds of relief which cannot be made available by way of defense in this action at law, and if sufficient to protect the defendant against the liability attaching to him as a shareholder, must be alleged and proved in a suit in equity to which the bank and the Receiver are made parties.

Some of the observations made in Scott vs. Deweese (181 U. S. 202, ante, 585) are quite applicable to the present case. That was an action at law to enforce the individual liability imposed by Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes. The defendant in that case sought to escape such liabilities upon the ground, in part, that he had been induced by false representations of the bank's officers to accept a certificate for a certain amount of its increased capital stock. No suit had been instituted to cancel the certificate or to rescind the subscription of stock. The Court said: "The present suit is primarily in the interest of creditors of the bank. It is based upon a statute designed, not only for their protection, but to give confidence to all dealing with National banks in respect of their contracts, debts, and engagements, as well as to stockholders generally. If the subscriber became a shareholder in consequence of frauds practiced upon him by others, whether they be officers of the bank or officers of the Government, he must look to them for such redress as the law authorizes, and is estopped, as against creditors, to deny that he is a shareholder, within the meaning of Section 5151, if at the time

the rights of creditors accrued he occupied and was accorded the rights appertaining to that position." Whether the defendant in that case could have been relieved from liability as a shareholder and had his subscription of stock canceled, if he had in good faith and in due time before the suspension of the bank instituted proceedings to obtain relief, was not decided.

The defendant, however, contends that the present suit is not embraced by the rule just announced, because, he insists, the purchase by the bank of its stock—which he was induced thereafter by its fraud to purchase from it—was not simply voidable, but was absolutely *void*; consequently, the sale to him of such stock was void, and he did not, by his purchase and by taking a certificate of stock, become a shareholder within the meaning of Section 5151.

It is true that the statute declares that no National bank shall be the purchaser or holder of any of its own shares of capital stock. (Rev. Stat., Section 5201.) But will a violation of this provision by the bank relieve from liability one who holds a certificate of its stock and enjoys the right of a shareholder?

The statute forbids a National bank to lend money upon real estate as security. (Rev. Stat., Section 5137.) Nevertheless, this court has frequently held that the borrower cannot escape liability for the repayment of the money so borrowed, nor dispute the right of the bank to enforce the security taken in violation of the statute; that it was for the Government, and not for the borrower, to complain of the bank's departure from the rule prescribed by the statute. (*Scott vs. Deweese*, 181 U. S. 202, ante. 585, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 585, and authorities there cited.)

In *First Nat. Bank vs. Stewart* (107 U. S. 676, 677) it appeared that a bank had loaned money on the security of its shares of stock held by the borrower. The debt not having been paid, the bank sold the stock and applied the proceeds to the payment of an equal amount of the debt. The stockholder then sued the bank to recover the value of the stock, relying on Section 5201 of the Revised Statutes forbidding a National bank to make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock. The trial court held that as the statute forbade the bank to accept its own shares of stock as security for money loaned, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The judgment was reversed by this court, which held that the statute imposed no penalty, either on the bank or borrower, if a loan was made in violation of its provisions; and that if the prohibition could be urged against the validity of the transaction by any one except the Government, it could only be done while the security was subsisting in the hands of the bank.

So in *Scott vs. Deweese*, above cited, which involved a construction of Section 5205, providing that no increase of a bank's capital stock shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase shall have been paid in, and until the Comptroller certifies that the amount of the increase has been duly paid in as part of the capital of the association. This Court said: "The statute does not, in terms, make *void* a subscription or certificate of stock based upon increased capital stock actually paid in, simply because the whole amount of any proposed or authorized increase has not in fact been paid into the bank. * * * That the bank, after obtaining authority to increase its capital, issued certificates of stock without the knowledge or approval of the Comptroller, and proceeded to do business upon the basis of

such increase before the whole amount of the proposed increase of capital had been paid in, was a matter between it and the Government, under whose laws it was organized, and did not render void subscriptions or certificates of stock based upon capital actually paid in, nor have the effect to relieve a shareholder, who became such by paying into the bank the amount subscribed by him, from the individual liability imposed by Section 5151."

In view of these decisions it cannot be held that the purchase by the bank of its own shares of stock was void. It was, of course, a matter of which the Government, by its officers, could take cognizance; and it may be that it was a matter of which stockholders, having an interest in the proper administration of the affairs of the bank, could complain in a proceeding instituted by them to restrain the bank from violating the statute. But when the violation of the statute has occurred, it is not a matter of which a shareholder can complain in order that he may be relieved from the liability attaching to him as a shareholder and which the Receiver seeks to enforce under the orders of the Comptroller. In the present case Judge Thayer, delivering the opinion of the circuit court of appeals, well said: "In considering the second defense which was interposed by the defendant, it is important to bear in mind that the 200 shares of stock which he purchased from the bank was not void stock, but was stock which, according to the averments of the answer, had once been issued to other persons, and had been reacquired by the bank by purchasing it from such other persons, to prevent them from throwing it on the market at ruinous prices. It is necessary to infer from the averments of the answer that this stock had once passed the scrutiny of the Comptroller and been outstanding and had been held by other persons since the organization of the bank in the year 1891. The purchase of this stock by the bank under the circumstances disclosed by the answer was doubtless *ultra vires*, but the purchase in question did not render the stock void. In purchasing it the bank made an unlawful use of its funds for which the officers concerned in the transaction could have been held responsible, as for any other unlawful act, if the corporation had sustained damage; but in point of fact, by the sale of the stock to the defendant, that portion of its capital which had been dissipated by the purchase was restored by the resale, and no loss seems to have been incurred. We are at a loss to understand how this transaction on the part of the bank can operate to relieve the defendant from his liability as a stockholder in the suit brought by the Receiver to recover a stock assessment which was levied solely for the benefit of corporate creditors. The sale of the stock to the defendant after the bank had purchased the same was not unlawful, since it operated to restore that part of the capital that had been retired, and to that extent repaired the wrong which might otherwise have been done to the bank's creditors." (38 C. C. A. 510, 514, 97 Fed. 865, 868.)

It only remains to inquire whether, in any view of the case, the cross petition or counterclaim can be sustained. We think not. The Receiver sued in this case for the benefit of creditors who, it must be assumed upon this record, knew nothing of the circumstances under which the defendant became a shareholder. They trusted the bank and those who appeared on the list of shareholders required to be kept by § 5210 of the Revised Statutes, which list, that section declares, "shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association." Referring to that section this

Court, in *Pauly vs. State Loan & T. Co.* (165 U. S. 606, 621) said: "Manifestly, one, if not the principal, object of this requirement, was to give creditors of the association, as well as State authorities, information as to the shareholders upon whom, if the association becomes insolvent, will rest the individual liability for its contracts, debts, and engagements." (*Pullman vs. Upton*, 96 U. S. 328, 330, 331; *Germania Nat. Bank vs. Case*, 99 U. S. 628, 631.) "It is true that one who does not in fact invest his money in such shares, but who, although receiving them simply as collateral security for debts or obligations, holds himself out in the books of the association as true owner, may be treated as the owner and therefore liable to assessments when the association becomes insolvent and goes into the hands of a Receiver. But this is upon the ground that by allowing his name to appear upon the stock list as owner he represents that he is such owner; and he will not be permitted after the bank fails and when an assessment is made, to assume any other position as against creditors. If, as between creditors and the person assessed, the latter is not held bound by that representation, the list of shareholders required to be kept for the inspection of creditors and others would lose most of its value."

We perceive no ground whatever upon which the defendant can have a judgment upon his cross petition or counterclaim against the Receiver. That officer had nothing to do with the fraudulent transactions of the bank prior to its suspension. His duty was to take charge of its assets, and have them administered according to the rights of parties existing at the time of such suspension. Whether, if the defendant claimed a judgment against the bank or its officers for the alleged fraud or deceit of the latter officers, he could participate in the distribution of the proceeds of the stock assessment until all the contract obligations of the bank had been met, was not decided by the circuit court of appeals. That question was wisely reserved for decision when it should arise and become necessary to be decided. It was deemed by that court only necessary to adjudge that the Receiver was entitled to a judgment against the defendant, and that the latter was not entitled in this action to a judgment against the Receiver on account of frauds committed by the bank or its officers. In that view we concur.

Perceiving no error of law in the record, the judgment below is affirmed.

PROMISSORY NOTE—MATERIAL ALTERATION.

Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, June 20, 1901.

HOFFMAN vs. PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK.

A renewal note drawn to the order of the surety was signed by her at the foot thereof, but was not indorsed by her. Upon presentation of the note at the bank a clerk struck out the name of the surety as payee and substituted that of the borrower, the maker of the prior note, and had her indorse the same: *Held*, that this was a material alteration within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Law, and vitiated the note.

CARDWELL, J.: Some time prior to May 9, 1898, Mrs. M. F. Woodruff applied to defendant in error, the Planters' National Bank of Richmond, Va., for a loan of \$600, and the bank refused to make it without a surety or indorser on the note to be given. Thereupon Mrs. Woodruff offered to give her sister-in-law, plaintiff in error, as surety or indorser, leaving with the bank

the name of certain parties in Baltimore to be inquired of as to her financial standing. After inquiring of these parties, the bank agreed to accept plaintiff in error as indorser, and thereupon, on May 9, 1898, it loaned to Mrs. Woodruff the sum of \$600, less the discount thereon, and took from her a note for that amount, dated May 9, 1898, payable sixty days after its date, with plaintiff in error as indorser. When this note became due, July 8, 1898, Mrs. Woodruff went to the bank and offered to pay \$50 as a curtail of the original note, and to give a renewal note for the balance, \$550. The renewal note was drawn up by one of the clerks of the bank for \$550, dated July 8, 1898, and payable sixty days after its date to the order of Mrs. Nellie L. Hoffman (plaintiff in error), and the place for the maker, Mrs. Woodruff, to sign was left blank. This blank note was given to Mrs. Woodruff to be signed by her as drawer, and carried to plaintiff in error to be indorsed by her, the latter then being at Lakeside, about seven miles from Richmond; and the Cashier of the bank agreed to wait on Mrs. Woodruff until she returned with the note indorsed by plaintiff in error. Mrs. Woodruff went to Lakeside and told plaintiff in error to sign the note, and this she did without reading it, but signed it in the place left blank for the drawer's signature, and did not indorse her name on it, so that, when the note left plaintiff in error's hands and was delivered by Mrs. Woodruff to the bank that same afternoon, it was an incomplete note, drawn by plaintiff in error to her own order, but not indorsed by her. When the note was delivered to the bank in this incomplete condition, instead of sending it back to have plaintiff in error to correct the mistake made in signing the note as drawn instead of as indorser, or to complete the contract evidenced by the note by indorsing her name on it, a clerk in the bank altered the note by striking out plaintiff in error's name as payee and interlining the name of M. S. Woodruff as payee, and thereupon Mrs. Woodruff indorsed the note, and the bank accepted it in renewal, in part, of the original note and delivered the original note to Mrs. Woodruff.

When this note of \$550 became due, it was not paid, and on March 13, 1899, the bank served notice on plaintiff in error of a motion to be made by it in the circuit court of the city of Richmond on April 1, 1899, for a judgment against her as drawer of the note, with interest thereon from September 6, 1899, till paid.

Upon a trial of the cause on the general issue pleaded by plaintiff in error, it was disclosed to her for the first time by the introduction of the note sued on, the changes that had been made therein after it left her hands, and thereupon the court was asked to instruct the jury as follows:

"The court instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that the note sued on was signed by the defendant payable to the order of herself, but was not indorsed by her, and that when Mrs. M. F. Woodruff carried the note to the bank, the plaintiff in this case, the plaintiff, through one of its agents and clerks, altered said note without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, by striking out the name of the payee, the said defendant, and interlining or inserting the name of M. S. Woodruff, as payee, and that no one had the authority to make this change or alteration, then they must find for the defendant."

This instruction was refused, and in lieu thereof the jury were told, in effect, that there was no evidence in the case to show a material alteration of the note, and therefore they should find for the plaintiff. A verdict and a

judgment in favor of the bank against plaintiff in error for the amount of the note, with interest, followed.

The circuit court erred in refusing the instruction asked, and in instructing the jury that there was no evidence in the case to show a material alteration of the note sued on.

There was no evidence whatever tending to show that the alteration made in the note was with the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff in error, or that she in any way ratified the alteration after knowledge of it was brought home to her. That it was a material alteration, and avoided the note as to plaintiff in error, is clearly settled, we think, by statute.

Section 124 of the act to revise, arrange and consolidate into one act the laws relating to negotiable instruments, approved March 3, 1898 (acts 1897-98, p. 910; Pollard's Supp. 302), provides:

"Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable therein, it is avoided except as against a party who has himself made or authorized, or assented to the alteration, and subsequent endorsers."

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor."

The first paragraph of the section applies with all its force to this case, while the last has no application to it.

Section 125 of the act defines what constitutes a material alteration of a negotiable instrument thus: "Any alteration which changes (1) the date, (2) the sum payable either for principal or interest, (3) the time or place of payment, (4) the number or the relations of the parties, (5) the medium or currency in which it is to be paid—or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration."

Section 184, p. 917, of the act (Pollard's Supp. 309), defines a negotiable promissory note within the meaning of the act, and declares that, "Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order it is not complete until endorsed by him."

These provisions of the statute are but declaratory of the principle of universal application, that a material alteration of a written instrument renders it void as to a party who has himself not made or authorized or assented to the alteration, and applies, *a fortiori*, in favor of indorser. (Dobyns vs. Rawley, 76 Va. 544; Batchelder vs. White, 80 Va. 103; Pars. Bills and N. 561, 562; Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1387.)

In Robinson vs. Berryman (22 Mo. App. 512) the opinion says: "Changing the note by erasing the original and inserting a different payee is a material alteration. This is so manifestly true that it needs no argument to sustain the assertion."

It is true, in the case at bar, plaintiff in error says that she signed the note and handed it back to Mrs. Woodruff "to take up the other note," but, as to the other note she was only an indorser, as the bank well knew, and does not deny. Whether plaintiff in error's signing the note as drawer and omitting to put her name on the back thereof as indorser was accidental or not does not appear, and is immaterial. When the note was offered at the bank that afternoon, it was an incomplete instrument, its defects not being such that au-

thority to complete the instrument was to be implied from the nature of the contract or from custom, and a clerk and agent of the bank made the alterations needed to make it a complete instrument, in form binding plaintiff in error as principal, instead of indorser or surety; and the Cashier at once discounted it, and delivered the original note to Mrs. Woodruff.

When a party puts his paper in circulation, he invites the public to receive it of any one having it in possession with apparent title, and he is estopped to urge an actual defect in that which, through his act, ostensibly has none. It is the duty of the maker of a negotiable note to guard not only himself, but the public, against frauds and alterations by refusing to sign negotiable paper made on such a form as to admit of fraudulent practices upon them with ease, and without ready detection. The inspection of the paper itself furnishes the only criterion by which a stranger to whom it is offered can test its character; and, when the inspection reveals nothing to arouse the suspicions of a prudent man, he will not be permitted to suffer when there has been an actual alteration. (Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1405.)

There are many instances in which a note signed by a party and delivered to another may be materially altered, and still be binding on the party signing it in the hands of an innocent holder for value. This is upon the well-settled principles already stated, but they have no application whatever in this case.

Plaintiff in error did not, by careless execution of the instrument in question, leave room for any alteration to be made, either by insertion or erasure, without defacing it, or exciting the suspicions of a prudent, careful man. Even if the Cashier of the bank had no knowledge as to when and by whom the alterations in the note were made, they were of such a character that they could not have escaped his attention. He well knew that to take the note, in the state presented, in renewal of the original note upon which plaintiff in error was surety, changed her relation to the original contract from that of surety to that of principal debtor, and it behooved him to inquire by what authority from plaintiff in error this was done. No such inquiry was made, but the altered note was discounted, and plaintiff in error had no knowledge that she had thereby been made principal debtor to the bank until Mrs. Woodruff had disposed of all of her property here and left the State.

The contention of counsel that the delivery of the incomplete note by plaintiff in error to Mrs. Woodruff constituted her the agent of plaintiff in error to make the alterations necessary to give effect to the note for the purposes for which it was intended, is without merit. If it had been the purpose of plaintiff in error to become the principal debtor to the bank, instead of indorser for Mrs. Woodruff, no reason appears why she did not indorse her name on the note. As indorser she was entitled to notice of the non-payment of the note by the principal debtor, and might have protected herself against loss. But as she was, without her knowledge or assent, in the position of principal debtor to the bank, she was not given, and was not entitled in law to, notice of the non-payment of the debt, and, having no knowledge of the failure of Mrs. Woodruff to pay it when due, an opportunity to protect herself may have been lost to her. What more material alteration as to plaintiff in error's relation to the transactions between Mrs. Woodruff and the bank could have been made in this note than was made? The statute wisely declares that a negotiable note so altered is void as to all parties liable therein,

“except as against a party who has himself made or authorized or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers.”

This case does not come within the exception; nor is the position of counsel for the bank that, because the note was incomplete when the alterations in it were made, the rule prescribed by the statute does not apply, tenable.

There are other questions argued by counsel, but, in the view we take of the case, it is unnecessary to consider them.

The judgment of the circuit court will be reversed and annulled, and the case remanded for a new trial in accordance with this opinion.

Reversed.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES—RELEASE OF INDORSEE AND SURETY.

Where a note was made for purposes of sale, the accommodation maker became bound to the holder of the note, though he may have known of its accommodation character at the time he took it.

Where an indorsee of an accommodation note, knowing that it was given to accommodate the payee, his indorser, releases such payee, the maker is thereby released.

Where a holder of a note, after indorsement to him, learns that it was an accommodation note, and thereafter releases his indorser, the payee of the note, it releases an accommodation maker in fact a surety on the note.

King, *et al.* vs. Parks, *et al.* 63 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 900.

APPROPRIATION OF WIFE'S MONEY—BANK CONTRIBUTING TO CONVERSION.

The fact that a bank with which a husband deposits the separate funds of his wife knows that the husband is appropriating the money checked out by him, does not render the bank a party to the conversion.

Error was assigned in an action by a wife to charge a bank with the conversion of her separate funds deposited by her husband, and checked out and converted by him, that the court erred in refusing to instruct that a verdict should be found for plaintiff. *Held*, not sufficient to raise the question of error in failing to instruct that the burden of showing a payment of the deposit to the proper person was on the defendant.

Where it is shown that the canceled checks drawn by the husband on the separate funds of his wife deposited in a bank cannot be found, the bank may show their payment without producing such checks, in an action by a wife to charge it with a conversion thereof.

A bank is not liable for the conversion by a husband of the separate funds of his wife, which he deposits, and afterwards checks out and appropriates, unless it colludes with the husbands or participates in the conversion.

Coleman vs. First Nat. Bank of Waxahachie, 64 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 93.

BLANK SPACES IN NOTES—MARGINAL FIGURES.

A negotiable note for “..... hundred dollars,” having a blank space before the word “hundred,” is not a complete note for \$100.00, but a blank note; and, when completed by the person to whom it was delivered

by easily inserting the word "thirteen" in the blank space before the word "hundred," the maker thereof will be liable thereon to the full amount, to any bona-fide holder without notice, though a note for \$100.00 may have been intended originally.

The marginal figures placed above and outside the body of a note are not a part of the note itself, so that their alteration will necessarily deprive a purchase thereof of his character of a bona-fide holder.

Merritt vs. Boyden, *et al.* 60 N. E. Rep. (Ill.) 907.

CLAIM FOR INTEREST—FUTURE ADVANCES—DEATH OF GUARANTOR.

A guaranty for future advances ceases when the guarantor dies and the guarantee has notice of his death.

A stockholder of a corporation, liable to a bank as surety for a corporate debt, died, and the bank filed a claim against his estate, in which no demand was made for interest. Thereafter the executor paid the amount which the bank stated as the principal and interest, and the notes were surrendered. *Held*, under Civ. Code, Section 3290, providing that the acceptance of the whole principal as such waives all claim to interest, that such payment relieved the estate from a further claim for interest.

Valentine, *et al.* vs. Donohoe-Kelly Banking Co. 65 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 381.

DEMAND—FAILURE TO MAKE, ON INSOLVENT.

The fact that a corporation which executed a note was insolvent did not excuse the failure of the holder from making a demand on the corporation, and from serving notice of non-payment on the indorser.

Moore vs. Alexander, *et al.* 71 N. Y. Supp. 420.

DEPOSITS—LIEN OF BANK ON MATURED DEBT.

Where a bank held matured notes of a firm exceeding the amount of the firm's deposit, the bank had a lien on the deposit, and was entitled to hold the same until the notes were paid.

Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank of City of New York, 71 N. Y. Supp. 416.

EXTENSION OF NOTE—LIMITATIONS—CHANGE OF INTEREST RATE.

Where a note has been extended by agreement, limitations will not commence to run against an action thereon till the expiration of the extension.

Where a note drawing interest at a certain rate is extended for a certain time, during which it is to draw another rate of interest, and such note is not paid at the expiration of such extension, it will draw interest as of the former rate thereafter.

Sedgwick, *et al.* vs. Sanborn, 65 Pac. Rep. (Kan.) 661.

GIFTS—DELIVERY—PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS—POSSESSION.

A gift by husband to wife of stock is not affected by the dividends being passed to his credit on the books of the corporation, where the stock continued to stand in his name.

Delivery of a certificate of stock with intent to transfer title by gift is effectual as an equitable assignment, though there is no indorsement and transfer on the books.

A certificate of stock, a chose in action, is not within Code, Section 2414, declaring that no gift of "goods or chattels" shall be valid unless by deed or will, or unless the donee have actual possession.

First Nat Bank of Richmond, *et al.* vs. Holland, 39 S. E. Rep. (Va.) 126.

GOOD FAITH IN PURCHASING NOTE—NECESSITY TO MAKE INQUIRY.

Where, in an action on a negotiable note by an indorsee, the burden to prove a good-faith purchase has shifted to the plaintiff, by the introduction of evidence showing fraud between the original parties thereto, such burden is sustained *prima facie*, by showing a purchase for full value and before maturity.

Good faith in the purchase of a negotiable note does not require the purchaser to make inquiries as to the purpose for which it was given or as to the existence of possible defenses. Bad faith is imputed only from knowledge or notice of the fraud or defenses. Mere knowledge of suspicious circumstances will not defeat a recovery.

First Nat. Bank of St. Thomas vs. Flath, *et al.* 86 N. W. Rep. (N. D.) 867.

INSOLVENCY—FRAUD OF OFFICER—CLAIM AGAINST RECEIVER.

A Receiver of a National bank is not liable for damages sustained by a person on account of the fraud practiced upon him by the bank and its officers in inducing him to purchase stock.

Fraudulent representations by which a person is induced to become a stockholder of a National bank constitute no defense in an action at law by a Receiver of the bank to enforce the statutory liability of the stockholders, as the defense is of an equitable nature, and must be asserted, if at all, in equity.

Lantry vs. Wallace, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U. S.) 878.

INSOLVENCY—SECURITY ON RENEWAL OF ANTECEDENT DEBT.

A mortgage given by a bankrupt within four months prior to his bankruptcy in order to constitute a valid lien, under Bankruptcy Act 1898, Section 67d, must have been given or accepted in good faith, and not in contemplation of, or in fraud upon, the act, and "for a present consideration." Where a mortgage so given was in part for a present consideration, and in part as security for a renewal of an antecedent debt previously secured by a mortgage, which was void as against other creditors because not recorded, it constitutes a valid lien to the extent of the new consideration, but is voidable as a preference to the extent that the notes secured were based upon the prior debt.

City National Bank of Greenville vs. Bruce, 109 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 69.

LOANS BY AGENTS—DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED.

In an action on notes, defendant pleaded in reconvention that she had given plaintiff certain money to loan for her, but which, through his negligence, she had lost. The evidence tended to prove that plaintiff had received a commission from the borrower for making the loan. *Held*, that an instruction that, if plaintiff received a profit from the loaning, he was bound to use the greatest degree of care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise

under like circumstances, was erroneous, as requiring too high a degree of care, plaintiff, whether as bailee or broker, being only required to exercise the care of an ordinarily prudent person.

Caruthers vs. Ross, 63 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 911.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS—ACTS AFTER LIQUIDATION.

The officers of a National bank have no power to incur a liability on the part of such bank after it has gone into liquidation which will be binding on the shareholders, and a judgment on a liability so created, rendered against the bank by collusion of the officers, is not conclusive on the shareholders.

Moss vs. Whitzel, 108 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 579.

POSTPONEMENT OF LIEN OF PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS—DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Where stockholders, holding preferred stock, issued pursuant to Code, article 23, § 297, to enable the company to obtain a loan, consent, by indorsement on the certificate, to postpone their lien in favor of any banks making loans to the company, such banks, on the company becoming insolvent, are entitled to share as unsecured creditors on the full amount of their claims, and then *pro rata* in the proceeds of the property, subject to the lien of the preferred stock, after deducting the percentage previously received in common with other creditors.

Rogers, *et al.* vs. Citizens' National Bank, *et al.* 49 At. Rep. (Md.) 843.

PLEDGE—MINGLING OF SECURITIES—ACCOUNTING.

Several customers of a brokerage firm deposited certificates of stock with the firm as security for their several indebtedness, and thereafter the brokers commingled the same, and pledged them for their own debt. Subsequently they made a general assignment, and those having the certificates sold them, and, after satisfying the brokers' debt from the proceeds, a surplus remained. *Held*, in a suit for an accounting by one of the customers, that the fund should be divided in the proportion to the interest of each customer after deducting his indebtedness to the brokers.

Van Woert vs. Olmstead, *et al.* 71 N. Y. Supp. 431.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ACCOUNT—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

An instrument executed by the Cashier of a bank, which merely certifies that on a prior date named a party had a stated sum on deposit to its credit in the bank, but which contains no words of negotiability or promise to pay, is not a certificate of deposit or an obligation of the bank upon which an action can be maintained, but is merely evidentiary in character.

Where a bank issued a certificate falsely stating that on a certain date it had on deposit a sum to the credit of a party, and it was claimed that the certificate misled the party and occasioned damage, but it appeared that such damage was much less than the amount of the certificate; *held*, that the proper remedy was an action *ex delicto* for deceit, rather than in assumpsit to recover the amount of the certificate.

Modern Woodmen of America vs. Union National Bank of Omaha, 108 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 753.

USURY—COMPENSATING ACCOMMODATION INDORSER—USE OF PROCEEDS.

Where notes were made to be discounted at a bank at the legal rate, the payment of a portion of the proceeds of the discount to an accommodation indorser to compensate him for the indorsement, does not make the notes usurious.

Where notes made to be discounted at a certain bank are signed at request of the makers by accommodation indorsers, such notes are not invalid because the proceeds are to be used for gambling purposes, where the bank has no knowledge of such purpose, though such indorsers have notice.

Birdsall vs. Wheeler, *et al.* 71 N. Y. Supp. 67.

VILLAGE BONDS—RECITALS—BONA-FIDE PURCHASERS.

Where a village which is authorized by special act to issue bonds for public improvements issues its bonds, reciting that they are issued under such act and for such purpose, a *bona fide* purchaser for value has a right to rely on such statements, and may recover thereon, though the bonds were actually delivered for a private improvement, and hence void in the hands of the original holder.

A village bond, valid on its face, but invalid because issued and delivered for a private purpose, was received by a bank in payment of a note due from the original holder of the bond. There was no testimony as to the transaction, except that of the President of the bank, who did not say that it was within his personal knowledge or recollection. The bank books showed that the bond was purchased and applied on the note. *Held*, that a finding that the bank was a *bona-fide* purchaser, without notice of the infirmity of the bond, was not justified, since want of notice should not be presumed from mere evidence of a purchase for value.

Thompson, *et al.* vs. Village of Mecosta, 86 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 1,044.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A. LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

SETTLEMENT OF PENAL ACTION—PROMISSORY NOTE GIVEN IN CONSIDERATION OF IS VOID.

LAPRES, *et al.* vs. MASSE (Quebec Superior Court Reports, Volume 19, page 275).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendant printed and published a considerable number of pirated copies of a picture copyrighted by the plaintiffs, who thereupon brought a penal action against him for \$5,000 penalties, half to go to them and half to the Crown. In the same action they claimed \$2,000 damages. Subsequently both branches of the case were settled without the consent of the Crown in consideration of two promissory notes for \$347.00. It was to recover on these notes that this action was brought, the answer of the defendant being that the consideration for the notes was illegal, and that they were therefore void.

JUDGMENT (DAVIDSON, J): Any consideration which is prohibited by law is illegal, and any contract with unlawful consideration has no effect. Both the civil and criminal law prohibit the settlement of a penal action without the consent of the Crown. The details of the sum of \$347.60 were produced

and showed that only \$72.60 was attributable to the penal branch of the action, the balance being ascertained damages. The consideration being thus divisible, the notes are not absolutely invalid but are invalid to the extent of the illegal consideration; namely, \$72.60. Judgment for \$275 and costs.

On appeal to the Court of King's Bench this judgment was confirmed.

LOAN TO COMPANY PROMOTER—KNOWLEDGE OF PURPOSE OF LOAN—PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CLERGUE vs. HUMPHREY (31 S. C. R., page 66).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Clergue (the defendant appellant) was engaged in the promotion of a company, and for its purposes, *before incorporation*, borrowed \$1,500 from the plaintiffs, telling them the purpose for which the money was required. Clergue received a check to his own order for \$1,500, which he endorsed to the treasurer of the proposed company, directing him to credit the plaintiffs with that amount on its books. Later the plaintiffs demanded security and Clergue and his partner gave their note for the amount. This matter occurred at Bangor, Maine, from which place Clergue removed to Ontario, where he was sued in this action on the note of himself and partner. He defended on the ground that he was merely a guarantor for the company he was promoting and that by the law of Maine a guarantor cannot be sued until his principal is put in default.

JUDGMENT: When the loan was made at the defendant's request the proposed company was not in existence, and so could not have become the principal debtor. Moreover, there was no evidence to show that the lender, who advanced the money into the hands of the defendant and received the before-mentioned note as his sole security, ever dealt with any company or person other than the makers of the note.

One cannot be agent or guarantor for a principal who, at the time, is incapable of doing the act or thing himself. In attempting to do so, the would-be agent or guarantor becomes himself the principal.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE BY UNPAID VENDOR—INTEREST OF ASSIGNEE OF PURCHASER UNDER POLICY.

HUGH P. KEEFER AND THE QUEBEC BANK vs. THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD (31 S. C. R., page 144).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Keefer sold certain premises to one Cloy for \$2,000 to be paid in three instalments, verbally agreeing with Cloy at the same time to keep the buildings insured for \$2,000, until the purchase money should be fully paid. Cloy had paid \$1,300 and had assigned his interest under the agreement for sale to the Quebec Bank, when a fire occurred which resulted in a loss adjusted at \$1,740. The defendants contended that only Keefer's interest was recoverable under the policy taken out by him and in which no mention was made of any other interest in the insured premises.

JUDGMENT: At the trial Ferguson, J., gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the loss. The Court of Appeal, MacLennan, J. A. dissenting, reversed this and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada.

JUDGMENT: The appellant was the owner of the property in fee simple subject to an agreement for sale. Clearly he intended to insure the whole property and not merely his beneficial interest, and in the view of the court

the company knew they were insuring the whole property, since the premium paid was not upon a partial but upon an absolute interest. The whole matter then resolved itself into a question of law: Can a person with a limited interest insure on the total value of the subject matter of the insurance? On the cases he clearly may do so subject to two provisions: (1) That the form of his policy does not limit his right to recover the total value; and (2) that he intends to insure the total value at the time.

The cases show conclusively that it is not necessary that the interest of the third party should be disclosed, and the failure to disclose the interest of the Quebec Bank did not therefore vitiate the policy.

Appeal allowed and judgment for plaintiffs restored; following *Caldwell vs. Strathcona Fire and Life Insurance Cos.* (S. C. R. Vol. II p. 242); *Smith vs. Scottish Union Insurance Co.* (I. H. and M. p. 618); *Waters vs. Monarch Assurance Co.* (5 E. and B. p. 870), *Castellain vs. Preston* (II Q. B. D. p. 380).

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—GUARANTEE INSURANCE—CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF STIPULATION THAT INSURED SHALL FURNISH PROOF TO THE SATISFACTION OF INSURER—NOTICE OF LOSS—WAIVER OF CONDITIONS.

THE GLOBE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. vs. THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION (Not yet reported).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendants insured the plaintiffs against loss by fraud or dishonesty on the part of their local agent at Winnipeg, one Frederick Smith Young. While the policy was in force Young defaulted. The policy was expressed to be issued in consideration of a stated premium and also of certain answers to questions contained in the application with respect to receipting pass-books and monthly examination of bank-books, etc.

The policy contained the following conditions of importance in this action: (a) On the discovery of fraud or dishonesty the employer shall immediately give notice thereof to the corporation at its chief office in Montreal; (b) the employer shall furnish his claim with such particulars thereof as shall prove to the satisfaction of the corporation the cause, nature and extent of the loss sustained, and the correctness of his claim; (c) particulars furnished by the employer in proof of his claim shall include all reasonable verifications of the statement made in his written proposal and of compliance therewith.

The policy also provides that if the employer continued to entrust the employed with money, securities or other evidences of value after having discovered any act of dishonesty or fraud, the agreement should be null and void.

JUDGMENT: Killan, Chief Justice, found the following as facts upon the evidence: (1) The plaintiffs did not give a formal notice to the chief office of the defendants at Montreal, but information of the loss was communicated to them and they took steps themselves to fully ascertain the facts; (2) after the discovery of Young's defalcations the plaintiffs furnished certain proofs of loss, and on request sent several declarations intended to verify the correctness of the answers set forth in the application; (3) the answer in the application as to the course of business with respect to the receipt pass-books and examination of the bank-books was incorrect, as there was no such existing or intended course of business; (4) that the plaintiffs continued Young in

their employment and entrusted him with money after having discovered acts of dishonesty and fraud on his part.

On these facts as ascertained from the evidence, the learned Chief Justice arrived at the following conclusions:

(1) The condition requiring "all reasonable verification of the statements in the proposal and of the compliance therewith" was binding, and that "compliance therewith" meant subsequent compliance with the indicated future course of conducting the business.

(2) As to the answers relating to the course of business to be followed by the plaintiffs in the future, it would be but an inadequate protection of the surety, if the court were to hold that they indicated only the intention of the company and its officers at the time of signing them; and, whether or not the incorporation of the application in the policy should be construed as creating a warranty by the company that it would adhere to the course indicated by the answers, upon principles of equity, the surety should be considered as discharged by a departure from that course, materially contributing to a loss insured against. Such a case would seem to come within the principle of *Lawrence vs. Walmsley* (12 C. B. N. S. 799) as a failure to use the checks and safeguards set out as intended to be used, would seem to be as injurious as parting with a more definite security.

(3) The condition requiring the furnishing of proof to the satisfaction of the defendants should not be so construed as to compel the employer to establish to the satisfaction of the guarantor the absolute liability of the latter and the absence of any defense, as this would be to make the guarantor almost an absolute judge in his own case on all points, a position in which the guarantor is not entitled to be put to any greater extent than the language of the contract distinctly calls for.

(4) The defendants were entitled to rely on the two statements in the answers as to the receipt pass-books and the monthly examination of the bank books as indicating and promising the existence of safeguards against loss by embezzlement which in fact never existed; that the plaintiffs had failed to furnish "reasonable verification" of the statements made in the application or of the "compliance therewith" in respect to matters which were conditions of the liability of defendants under the policy; that the answer as to the receipt pass-books was absolutely untrue though given, as it probably was, carelessly and without intention to misrepresent; that the plaintiffs had failed to pursue the course of business indicated by the answers, and that, therefore, the plaintiffs could not recover for the loss sustained by them.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

USURIOUS INTEREST—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29, 1901.

SIR: When usurious interest is included as principal in notes given to a National banking association, does the statute against the right of action to recover twice the amount of interest paid begin to run from the date of the note or from the time when the usurious interest which is included in the note is actually paid, which would be the date on which the note was paid?

CASHIER.

Answer.—The limitation of two years, within which the action must be brought (Sec. 5198 Rev. Stat. U. S.) begins to run only when the interest is actually paid, which is usually when the note itself is paid. (*Smith vs. First Nat. Bank*, 42 Neb. 687; *Hall vs. First Nat. Bank of Fairfield*, 30 Neb. 99.) As said in the case first cited: "Any other rule would recognize the right of the maker of a note to a National bank to recover from such bank twice an amount which he had not in fact paid, and perhaps may never be able to pay."

And in *Smith vs. First Nat. Bank* (42 Neb. 692) it was said: "By construing the whole section together, we are inclined to believe that in case usurious interest has been 'reserved' at the time of the loan or discount, there is left to the bank a *locus penitentiae*. In such case the bank may, upon receiving payment of the debt, discharge itself from all liability to the debtor by giving credit for the amount of interest reserved; otherwise the debtor may insist upon a reduction of his indebtedness to the amount actually loaned or advanced, or he may pay the whole claim, and afterwards, within two years, recover back twice the amount of interest paid." (See also *Higley vs. First National Bank of Beverly*, 26 Ohio St. 79.)

WRONGFUL PROTEST OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 8, 1901.

SIR: A customer had on deposit with a bank of this place on the morning of July 5, 1901, \$42.50; some time during the day he deposited \$50 additional. Later in the day his check for \$75 was presented by a third party for payment. The Cashier referring to the book which showed the state of his account in the morning, and having no actual knowledge of the \$50 deposited, refused to pay the check and protested the same. The customer claims to have been damaged by the action of the bank. Is the bank liable to him for its action? R. A.

Answer.—The question here is whether or not, under all the circumstances of the case, there was a reasonable opportunity for the Cashier to have known of the additional deposit. This is not a question of law, but one of fact for the determination of the jury. (*Marzetti vs. Williams*, 1 B. and Ad. 415.) In the case cited (which is the leading one on the point) the defendants were bankers in London, and the plaintiff kept an account with them. On the evening of December 17, his balance was £69 6s. 6d. A few minutes before eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th a further sum of £40 was paid into his account. On the same day, about ten minutes before three o'clock, a check drew by the plaintiff for £87 7s. 6d. was presented for payment. The clerk to whom it was presented, after having referred to a book, said there were not sufficient assets, but that it might probably go through the clearing-house. The check was paid on the following day. The action was in tort to recover damages for the refusal to pay the check when it was presented. The jury were instructed that a banker who receives a sum of money from his customer is bound to pay a check drawn by such customer after the lapse of such a reasonable time as would afford an opportunity to the different persons in the establishment of knowing the fact of the receipt of the money at eleven o'clock and the presentment of the check at three, and they were directed to find for the plaintiff if they should be of the opinion that such a reasonable time had intervened between the receipt of the money. The judge observed also that it could not be expected if a sum of money was paid to a clerk in a large banking office and immediately afterwards a check presented to another clerk in a different part of the office, that the clerk to whom

- the check was presented should be immediately acquainted with the fact of the cash having been paid in, but a reasonable time must be allowed for that purpose.

CHECK—STOPPAGE OF PAYMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

REEDSVILLE, Pa., July 15, 1901.

SIR: A makes a certain purchase of B, and B guarantees the thing sold to be all right. A then gives B his check on an out-of-town bank for the amount of the purchase; B takes the check to the bank in the town where the transaction took place, and gets the money on it. The bank there gives B the money, knowing him to be the proper party to whom the check was made payable and that A, the drawer of the check, was good for all he bought. The bank cashing the check forwards the check promptly to the bank upon which it was drawn and finds it protested and returned with the notice that payment was stopped thereon by A. The bank cashing the check now finds itself in the position of having the check, and B not worth anything. Can A be made pay the check?

M. MILLEISEN, *Cashier.*

Answer.—Yes. When the bank cashed the check it became a holder for value; and, having had no notice of any defense that A might have to the same as against B, is not affected thereby and is entitled to hold A as drawer for the full amount of the check.

INSOLVENT BANK—PRESENTMENT OF DRAFT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20, 1901.

SIR: Please give me your opinion of who, if anyone, was at fault in the following case: June 6 one J deposited in this bank a check for \$1,500 given by one D upon the bank of H, the latter being the only bank in a small country town twenty-six miles from this city. There had been considerable trouble in collecting checks upon the bank of H. Both of our Chicago correspondents had advised us that they could not handle these items, so the check above mentioned was sent to the First National Bank of P, a bank about fifty miles from this place, through whom it had been our custom to collect all items. We did no business direct with bank of H, as we could never get collections or remittances attended to in any reasonable time. The bank of P received the check June 7, forwarding it the same day to the Y National Bank, of Chicago, which received it on the 8th and endorsed it the same day payable to the Z National Bank, of Chicago, which must have received it on June 9, which was Sunday; and Monday, the 10th, the latter bank sent it to the S National Bank, fourteen miles from this city and about the same distance as this place from H. The check arrived in S Tuesday, June 11, and the same morning the Cashier of the bank of H committed suicide and the bank failed to open. The check was returned to this bank Friday, June 14, without protest. It was sent as a cash item with instructions by us to "protest unless paid." It appears that the S National Bank was a correspondent of the bank of H, and sent a man to H to look after this business, but did nothing with our check. They now claim they wired the Y National Bank, of Chicago (the bank from whom they received the check) for instructions, and not receiving any, returned the item without protest. The check was originally given by D in payment for eighty steers. D bought the cattle from K, who in turn had purchased them from J. K had not paid J for the cattle, so had D make check payable direct to J, and K endorsed the check. Was K's endorsement released because of failure to protest the item? Can D claim the check was not presented in reasonable time? Can J reclaim his cattle? If the check was not presented in time, whose fault was it; and is anyone to blame for the check not being protested? J is out his cattle and has a worthless check, as the bank of H had been terribly looted; if he cannot get his cattle, to whom shall he look for his pay? Is D responsible? CASHIER.

Answer.—The case presents two points; first, whether the drawer and indorser of the check were discharged from liability thereon; and, second, if such parties were discharged, who is responsible therefor.

We do not think that the indorser K was discharged by the failure to protest the check; for as he was not the payee, and indorsed before the check was delivered, he is, under the law of Illinois, a guarantor (*Boynton vs. Pierce*, 79 Ill. 145; *Kingsland vs. Koeppe*, 137 Ill. 344), and hence was not entitled to notice of dishonor. If K was released from liability, it was because the principal debtor, the drawer of the check, was discharged by

the failure to make presentment in due season, the discharge of the principal operating also as a release of the surety. But delay in presenting a check discharges the drawer only to the extent of the loss caused by the delay. (*Little vs. Phoenix Bank*, 2 Hill [N. Y.] 425; *Carroll vs. Sweet*, 128 N. Y. 19.) If the delay resulted in no loss to him, then his liability on the check continues.

If when the check was deposited with our correspondent's bank, the bank of H was so utterly insolvent that it could not have paid the check (and this would appear to have been the case), then the drawer is in no worse position by reason of the delay (unless he can show that he had other means of enforcing payment which were thereby lost to him) and J may hold him for the amount of the check.

But supposing that the check would have been paid if presented promptly, the question is, was presentment made within a reasonable time under all the circumstances of the case? All the drawer has a right to require is that due diligence be exercised, and considering that there was no other bank in H, besides that on which the check was drawn, it does not seem to us that there was a lack of due diligence in this case.

We think, therefore, that neither D nor K was discharged from liability on the check, and that J may recover the amount of them.

LOANS TO OFFICERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

LA CROSSE, Wis., August 10, 1901.

SIR: Has a bank a right to loan its funds to the Cashier?

DIRECTOR.

Answer.—The laws of some States expressly prohibit the loaning of a bank's money to the officers, but there is no such restriction in Wisconsin. If the Cashier is solvent and the loan is made in good faith with the knowledge of the directors and other officers of the bank, the transaction is a lawful one. This opinion is based on the presumption that the bank is also solvent.

CHECK AS ASSIGNMENT OF DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DENVER, Colo., July 14, 1901.

SIR: In what States does the giving of a check operate as an equitable assignment of so much of the drawer's funds in the hands of the bank; and in those States has the drawer of the check a legal right to stop payment of same; and in States where the giving of a check does not act as an equitable assignment of so much of the drawer's funds, should a bank recognize an order to stop payment given by the payee or endorsee of the check, or should it recognize the order of the drawer to stop payment only?

PRESIDENT.

Answer.—The rule that a check operates as an equitable assignment originated in Illinois, where it has ever since been followed. (*Munn vs. Burch*, 25 Ill. 35; *Bank vs. Patton*, 109 Ill. 479, 485; *Nat. Bank vs. Indiana Banking Co.* 114 Ill. 483.) It has also been approved in Nebraska. (*Fonner vs. Smith*, 31 Neb. 107.) The contrary rule prevails in all the States where the Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted; viz.: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin. It also prevails in Ohio (*Covert vs. Rhodes*, 48 Ohio St. 66) and Indiana (*Offert vs. Rucker*, 2 Ind. App. 350). Whether the bank should act upon the order of the payee or indorsee in stopping payment would depend upon the circumstances of the

case. The bank, like any other drawee, where it has clear proof that the person in possession of the check is not lawfully entitled thereto, as where the check is in the possession of a thief, should not make payment to him; but, except in a very clear case, it would have the right to insist upon being first indemnified against any loss resulting to it by reason of its refusal.

VERBAL ACCEPTANCE OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 12, 1901.

SIR: A is a horse-buyer who has been purchasing horses on the Kansas City market and shipping them east for sale. W runs a horse and mule market here. In May A purchased a number of horses from W and tendered his check on the — National Bank in payment. W before accepting the check telephoned to the bank stating the transaction and asking if the check would be paid. The bank replied by telephone: "We will pay A's checks to the amount of stock he buys." A claimed to have an arrangement with the bank whereby it was to take care of all purchases of stock he made. This is disputed. The check referred to was paid and about three weeks thereafter A purchased another car-load of horses from W again giving his check on the — National Bank in payment. W having understood the bank's answer to his previous telephone inquiry to be a continuing agreement, accepted the check, and delivered the horses. It was then too near the close of banking hours for deposit of the check that day. The next morning W deposited the check with the bank with which he was transacting business, but it was thrown out in clearing. In the meantime A had shipped the horses to Chicago and before sale could be stopped had disposed of them, disappearing with the proceeds. Can W hold the — National Bank on its telephonic answer to his inquiry concerning a previous purchase, so as to make the bank liable on the last check?

W. R. E.

Answer.—The answer of the bank, even if it be deemed to have related to future purchases, was oral and within the statute of frauds and the bank is not liable on the last-named check unless there was a valid contract between A and the bank for the payment of A's check; or unless the bank fraudulently misled W to the latter's injury. The latter contention could not be maintained by W without proof of other facts than those you have stated.

COLLECTIONS—EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 28, 1901.

SIR: On May 23, the N Bank, of Cedar Rapids, sent by mail to the M bank, for collection, a number of items, consisting of checks drawn by various persons upon the latter bank, amounting to \$3,197.17. No money was received by the M bank upon the checks, but they were charged up on the books of the bank against the several and respective drawers; on May 27, the M bank sent to the Cedar Rapids bank a draft for \$3,194, upon its correspondent in New York, the — National Bank, which, on May 28, it forwarded to the latter bank. On receipt of this draft the New York bank refused payment, on the ground that the M bank had made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and on May 30 returned the draft. At this time the M bank had a credit of \$4,638.82 with the New York bank, which sum has since been paid to the Receiver of the M bank. The N bank, asks that the Receiver be directed to pay its claim, on the ground that it is a preferred creditor. The claim is based upon two propositions: First, that there was a trust fund, arising from the collection of the checks, which came to the hands of the Receiver; second, that the receipt of the draft amounted to an equitable assignment of the fund in the New York bank to that amount. What merit, in your opinion, is there in the contention of the N bank? SHAREHOLDER.

Answer.—There is not entire harmony in the authorities upon this subject. Where there are circumstances of a special nature indicating an intention to make money received upon collection a special deposit, such money has sometimes been held to be a trust fund, and the trust attaches to any actual fund into which the money received can be traced; and there have been cases which seem to go so far as to hold that this extends to all of the property of the bank, although it be evident that the actual fund into which the money was traced has been exhausted, and notwithstanding the fact that

what remains could not, by reason of its different nature, by any possibility, include it. Again, other cases hold that it is not necessary to show that there was an actual receipt of money at all, but that it is sufficient if, through a charge against a depositor, the bank takes credit for the amount, where the depositor has a credit equal to his check—a fact, by the way, which does not appear in this case. Such a case is *McLeod vs. Evans* (66 Wis. 401, 28 N. W. Rep. 173, 214). In *Sherwood vs. Bank* (94 Mich. 78, 53 N. W. Rep. 923) it was held that, where the collection was not made in money, but a check was given, which was charged against the account of the drawer, and no money was received by the bank, no trust fund was created. The mere sending by one bank to another, in payment of a collection, of a draft on a third bank is not an equitable assignment of a part of the fund standing to the drawer's credit in such third bank. We do not think the N bank can successfully maintain its claim; but the question may, perhaps, be still regarded as an open one.

MONEY DRAWN BY AGENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

HASTINGS, Neb., July 31, 1901.

SIR: A. M., a married man, as agent for his wife, collected installments of a debt due her and with her knowledge and knowledge of the bank as to the true owner, deposited the sums so collected to the credit of himself as agent, the account reading "A. M., agent." Can the funds be reclaimed from the Receiver on the ground that they constituted a trust in her favor?

M. M.

Answer.—No. In a similar case against the Midland State Bank, of Omaha, Neb., 73 N. W. Rep. 922, the court held: When an agent, in accordance with a long course of business, deposits in his own name as agent moneys of his principal, with his knowledge and consent, in a bank which becomes insolvent, the moneys so deposited will not be declared a trust fund in favor of the latter and established as a preferred claim.

TRUST FUNDS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2, 1901.

SIR: A was treasurer of a certain county in this State. To make good a deficiency in his accounts he borrowed from the B Bank \$800, giving his personal note therefor. This money was placed to his credit as county treasurer and he was given a draft therefor. At the time of borrowing the money A agreed with the bank that in case the note was not paid at maturity, the balance unpaid should be charged back to the account, and A's deposit as treasurer be correspondingly reduced. The note was renewed several times, and when A went out of office he transferred to his successor the accounts in the bank standing in his name as county treasurer. Prior to this transfer the bank had charged against A's open account as treasurer \$800, the balance due on said note, but had not entered up the same on A's pass-book. During the time between the time of borrowing the \$800 and the close of his term of office, A's accounts were examined by the board of supervisors of the county and settled upon the faith of the correctness of said \$800 draft. The bank refused to pay A's successor in office the \$800 charged against A, claiming that it had the right under its agreement at the time of making the loan to thus protect itself, and claiming further that the \$800 loaned A was not raised from taxes or from other county funds and never in fact belonged to the county. Can the bank be compelled to pay to A's successor the \$800 that it charged up against A on said note?

CASHIER.

Answer.—We think the bank will have to pay over the amount. The \$800 was loaned to A as an individual, and he with the consent of the bank had the amount placed to his credit as treasurer. When so deposited it became a trust fund not subject to his individual debts. It was not liable to be drawn out by A except on his check as county treasurer. When A had the money placed to his credit as treasurer, he in effect paid it to the county

to replace funds previously collected which had been used by him. The bank permitted him to use the credit thus obtained in making his settlement with the county, and is in no position to resist payment of the \$600 withheld from A's successor.

PURCHASE OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DENVER, Colo., July 23, 1901.

SIR: J. H. W. was a customer and depositor of the — National Bank, of Denver, Colo. He drew a bill of exchange on a commission firm of South St. Joseph, Mo., for \$1,000 to the order of the bank and tendered it to the teller, stating that he had outstanding checks which would overdraw his account, and that he desired the amount of the draft placed to his credit. The teller referred the matter to the President of the bank, who stated that in view of the outstanding checks of W that the bank would give him credit for the draft, but that if the draft was not met, W's account would be overdrawn just the same, and it was agreed that the outstanding checks would be taken care of. The teller then placed the amount of the draft to the credit of W. During the day the bank cashed a check for \$400, charging it against the credit extended W on the draft. At the time this credit was extended W the bank was hopelessly insolvent and closed its doors two days afterwards. The President knew its condition. The draft was honored by the firm on which it was drawn and the money was paid to the St. Joseph correspondent of the Denver bank forwarding the check and the amount placed to the credit of the latter bank. On the failure of the Denver bank W attempted to arrest the proceeds of his draft in the hands of the St. Joseph bank, at least to the extent of \$800, which he had not received from the Denver bank. The St. Joseph bank finally paid the amount of the draft to the Receiver of the Denver bank, and the question now arises as to what disposition the Receiver shall make of the money? R. D.

Answer.—From your statement it would seem that the title to the draft was clearly transferred to the Denver bank and was not merely deposited for collection. This would exclude the hypothesis that the amount was a trust fund to be kept for W if it were not that from the facts stated there seems to have been a fraudulent concealment of the condition of the bank at the time the draft was deposited. The bank has no more right to appropriate a draft and its proceeds deposited with it, while knowingly in an insolvent condition, than it has to take money while in such condition. If the bank at the time of the deposit was in an insolvent condition and the President knew it to be so, W can reclaim from the Receiver the proceeds of the draft, the same being traceable and distinct, not having been mingled with the general assets.

CASHIER'S CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CHICAGO, Ill., August 8, 1901.

SIR: A was a depositor in the B bank and had a deposit therein of \$2,000. While the bank was open and transacting business he secured a Cashier's check for the amount of his deposit and sent it to a firm in New York in payment of an account. Before the check could be returned to Chicago for collection the B bank had passed into the hands of a Receiver. A question now arises between the Receiver and the holder of the check, the latter claiming that the Cashier's check was a transfer of title to so much of the funds as was represented thereby and consequently the same was a trust fund for the owner of the check. Will you kindly give us information through your legal department, concerning the respective rights of the Receiver and the owner of the check? R. F. G.

Answer.—The doctrine that the check of a depositor on his banker, delivered to another, for value, transfers to that other so much of the deposit as the check calls for has no application to the issuance of a Cashier's check. The latter is not drawn by the Cashier or bank against its own funds but is a mere acknowledgment of indebtedness on the part of the bank to the payee of the order, and the amount is charged against the drawer. It is in effect similar to a certificate of deposit or certified check. Had a draft or check on another bank been given by the Cashier, the contention of the holder thereof as to his right to the fund would be on a different basis; but under the facts stated we think the Receiver is right in his contention.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On account of the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:15 o'clock A. M., September 14, 1901, the date for holding the Convention of the American Bankers' Association has been postponed indefinitely.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TO
BE HELD AT PABST THEATRE, MILWAUKEE,
WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 24, 25 AND 26.

Delegates and visitors will please register at the Secretary's temporary office, Pabst Theatre.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge, of New York city. (Vice-Presidents and members of the executive council are requested to take seats upon the platform.)

Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Nicholson, D.D.

Roll call.

Address of welcome to the State of Wisconsin by His Excellency, Governor R. M. La Follette.

Address of welcome to the City of Milwaukee, by the Hon. David S. Rose, Mayor.

Address of welcome to the American Bankers' Association by Mr. J. W. P. Lombard, President Bankers' Club of Milwaukee.

Reply to addresses of welcome, and annual address by the President of the Association, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge.

Annual report of the Secretary, Mr. James R. Branch.

Annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. George M. Reynolds.

Report of the auditing committee.

Report of the executive council, by the Chairman, Mr. Caldwell Hardy.

Report of the protective committee.

Report of committee on uniform laws, by the Chairman, Mr. Frank W. Tracy.

Report of committee on internal revenue taxation, by the Chairman, the Hon. A. B. Hepburn.

Report of committee on bureau of education, by the Chairman, Col. Robert J. Lowry.

Report of committee on fidelity insurance, by the Chairman, Mr. A. C. Anderson.

Report of committee on express company taxation, by the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Hayes.

SEC. 2. Immediately after the first adjournment that occurs in the session of the annual convention, the delegations from each State and Territory shall meet, at which several meetings the respective Vice-Presidents of the States and Territories, if present, shall preside, and these meetings of representatives from the States and Territories shall each select a member who shall, with others so selected, constitute and be a committee on nominations. The committee may make its report at any subsequent session of the convention, but its nominations shall not exclude the name of any persons otherwise nominated in the convention. The delegates from the several State Banks and Bankers' Associations shall assemble and meet apart after the first adjournment, and, in such manner as they may determine, shall nominate to the convention five names for members of the executive council, who shall be members of this Association, provided that no State Association shall thus be repre-

sented by more than one member of the executive council. No delegate from any State Association shall, however, be eligible unless he is a member of the American Bankers' Association. The elections for President, First Vice-President and for five members of the executive council to be chosen by the Association shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Charles S. Lester.

Announcements.

Call of States. Statements limited to five minutes, by bankers, of the general condition of business in their various States.

Practical banking questions. (Discussion limited to thirty minutes for each topic. Delegates are invited to discuss these subjects under the five-minute rule; time to be extended by unanimous consent.)

1.—THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND THE BANKING FUNCTION.

Discussion opened by Mr. A. B. Stickney, President Chicago Great Western Railway Company, New York city.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. J. Beveridge Lee.

Practical Banking Questions (Continued).

2.—THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Discussion opened by Mr. P. C. Kauffman, Cashier Fidelity Trust Company, Tacoma, Wash.

3.—THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Discussion opened by Mr. Breckinridge Jones, First Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.

4.—ASSETS CURRENCY.

Discussion opened by Hon. James H. Eckels, President Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

5.—AN INFORMAL TALK.

By the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Unfinished business.

Report of Committee on Nominations. Elections.

Installation of Officers elected.

Attention is called to the following: Article VII., Section 1, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Resolutions or subjects for discussion (excepting those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the Executive Council in writing at least *thirty days* before the Annual Convention of the Association; but any person desiring to submit any resolutions or business in open convention may do so, and upon a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, the resolution or business may be referred to the Executive Council to report upon immediately; provided, that this shall not apply to any proposed amendment of the Constitution.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the separate meeting of this Section of the Association on the 25th of September in the Arcade of the Plankinton House. Members of the Section will be specially notified.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Hotel Pfister: American, \$3.00 to \$5.00; European, \$1.50 to \$3.50; Plankinton House: American, \$2.50 to \$5.00; European, \$1.00 to \$3.50; Republican House: American, \$2.00 to \$3.00; St. Charles Hotel: \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; Hotel Blatz: \$1.00 to \$2.50; Schlitz Hotel: \$6.00 to \$12.00 per week; Hotel Davidson: American, \$2.00 to \$3.50; European, \$1.00 to \$3.50; Kirby House: \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day; Hotel Aberdeen: \$2.00; Globe Hotel: weekly rates, American, \$10.00 to \$15; European, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

CLUBS.

The Directors and Committees of the following Milwaukee Clubs will extend the hospitality of the Clubs to Delegates attending the Convention: Bon Ami Club, Calumet Club, Country Club, Deutscher Club.

Art Galleries: Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee Industrial Exposition (Art Gallery).

REGISTRY ROOMS.

Pabst Theatre: Members of the Local Committees will be in constant attendance; also, for the convenience of the members, competent stenographers, well-informed clerks, and a corps of messenger boys will be provided.

In the Registry-Rooms will be found the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Local Telephone Company, and Long Distance Telephone Company.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Local Committee has arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and their ladies, as follows:

First Day, Tuesday, September 24th, reception for visiting ladies at the Athenæum (Woman's Club Rooms), at 4 p. m. Reception at the Deutscher Club, tendered the visiting delegates and ladies by Mr. F. G. Bigelow, at 9 p. m.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 25th, after the Convention, carriages will be provided and the party will be driven around the city and suburbs. (2 p. m.) Special cars leave at 8 p. m. for Whitefish Bay. "German Lunch" from 9 p. m. to 11 p. m., tendered by Mr. Frederick Pabst.

Third Day, Thursday September 26th, a visit will be made to the Breweries.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO THE CONVENTION.

An arrangement has been effected with the various trunk-line associations by which persons attending the Convention, *who pay full first-class fare going, shall be returned by the same route at one-third the regular rate.* Selling agents will furnish, when requested, a certificate with each ticket. These certificates must be presented to the Secretary of the Association at the Convention, in order that they may be duly stamped by the special agent for the railroads. *Unstamped certificates will not be honored at the reduced rates.*

Applications for certificates and tickets should be made at least thirty minutes before the departure of trains. Certificates are not kept at all stations, but information as to where they may be obtained will be given at any station.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable. *No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to secure a certificate.* The return tickets are good only for a continuous passage.

Be sure to get your certificate as above. Round-trip tickets cannot be purchased and reduction obtained.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President Ninth National Bank, New York.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

TREASURER.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier Continental National Bank, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

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MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

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J. G. BROWN, President Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

H. L. BURRADE, Vice-President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

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*HOMER W. MCCOY, Second Vice-President Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Ill.

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*S. G. NELSON, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.

*J. D. POWERS, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

*DANIEL ANNAN, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.

*T. E. STEVENS, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.

*C. T. LINDSEY, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

WM. M. HILL, Cashier State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. L. MOYER, Vice-President Western National Bank, New York.

S. A. MORRISON, Assistant Cashier Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

KENNETH CLARK, President Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

*GEO. W. BOLTON, President Rapides Bank, Alexandria, La.

*J. P. HUSTON, Cashier Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall, Mo.

*F. W. HAYES, former President Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

*E. L. MEYER, President First National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans.

*JOHN T. DISMUKES, President First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla.

* Nominated by their respective State bankers' associations.

Office of the Association, 20 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES R. BRANON, *Secretary.*

WM. GORDON FITZWILSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

(This issue of the MAGAZINE was printed and in the bindery before the news of the President's death was received.)

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

A REVIEW OF THE CITY'S BANKING, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.



N September 24, 25 and 26 the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association is to be held in Milwaukee, the commercial capital of the prosperous State of Wisconsin. At the census of 1900 it numbered 285,315 souls, an increase of 80,847, or 39.54 per cent., in the ten years since 1890. From added suburbs and natural growth the population now numbers over 300,000.

Both Milwaukee and the American Bankers' Association are to be congratulated on the coming convention, for Milwaukee has never been sufficiently known by the men who control the finances of the country.

SITUATION AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Milwaukee is eighty-five miles north of Chicago, with which it is connected by many daily trains, some of them making the distance in less than two hours, while during the summer thousands of passengers crowd the large steamers which ply between these two great cities and enjoy a refreshing journey on Lake Michigan.

Milwaukee is well situated, lying on a site eighty feet above one of the most beautiful bays on all the great lakes, which has been compared even to the Bay of Naples. The Milwaukee, Menominee and Kinnikinnic Rivers unite their waters within the city limits, a short distance before they mingle with those of Lake Michigan. From the banks of these rivers the streets rise gradually till in some parts of the city they are one hundred and thirty feet above the lake, and as the streets are wide, lined with beautiful shade trees behind which stand handsome homes with spacious lawns and no fences, many parts of the city look like a continuous park.

Part of Milwaukee Bay has been converted into a harbor of refuge for the great commerce of the lakes, while the three rivers mentioned furnish dockage facilities surpassed by no inland city in America.

GROWTH OF THE CITY'S MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Although there is neither coal, iron nor lumber near Milwaukee, yet it has become a great manufacturing city, for it lies convenient to the iron, copper and lumber of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the great coal mines of the Middle States.

Her first citizens were the brain and bone of the Eastern States, driven west by the crisis of 1837, and in 1848 a most valuable addition to her population began in the influx from the German States. Both the native and

foreign Milwaukeeans settled down to make their city a great manufacturing center, and they succeeded admirably, as her statistics show.

Indeed, they were ably assisted by the circumstances of the city. Its temperature is such that men can work the year round embarrassed by neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter. The average temperature for the



PABST THEATRE.

last ten years was 46.42 Fahrenheit, the monthly average being: January, 21.30; February, 21.80; March, 30.90; April, 45.10; May, 54.80; June, 65; July, 70; August, 70.10; September, 63.70; October, 51.50; November, 35.50; December, 27.40. It will be seen there is not a month in the year wherein the temperature will prevent men from working in a factory. Then it is unsurpassed in healthfulness, the death-rate being between thirteen and fourteen per 1,000 inhabitants. Here the human frame is neither poisoned with malaria nor wasted by consumption, while the cool depths of Lake Michigan furnish a never-failing supply of life-giving water, and the hills which surround the city on the west protect it from the raw and biting winds

to which some other lake cities are exposed. The evolution of the large industries in a great manufacturing city like Milwaukee is full of interest. Some cities run to one line of manufactures, but Milwaukee is remarkable for the great diversity of her products.

In 1870 a few barrels of beer were made, while now \$17,000,000 of beer and malt tonics are made annually, over 3,000 people being employed in their manufacture.

In 1870 a few hides were tanned, and now the products of the tanneries amount annually to \$14,000,000. The total number of hides of full-grown animals received at Milwaukee during the year 1900 was 1,277,927, of which 1,224,626 were manufactured into leather by local tanners, 3,611 hands being employed in the industry.

The important features of Milwaukee's leather-working industries, including the manufacture of boots, shoes, etc., are shown below.

Number of concerns.....	94	Capital employed.....	\$12,252,963
Persons employed.....	6,692	Value of year's products.....	\$19,260,781
Paid in wages.....	\$2,723,897		

In 1870 only 1,300 hands were employed in iron, steel and machinery, and now there are over 6,000. The importance of the combined metal-working industries for 1900 is illustrated in the following table:

Number of concerns.....	456	Capital employed.....	\$27,958,071
Persons employed.....	22,718	Value of year's product.....	\$50,837,445
Total paid in wages.....	\$11,663,828		

The increase over a similar compilation representing the same classes of industries for 1899 are: Persons employed, 1,242; wages paid, \$96,460; capital employed, \$3,847,489; value of products, \$6,686,537.

In 1870 not a barrel of cement was made in Milwaukee county, now 500,-000 barrels are annually turned out.

In 1870 not a hand was employed in the manufacture of knit goods, now there are over 1,800.

In 1870 only 112 hands were employed in the manufacture of tinware, and now there are 2,400.

Last year Milwaukee had 3,393 manufacturing establishments employing 66,788 hands, paying \$31,336,425 in wages, using \$121,521,808 as capital, and producing goods amounting in value to \$174,493,778.

The following table shows the manufactured product of Milwaukee industries for 1900, the number of establishments, number of employees and amount of wages paid, the volume of capital employed and value of the year's production, also comparisons with the preceding year:

	No. of establish- ments.	No. of em- ployees.	Amount of wages paid.	Amount of capital employed.	Value of the year's production.
Totals, 1900.....	3,393	66,788	\$31,336,495	\$121,521,808	\$174,493,778
Totals, 1899.....	2,572	60,455	28,871,313	106,594,752	158,136,847
Increases, 1900 over 1899.....	821	6,333	\$2,465,182	\$14,927,056	\$16,356,931

The increase in production, \$16,356,931, is equal to a fraction over ten 34-100 per cent. The growth of manufacturing in Milwaukee during the last twenty years has been remarkable. The total volume annually is now over four times its value in 1880.

In 1880 the total volume of products of all kinds manufactured in Milwaukee was \$43,000,000 in value. In 1890 it was \$106,263,500. In 1895 it was \$120,372,323. In 1896 it had dropped to \$113,900,000. During 1897 there was a steady increase and the total volume reached \$126,676,112. The increase has continued since, the total output being for the last three years: 1898, \$141,236,994; 1899, \$158,136,847; 1900, \$174,493,778. It is thus seen that in twenty years the total volume of production has more than quadrupled. It has increased \$68,000,000 in the last ten years.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN.

In the seventies Milwaukee was the greatest primary wheat market of the world, but as the wheat region gradually moved westward to Minnesota and the Dakotas, the business men of Milwaukee saw that unless they bestirred themselves their city would soon begin to retrograde, and they proved equal to the occasion.

Notwithstanding the increased volume of the general business of Milwaukee in 1900, compared with the large trade of the preceding year there was a shrinkage in the receipts of grain at this market of about six million bushels. This decrease was due, in part at least, to causes that are not likely to be permanent, such as scarcity of cars at certain periods to move the grain eastward, shipped from this point across the lake, as well as insufficiency of storage room to retain any unusual accumulations of stocks, and also a deficiency in production throughout a good share of the territory that naturally supplies this market. The decrease was common to all kinds of grain excepting barley, of which a larger quantity was received than in any preced-



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

ing year. The total amount of all kinds of grain received was 42,550,870 bushels, according to a careful revision of the reports made to the Chamber of Commerce at the end of the year. With the exception of 1899 and 1898, the receipts of 1900, including all kinds of grain, represented a larger total number of bushels by several millions than in any preceding year. The largest total receipts recorded were in 1898, 51,654,740 bushels, or about nine million bushels in excess of the receipts of 1900. All existing conditions were unfavorable to the grain trade of Milwaukee during the past two years. They are better in many respects at the present time, and with reasonably good crops the indications point to a material improvement in the volume of receipts in the near future.

The yearly receipts of grain at Milwaukee from 1880 to 1900 are shown in the following table:

Receipts of Grain at Milwaukee Annually Since 1880.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Total.
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
1880.....	10,840,621	2,112,847	1,781,078	2,561,578	795,561	18,091,875
1881.....	8,753,803	821,625	2,544,821	3,359,749	567,018	15,047,016
1882.....	7,739,662	985,310	1,692,498	3,622,048	402,816	14,442,234
1883.....	8,404,322	2,171,322	1,624,529	5,277,156	460,117	17,946,446
1884.....	10,167,521	789,680	1,547,386	4,702,666	300,568	17,507,821
1885.....	9,846,984	637,065	1,666,948	5,392,106	379,267	17,822,290
1886.....	8,527,080	719,230	2,073,002	6,019,424	221,716	17,560,452
1887.....	9,346,756	918,588	2,568,936	5,778,663	245,509	18,852,452
1888.....	8,129,315	1,168,100	2,975,000	6,465,471	832,401	19,570,287
1889.....	7,469,289	1,024,175	2,664,000	6,765,537	786,720	18,709,721
1890.....	8,046,462	844,200	3,901,855	10,825,391	1,312,471	24,933,378
1891.....	10,846,495	1,149,270	4,799,684	10,001,293	2,021,477	28,818,219
1892.....	15,204,639	1,396,790	6,716,398	11,778,298	1,587,724	36,683,849
1893.....	12,806,319	1,455,975	8,097,474	12,000,136	1,224,490	35,584,394
1894.....	8,101,616	1,516,400	7,321,750	12,798,816	890,338	31,228,920
1895.....	9,697,379	1,256,450	8,840,075	10,505,794	1,061,001	31,360,699
1896.....	9,336,036	2,072,600	13,878,000	11,878,541	1,781,465	36,946,642
1897.....	9,526,878	3,625,188	10,523,600	10,988,617	1,722,800	36,387,173
1898.....	13,539,840	9,639,324	13,693,557	12,662,579	2,119,440	51,654,740
1899.....	12,345,383	7,233,290	13,741,100	13,528,662	1,762,812	48,611,247
1900.....	10,848,939	5,779,850	8,506,100	16,250,831	1,165,150	42,550,870

The production of flour by the mills of Milwaukee during the year amounted to 1,866,541 barrels, an increase of 128,675 barrels over the output of 1899, and 250,508 barrels less than in 1892, which was the year of largest production in the history of the milling business of Milwaukee. There are seven milling companies, having a maximum capacity of 11,300 barrels daily. The new milling company, organized during the year with a productive capacity of 3,000 barrels daily, did not get into operation until late in the season and was not therefore much of a factor in last year's business. With the exception of that of 1892 the production of last year is the largest recorded. About 8,399,254 bushels of wheat were required to supply the mills of Milwaukee during the year 1900, or only 2,449,685 bushels less than the total receipts.

The supply of barley was far more liberal than that of wheat in proportion to the local consumption, leaving a surplus for shipment of 8,348,776 bushels

out of the total receipts of 16,250,831 bushels, and indicating approximately a local consumption of 6,992,860 bushels in the manufacture of malt. Receipts of barley were the largest on record.

In addition to the large amount of malt consumed by local brewers, 4,279,301 bushels were shipped from Milwaukee to various parts of the country during the year. The commercial malting establishments of Milwaukee will be increased by the addition of two new plants of large capacity during the present year, now approaching completion, thus insuring the continued supremacy of Milwaukee in this line of business, and also as a shipping market for barley.

Shipments of grain and the two principal grain products in the past four years were as follows:

Shipments of Grain, Malt and Flour.

	1900. Bus.	1899. Bus.	1898. Bus.	1897. Bus.
Wheat.....	2,166,431	3,787,012	4,900,872	2,029,999
Barley.....	8,348,776	8,181,324	5,576,805	6,271,474
Oats.....	7,962,205	12,897,291	11,523,718	8,884,806
Corn.....	4,958,140	6,204,037	8,323,617	3,876,661
Rye.....	793,398	1,169,852	1,562,775	1,877,088
Total grain.....	24,228,950	32,219,516	31,922,787	20,939,408
Malt.....	4,279,301	4,776,705	4,263,783	4,520,729
Flour, bbls.....	3,788,658	3,973,068	3,824,152	3,924,800

PACKING AND LIVE STOCK.

The pork-packing industry shows an increase for the year ending March 1, 1901, of 46,623 hogs, compared with the preceding year. The total number of hogs packed was 909,091, or 193,792 hogs less than the high record of two years ago, when 1,102,883 hogs were slaughtered by the regular packing houses of Milwaukee. The decrease of the following year was due to a general shortage of the hog crop, from which the operations of the present year are likely to exhibit a complete recovery. Within the past nine years the pork-packing industry has increased 100 per cent. Much higher prices prevailed for hogs and products during the past year than the preceding one and the result of the year's work is understood to have been satisfactory to the packers.

The total receipts of hogs at Milwaukee during the year ending March 1, as reported daily to the Chamber of Commerce, were 948,338, of which only 4,617 were reshipped to Chicago. The supply of other live stock was more liberal than in any preceding year since 1892, the receipts by rail comprising 71,344 head of beef cattle, 53,693 sheep and 27,225 calves, of which 13,796 head of beef cattle, 17,417 sheep and 2,273 calves were reshipped, showing that about seventy-eight per cent. of the total rail supply of beef cattle, sheep and calves were slaughtered by local packers for the fresh meat trade.

Wholesale merchants of all classes, as well as manufacturers, report an



WHITEFISH BAY RESORT.

increased volume of business over the preceding year, and their representations are corroborated by the increased volume of bank deposits over the large business of 1899, notwithstanding lower prices in many lines of trade as well as decreased receipts of grain.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

Milwaukee real estate was more active during the last year than the preceding one, that is to say, transactions were more numerous but less in amount by nearly four millions. In 1899 a number of unusually large transfers were recorded, while the business of the last year consisted mainly of sales of small parcels of property for both dwellings and commercial uses, suggestive of a good degree of activity in the line of building improvements during the present year, should nothing occur to check the prosperous conditions now prevailing. The total sales of real estate in the county of Milwaukee, of which deeds were recorded during the year, amounted to \$14,369,569, against \$18,257,000 in 1899 and \$6,787,000 in 1898.

Compared with 1898 the real estate transactions of last year show an increase of \$5,381,947.44, and with 1892, the big year in real estate, a decrease of \$4,879,000, the recorded sales of that year amounting to \$19,048,080.

REAL ESTATE VALUES AND BUILDING.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the city shows an increase of \$1,192,870 over the assessed valuation of the preceding year. The total in 1900 was \$75,815,890, of improvements \$52,168,890, and of personal property \$39,190,093.15, showing a total assessed valuation of all property in the city of \$158,174,873.15, an increase over the total assessment of 1899 of \$6,202,969.79, against an increase the previous year over 1898 of \$4,742,475.31. This is another evidence of the prevailing prosperity.

The sum of \$4,353,000 was expended in the erection of new buildings in Milwaukee during the year, of which \$1,937,000 was for residence buildings and \$1,246,000 for factory and shop buildings. The total amount was slightly in excess of the expenditures for like purposes in 1899. The outlook indicates a large increase in this line of improvements in 1901.

In the past eleven years 15,947 buildings have been erected, valued at \$71,292,792.

THE MILWAUKEE POST OFFICE.

All departments of the Milwaukee post office show increased business over the record of the preceding year. The total postal receipts were \$669,990.67, an increase of \$59,082.93 over the receipts of 1899 against an increase of \$35,758.87 the previous year. The business of the money order department was especially significant of flush times, reaching the large total of \$3,508,660.90, showing the remarkable increase of \$578,656.43 over the total receipts of 1899 as compared with an increase that year of \$108,406.62.

The annual postal receipts for nine years show a steady and continuous growth of business:

Annual Postal Receipts.

1900.....	\$669,990.67	1895.....	\$493,946.42
1899.....	610,907.74	1894.....	465,124.50
1898.....	585,148.87	1893.....	470,139.69
1897.....	537,978.97	1892.....	463,395.36
1896.....	520,880.51		

Going back to 1870 and comparing the postal receipts of that year with the closing year of three succeeding decades will show how the postal business of Milwaukee has grown in thirty years:

Milwaukee Postal Receipts.

1870.....	\$90,340.00	1890	\$371,354.90
1880.....	186,771.00	1900.....	669,990.67

INTERNAL REVENUE PAYMENTS.

The amount of internal revenue taxes paid to the United States in this district was \$9,585,152.71, an increase over the collections of 1899 of \$664,563.07. Among the taxable productions were 2,500,462 barrels of beer from which the sum of \$5,097,553.47 in revenue was derived and 2,450,469 gallons of spirits yielding \$2,645,870.77 in revenue to the Government or \$370,706.67 more than during the preceding year. The increase in revenue from beer was \$229,537.22.

The coal miners' strike materially reduced the supply of coal at Milwaukee in 1900, which under ordinary circumstances would have shown a large increase. The receipts by lake amounted to 1,651,442 tons, or 124,325 tons less than in 1899. Receipts by rail and car-ferry were slightly larger than in 1899, making the total supply 1,808,593 tons, or a net decrease of 111,271 tons. Had it not been for the strike the two million mark would have been easily passed.



DEUTSCHER CLUB.

THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In the matter of transportation facilities, but few cities are as well provided as Milwaukee. Eight trunk lines of railroad enter the city from the west and north, having a total length of about fifteen thousand miles, traversing six States, and with their connections spanning the continent from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. Two double-track railroads and two steamboat lines connect Milwaukee with the system of roads, diverging from Chicago to the east, south and west, while a car ferry and several daily lines of steamers form close connections for freight and passenger traffic with the various roads terminating on the east shore of Lake Michigan, in addition to the lake lines already enumerated, and the fleet of lake carriers outside of the regular lines. These advantages have been enhanced by the complete amalgamation of the Northwestern and Omaha roads, already mentioned, and the abolition



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. of prohibitory switching charges between the ter-

minals of the two great railway systems entering the city of Milwaukee.

As may be inferred from the decreased movement of grain and coal, the tonnage of the lake commerce of Milwaukee in 1900 was not up to that of the preceding years. While the lake and rail and across-lake lines carried more freight than in 1899, the total tonnage of lake carrying business fell below that of 1899, 243,280 tons. The decrease was all in the grain and coal-carrying business. The lake and rail lines increased their tonnage 17,861 tons, the across-lake lines 44,581 tons, and the along-shore lines 13,998 tons, over the business of 1899, while the tonnage of all other carriers combined shows a decrease of 319,720 tons, making the net decrease in total tonnage 243,280 tons. Of this decrease 153,531 tons was in east-bound and 89,749 tons in west-bound freight. The Custom House books record the arrival of 5,773 vessels of all classes at the port of Milwaukee in 1900.

The following table will show the direction of the lake tonnage of 1900 and its division among the various classes of carriers compared with 1899:

Lake Tonnage.

	1900.	1899.
Across-lake lines.....	556,120	511,589
Lake and rail lines.....	508,211	575,350
Along-shore lines.....	158,200	144,202
All other carriers.....	2,396,709	2,715,420
Totals.....	3,708,240	3,948,520

RECENT HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The completion of the outer harbor of Milwaukee, known as the Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay, marks the accomplishment of an improvement of great value to the commerce of Lake Michigan, and especially to that of Milwaukee. The movement in favor of this improvement was initiated by the Chamber of Commerce in 1879, and the work of its construction by the United States Government was begun in June, 1881. It was completed in accordance with the original plan, December 3, 1900, at a total cost up to that date of \$933,673. As thus constructed it consists of a breakwater extending from the north point of the bay 2,000 feet in a southeasterly direction, and thence 5,200 feet south parallel with the shore, partially enclosing an area of 417 acres of anchorage ground, computing the surface from a depth of nineteen feet along the shore to thirty-one feet at the breakwater, the greater part of the enclosed area having a depth of more than twenty-one feet.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee is one of the oldest business institutions of the city. It has been identified in building up its commerce and manufacturing interests and aiding its material growth.

It was organized in 1858, with a membership of ninety-nine, which increased yearly, until 1883 it reached 630.

During the ensuing seventeen years a gradual reduction followed, so that at the beginning of the fiscal year just ended the membership numbered 588.

Quite recently forty business men of repute have joined making the membership now approximately as large as it has ever been, with a prospect that before the end of this fiscal year the membership will be larger and the board stronger than at any time during its existence.



GRAND AVENUE, MILWAUKEE.

On February 28, 1868, the Legislature of Wisconsin granted a charter to the Chamber of Commerce, which has been amended four times, viz., 1877, 1879, 1880, 1889.

Under this charter, granting important powers, this body has since acted.

The objects and aims of the institution can best be stated by quoting from the preamble, as follows:

"The objects of this association shall be to promote just and equitable principles in trade, to correct abuses, to establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information and to support such regulations and measures as may advance the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Milwaukee.

THE CITY'S MANY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Milwaukee has a beautiful system of public parks, aggregating 456 acres, on the lake shore, Milwaukee River, and other portions of the city and suburbs. At the National Soldiers' Home, adjoining the city on the west, there are large and expensive buildings where 2000 disabled veterans are cared for, and surrounding which are 400 acres which serve as a park.

The city recently built one of the finest Public Library buildings in the United States, while the new Custom House and Post Office, costing \$1,500,000, and a new City Hall, costing \$1,000,000, add much to the beauty of the city; there is also an elegant Art Gallery presented to the city by Mr. Frederick Layton, one of the pioneer business men of the city.

In a short article like this it would be impossible to enumerate the educational, musical, artistic, religious and benevolent associations which have made Milwaukee one of the most cultured cities in the country.

It is entirely safe to say that the delegates to the American Bankers' convention will be pleased that the executive council chose Milwaukee for the meeting of 1901.

MILWAUKEE'S BANKS.

The commerce which the banks of Milwaukee—now a city of 300,000 people—serve is one of great and growing importance. The development of the city during the last ten years has been particularly rapid in respect to manufactures, and this is especially true of the metal-working trades.

In the manufacture of certain types of machinery Milwaukee now leads the country, and indeed the world, for engines and other products of the city's machine shops are shipped to every civilized country. The value of last year's output of metal-working concerns of the city exceeded fifty million dollars, an

increase of about six millions over the year 1899. Operations are now in progress on new factories to be devoted to the manufacture of iron and steel, which will cost fully one million dollars. The largest of these are located in the new West Allis Suburb, where the Allis-Chalmers Company is building a new plant, which will rank among the largest of its kind in the world.

Leather, packing, brewing, milling and other industries of the city swell the total value of manufactured products last year to upwards of \$174,000,000. The growth of the city in this respect can be realized by comparison of this statement with the fact that in 1880 Milwaukee manufactured products of the value of only \$43,000,000, making an in-



ENTRANCE TO FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

crease in twenty years of more than 400 per cent. While only two lines of railroad have terminals in the city, so many different divisions of these systems, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern, converge here that the city is readily accessible by rail from the north, west and south. The Wisconsin Central uses leased terminals, but will some day build its own lines into Milwaukee.

Across Lake Michigan, on the east, ply boats of several lake and rail lines, which carry a large part of the traffic between Milwaukee and the eastern seaports. The development of the lake car ferry has added greatly to the facilities afforded for transportation from Lake Michigan ports within the last few years. Great ships, capable of carrying a whole train of loaded freight cars from one shore of the lake to the other in a few hours, are built for this service. They run in all kinds of weather with the regularity of railroad trains. One such ferry is already in service between Milwaukee and the east shore, and another and larger, built expressly by the Pere Marquette Company for this route, will shortly be put into commission.



INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GROWTH OF BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount of bank deposits, under normal conditions, is an unmistakable indicator of the general volume of business. The figures for 1900, compared month for month with three preceding years, are shown in the following table (cents omitted):

Total Monthly and Annual Deposits Received at the Banks of Milwaukee in the Years Indicated.

MONTHS.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
January.....	\$97,115,808	\$82,923,514	\$77,404,513	\$62,063,946
February.....	84,408,767	76,250,450	73,976,862	54,780,035
March.....	90,791,967	83,574,598	74,078,142	58,013,535
April.....	87,656,336	79,330,724	72,589,079	59,892,767
May.....	92,221,256	97,562,364	76,867, 57	61,586,292
June.....	89,638,314	86,489,279	77,281,629	64,393,778
July.....	93,619,295	82,521,346	73,615,060	68,095,689
August.....	85,721,917	87,067,116	78,862,792	66,757,081
September.....	85,843,361	91,008,268	76,060,841	70,854,048
October.....	104,995,687	100,882,630	84,256,511	87,435,729
November.....	97,991,996	98,707,215	84,109,070	87,000,837
December.....	100,290,148	100,065,338	92,075,060	83,851,432
Yearly totals.....	\$1,110,294,656	\$1,086,877,848	\$941,207,522	\$825,925,174

The gain over 1899 was \$23,416,807. The presidential election, no doubt, had some restraining influence on trade during the latter part of 1900.

The volume of business transacted by the banks of Milwaukee in 1900,

measured by the total amount of deposits, exceeded that of the preceding year and all preceding years, notwithstanding the depressing effect upon many lines of business of the presidential election, and the comparatively light volume of the grain business during a good portion of the year, showing conclusively that the general business of the city was active and prosperous. The total amount of money received on deposit by all the banks of the city during the year was \$1,110,294,656, or a monthly average of \$92,524,000. The October deposits reached nearly \$105,000,000, and the average for the last three months of the year was over a hundred millions. Evidently any unfavorable influence that the presidential campaign may have exercised upon the business of the country speedily passed away upon its termination. The yearly deposits of eighteen preceding years show the following totals compared with those of 1900:

Total Yearly Deposits of Milwaukee Banks.

YEAR.	Total deposits.	YEAR.	Total deposits.
1900.....	\$1,110,294,656	1891.....	\$865,401,940
1899.....	1,066,877,848	1890.....	847,517,053
1898.....	941,207,522	1889.....	683,219,335
1897.....	825,925,174	1888.....	634,132,062
1896.....	785,856,259	1887.....	640,627,119
1895.....	789,801,714	1886.....	598,638,113
1894.....	731,510,246	1885.....	559,355,893
1893.....	903,057,159	1884.....	553,224,060
1892.....	977,160,024	1883.....	556,674,318

The above figures represent the business of five National and four State banks in 1900—one more of the former and one less of the latter than were in operation during the preceding year. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank gave up its State charter and became a National bank under the name of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee. As a State bank it was the pioneer of the banks of Wisconsin and is now the youngest of the National banks of Milwaukee.

For comparison with their business at the end of the preceding year, the statements of the National banks of Milwaukee made to the Comptroller of the Currency December 13, 1900, and of the State banks made according to law on January 1, 1901, are used in the following consolidated statement showing the total business of all the banks of Milwaukee at the nearest dates to the end of each of the past three years (cents omitted):

Consolidated Exhibit of the Banking Business of Milwaukee at the Close of the Past Three Years.

RESOURCES.			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans and discounts.....	\$28,883,880	\$29,227,142	\$28,121,908
United States and other bonds and stocks	5,385,449	6,535,290	5,440,797
Premiums on bonds.....	8,120	52,750	49,410
Overdrafts.....	180,028	265,538	203,812
Due from banks and bankers.....	10,239,737	8,960,602	11,728,429
Due from United States Treasurer.....	37,100	28,150	39,800
Specie, U. S. and National bank notes....	5,817,543	5,646,320	5,842,621
Banking houses and other real estate....	422,001	977,630	887,765
Furniture and fixtures.....	62,472	33,899	30,874
Total resources.....	\$51,036,312	\$50,627,324	\$47,345,420

LIABILITIES.			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Capital stock.....	\$4,050,000	\$4,250,000	\$4,150,000
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,789,087	1,488,414	1,297,102
Circulation	845,050	513,000	700,250
Due depositors.....	44,352,224	44,374,297	41,184,598
Due others.....		3,612	3,469
Total liabilities.....	\$51,036,312	\$50,627,324	\$47,345,420

The banks of the city at the present time are in a uniformly prosperous condition. Although Milwaukee was dealt a severe blow by the panic of



INTERIOR WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK.

1893, the recovery has been rapid and complete and in every department of industry the volume of business is vastly greater than ever before, a state of affairs that is naturally reflected in the banks.

THE BANK CLEARINGS.

The books of the Milwaukee Clearing-House show that the aggregate annual clearings of the banks for a series of years have been as follows:

1894.....	\$223,651,025	1898.....	\$261,896,990
1895.....	245,872,273	1899.....	286,584,023
1896.....	230,898,463	1900.....	298,411,922
1897.....	251,654,075	1901 to August 1.....	183,500,681

Trust companies are perhaps a smaller factor in the financial affairs of Milwaukee than in most cities of the same size. There are but three such companies and one of those maintains such close relations with the First National Bank as to be practically an adjunct to it.

The general condition of the Milwaukee banks is indicated by the following tabular summary, based upon the statements of July 15, 1901:

NAME.	Capital.	Resources.	Loans.	Deposits.
First National Bank.....	\$1,000,000	\$17,419,596	\$9,866,237	\$15,301,281
Wisconsin National Bank.....	1,000,000	11,630,452	6,657,357	10,242,485
National Exchange Bank.....	500,000	5,812,534	2,863,487	4,799,968
Marine National Bank.....	300,000	3,302,270	1,713,364	2,718,873
Milwaukee National Bank.....	450,000	2,879,660	1,683,653	2,310,208
Marshall & Ilsley Bank.....	300,000	4,428,855	1,850,790	4,047,512
Second Ward Savings Bank.....	200,000	7,268,788	3,948,702	6,694,435
German-American Bank.....	200,000	1,535,880	820,935	1,280,580
West Side Bank.....	100,000	818,140	642,800	715,755

SKETCHES OF THE MILWAUKEE BANKS, WITH PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

It is appropriate that the bankers of the nation should meet in convention in Milwaukee, for this city is prominent, and in a peculiar way, in the financial history of the West.

Before the establishment of territorial government in Wisconsin, in 1836, such business as Milwaukee had at that time was carried on without the aid of local banking facilities. No small portion of the trade was barter and the amount of money in circulation was extremely limited, consisting of small coin and bills of various banking institutions, most of them located in remote parts of the country and nearly all of unknown responsibility. The Bank of Green Bay was the only one within the bounds of Wisconsin. Most of the banks which furnished the paper currency then in use held charters from the territorial government of Michigan.

As soon as Wisconsin Territory, which was carved out of Michigan, was organized, the people began to consider the matter of providing their own paper money, under better and safer laws than those which authorized the wild-cat issues that gave Michigan such undesirable fame. The first Wisconsin Territorial Legislature that met authorized the chartering of three banks, which were all incor-

porated in the year 1836. These were the Bank of Dubuque, the Bank of Mineral Point and the Bank of Milwaukee, each with \$200,000 capital.

The career of the Bank of Milwaukee was remarkable principally for brevity. Before its business was fairly inaugurated the panic of 1837 came on and the bank speedily went out of existence. Its charter was repealed by the Legislature in 1839. The residuum of this ill-starred bank was afterwards sold to Alanson Sweet, who later sold the shares of stock thus acquired to Joseph and Lindsay Ward and to Alexander Mitchell. "Little mischief was done by this bank," says a chronicler of its affairs, "as it never got enough together to make a fair start."

MARINE NATIONAL BANK.

The history of real banking in Milwaukee dates from the year 1839, when the territorial Legislature of Wisconsin granted a charter to two young men newly arrived from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, George Smith and Alexander Mitchell. This charter did not authorize a bank, but was for the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and its organizers were permitted, under its provisions, to insure against fire and marine losses

and to receive deposits, issue certificates and loan money; but the cautious Legislature added a proviso that the company should not do a banking business. We are told that "Messrs. Smith and Mitchell confined themselves strictly to the business their charter authorized them to do, leaving others to say whether or not they



WASHINGTON BECKER,
President Marine National Bank.

were doing a banking business." To their customers they issued certificates of deposit, engraved like bank bills, and these certificates grew rapidly in favor with the people throughout the entire Northwest.

This was the beginning of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, now the Marine National Bank. The notes issued by the company which Messrs. Smith and Mitchell organized, circulated as far east as Cleveland, south to the Ohio River, and west as far as the settlements of that early day extended. The only security back of them was the guarantee of redemption in gold, signed by George Smith and Alexander Mitchell.

On October 1, 1849, there were outstanding over \$1,400,000 of these notes, and on January 1, 1859, only \$370,000. In 1853 the institution was re-organized under a regular banking charter as the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank. Before this was accomplished, as a result of the enactment of the State banking law, the organizers of the company had their troubles with the Legislature. Their charter was repealed in 1844, as it had been discovered that the company was doing a banking business, contrary to the proviso prohibiting it, although the specific business authorized by the previous sections of the charter was strictly in line with that transacted by Messrs. Smith and Mitchell. The company main-



JOHN L. MITCHELL,
Vice-President Marine National Bank.

tained that the charter could not be repealed so long as its terms were not violated, and the young financiers went on with their business. They withstood numerous runs and raids, some of them owing their inception to the jealousy of other banks. Sometimes a boat would come from De-

troit, unheralded, and bringing a large amount of the company's notes for presentation, but they were invariably redeemed. The last and most



JOHN JOHNSTON,
Cashier Marine National Bank.

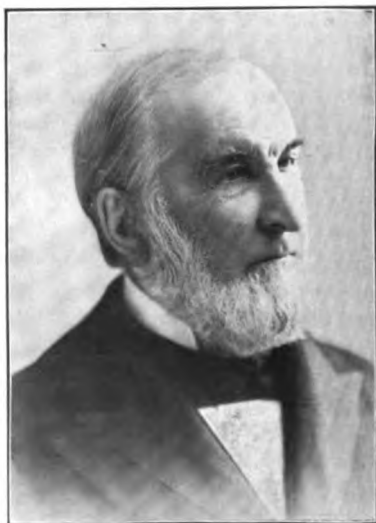
serious of these runs occurred in November, 1849, but the most substantial citizens had confidence in Alexander Mitchell and furnished him readily all the surplus money they could command. As a result of this the run affected the bank very little, the deposits being actually decreased only about \$100,000. The reliable character of its circulation and the manner in which it withstood all these shocks gave the bank an enviable reputation, and its career, after the passage of the State banking law and the granting of the new charter, was one of smooth prosperity.

Alexander Mitchell died in 1887, and was succeeded in the presidency of the bank by his son, John L. Mitchell, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin. There was a reorganization in 1893 and an increase to half a million in the capital, which for many years had been \$100,000.

A further change came July 1, 1900, when the bank became a National one with a capital of \$300,000. John Johnston, who entered its service as a youth and was for many years Cashier during the lifetime of Alexander Mitchell, still holds that office in the bank. For the rest, the officers chiefly represent new blood in the institution. The President is Washington Becker, who built the west side street railway and has long been one of the leading financiers of the city. John L. Mitchell, son of the founder, is now Vice-President. The last statement of the Marine National, showing the condition of its affairs at the close of business, July 15, 1901, sets forth resources of \$3,302,270. It had, at that time, loans and discounts of \$1,758,409. Its circulation is \$250,000; its surplus and undivided profits \$33,397; and its deposits \$2,718,873.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

More prominently associated with the early history of the First National



H. H. CAMP,
Founder of the First National Bank.

Bank than any other name, is that of H. H. Camp. Mr. Camp is a native of Vermont, where he was born in Derby, Orleans county, in 1822. After receiving such education as the



F. G. BIGELOW,
President First National Bank.

public school of his native village could give, he went, at the age of fifteen years, to Montpelier, capital of the State, where he entered the employ of a mercantile establishment. After an apprenticeship of four years he removed to Boston; two years after that he opened a store of his own in Montpelier, having for his partner Charles Paine, ex-Governor of Vermont. He prospered, but anticipating the advice of Horace Greeley, determined to go west and grow up with the country. Accordingly, in 1853, he sold his business and removed to Milwaukee, where for a short time he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Within a year after his arrival he became interested in the Farmers and Millers' Bank which had been organized under the banking law of 1853. Mr. Camp was made Cashier of this bank, a

position, which he held up to the time when the National Banking Act was passed. He was quick to see the advantages which the National system had over the State institutions of that day, and he therefore organized, to take the place of the Farmers and Millers' Bank, the First National Bank of Milwaukee. This was the first National bank organized in Wisconsin and the sixty-fourth in the United States. Mr. Camp was the first Cashier of the new institution and was the active head of the bank during the many years that elapsed before he voluntarily retired in order to let younger men take up the burden of management. The original charter granted to the bank expired in 1882, and in the re-organization which followed the renewal of the charter, Mr. Camp was elected President, an office which he held for eleven years. In 1893, after forty years of continual service in the banking business, he



FRANK J. KIPP,
Cashier First National Bank.

retired and was succeeded in the presidency by F. G. Bigelow, the present head of the bank.

Neither panics nor runs, nor any other vicissitudes of business have interrupted the prosperous career of this bank. In the year 1894 the Merchants' Exchange Bank was consolidated with it.

The present officers are: F. G. Bigelow, President; William Bigelow, Vice-President; F. J. Kipp, Cashier; T. E. Camp, Assistant Cashier. The growth of this bank can perhaps be best shown by comparison of two statements five years apart in date, one issued in 1896 and the other on July 15, 1901.

These statements are as follows:

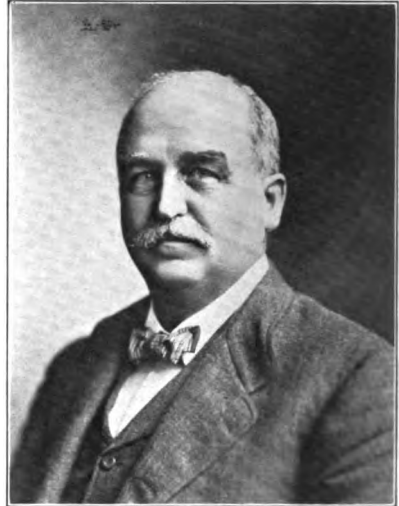
RESOURCES.		
	July 14, 1896.	July 15, 1901.
Loans.....	\$7,282,535.11	\$10,081,642.21
U. S. bonds.....	581,000.00	700,000.00
Other bonds.....	315,225.00	1,629,065.67
Real estate.....	5,000.00	89,896.64
Cash and due from banks.....	2,893,111.48	4,968,972.19
Total.....	\$11,056,871.59	\$17,419,596.71
LIABILITIES.		
	July 14, 1896.	July 15, 1901.
Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits....	279,691.71	768,314.77
Circulation.....	288,000.00	350,000.00
Deposits.....	9,489,179.88	15,301,281.94
Total.....	\$11,056,871.59	\$17,419,596.71

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

The founder of the National Exchange Bank was C. D. Nash. Vermont, which gave so many financiers to Wisconsin, was Mr. Nash's native State. He came to Wisconsin in 1843 and was successful in a number of ventures, buying Government land in Racine and other counties, and bringing thousands of sheep from Ohio to Wisconsin.

It was not until 1852, after he had returned to Vermont and spent some years there, that he took up the banking business in Milwaukee. He became interested in the Bank of Milwaukee, but two years later sold out his interest and established the National Exchange Bank.

The organization was effected in December and the bank began business in January, 1855. Ten years later, or to be precise, on March 23, 1865, the National Exchange Bank was chartered, and succeeded to the business of the older institution, with



J. W. P. LOMBARD,
President National Exchange Bank.

greatly increased resources and opportunities. Mr. Nash, who had been President of the Bank of Milwaukee, and Mr. W. G. Fitch, who had been appointed its Cashier in 1860, continued in these offices in the new concern, each dying in harness, one might say, Mr. Nash in 1892 and Mr. Fitch in 1891. Meanwhile Grant Fitch had succeeded his father as Cashier in 1888, Mr. Fitch having been elected Vice-President to succeed John Plankinton. Thus for more than two score years there have been but two Cashiers, and they father and son, a rare example of family fidelity to a great and growing trust. The same policy of continued service and regular promotion has obtained in the other offices. Thus Charles Ray succeeded Mr. Nash as

President, and J. W. P. Lombard, who entered the directory in 1891 as second Vice-President, which office was specially created for him, followed Mr. Ray successively as first Vice-



GRANT FITCH,
Cashier National Exchange Bank.

President and last year, upon the latter's retirement from active business, as executive head of the bank, the vice-presidential offices successively lapsing with Mr. Lombard's promotion. The directory now includes Messrs. Lombard and Fitch, Charles Allis, Jacob E. Friend, Samuel M. Green, Charles Ray, and J. H. Van Dyke. The bank is the United States depository of Milwaukee.

Since 1892 the deposits of the National Exchange have increased from \$2,386,267 to \$4,799,998, and its resources from \$3,024,698 to \$5,812,534.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK.

About ten years ago there was much discussion in Milwaukee of the amount of banking capital available in the city. It was remarked that the capital of the Milwaukee banks was less

than that of younger and smaller cities. By some it was contended that this was an argument in favor of more banks, and there were at that time various projects for increasing the city's banking facilities. As a matter of fact there were in 1891 eleven banks in Milwaukee, or two more than at the present time, a state of affairs due in part to the elimination of weak banks by the crisis of 1893. It was when the clouds of that financial storm were gathering that the Wisconsin National Bank was organized.

It was founded with a capital of \$1,000,000 and the names in its directory were those of men who had the public confidence. Among them were Frederick Pabst, head of the great brewing company which bears this name; the late Senator Philetus Sawyer, and others almost as well known. From the very first the bank flourished. The events of 1893 brought it much business and its growth since that time has been remarkably rapid. Although the



FREDERICK PABST,
President Wisconsin National Bank.

youngest of the city National banks, it is surpassed in the amount of its deposits and the volume of its business only by the First National.

Captain Pabst has been its Presi-

organization when this tall office building was erected.

MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK.

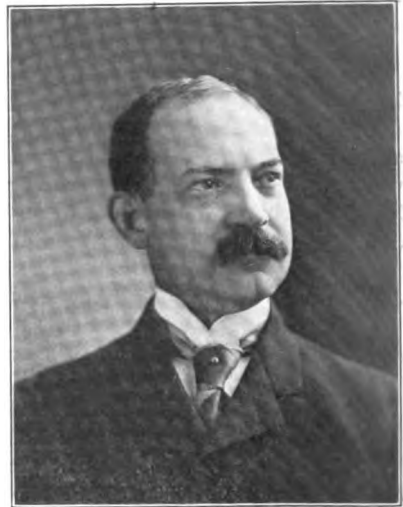
For a few years previous to the enactment of the State banking law, in 1853, banks were so poorly thought of in Wisconsin that it seemed doubtful whether any would ever be authorized by law. The statutes of 1849 were particularly drastic, and the fears of the people found expression even in the State constitution, in which was incorporated a section declaring that the Legislature should not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate by any general or specific law, any bank or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except after a submission to the voters at a general election of the question, bank or no bank. This attitude of hostility was



FREDERICK KASTEN,
Cashier Wisconsin National Bank.

dent since the bank was organized; the Vice-President is George G. Houghton, a veteran financier, who for many years conducted a private banking business and was later at the head of the Central National. This bank was consolidated with the Wisconsin National, of which Mr. Houghton then became an officer. The Cashier is Frederick Kasten; there are two Assistant Cashiers, Charles E. Arnold and Hermann F. Wolf.

The Wisconsin National is located in the Pabst Building, and its banking rooms, which attracted wide attention at the time of their completion, are among the finest in the West. Capt. Pabst owns the building and he had its first story constructed with a particular view to use for banking purposes, the Wisconsin National having been in process of



GEO. W. STROHMEYER,
President Milwaukee National Bank.

unrelaxed until the year 1851, when the Legislature unbent so far as to pass an act looking to the possible establishment of banks and authorizing a submission of the matter to the

people, as provided in the constitution. An excited canvass resulted in a vote in favor of a banking law, and one was accordingly passed, ratified by the vote of the people, and went



J. P. MURPHY,

Vice-President Milwaukee National Bank.

into effect in 1853. It resembled in its principal provisions the free banking law then in force in the State of New York. The supervision of the State banks was in the hands of a comptroller, who was authorized to allow each bank a circulation not to exceed the amount of its capital stock on the deposit in trust with the State Treasurer of a like amount of State bonds worth par. Thirteen banks were chartered in Milwaukee under this law between the years 1853 and 1861.

The first to organize was the State Bank of Wisconsin, chartered in 1853 with a capital stock of \$250,000. The President was Eliphalet Cramer and the Cashier M. S. Scott. The amount of notes circulated at first was \$131,592, and as security the bank deposited with the State Treasurer bonds of Virginia, Tennessee, Ken-

tucky and Missouri. The capital was increased in 1856 to \$400,000 and in 1857 to \$500,000.

The Milwaukee National Bank succeeded to the business of the State Bank of Wisconsin. The reorganization under the National law took place in 1865.

The Milwaukee National had at the outset a capital of \$250,000. Its first President was Charles T. Bradley, a member of the pioneer firm of shoe manufacturers, Bradley & Metcalf.

Mr. Bradley was at the head of this bank for so many years that it came finally to be known as Bradley's Bank, and his connection with it ended only with his death. The counting rooms of the Milwaukee National are still located in the old State Bank building, which has had a longer continuous use for banking purposes than any other structure in Milwaukee. There was an organization subsequent to 1893, and the capital is now \$450,000. George W. Strohmeyer is President; Adolph Meinecke, Vice-President, and J. P. Murphy, Cashier of the bank.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Banking in that division of Milwaukee known as the south side has had a somewhat checkered history. With the unpleasant events of the year 1893 in mind, in the face of depression and financial condition which followed that crisis, it required some courage to found a new bank in that section.

This was the task which was undertaken seven years ago by the organizers of the German-American Bank. The south side is a district in which are located many large and important manufacturing concerns, and it was to accommodate them in making the banking house easy of access, as well

as to afford convenient facilities for the merchants in that part of the city, that the German-American was established. If the confidence of south



EDWIN REYNOLDS,
President German-American Bank.

side depositors in banks had been somewhat shaken by the experiences of 1893, it was in large measure restored by the character of the men engaged in the new enterprise. The stockholders elected as President Edwin Reynolds, of the E. P. Allis Company, a man whose fame is that of an engineer rather than a financier, but whose business standing and abilities are rated so high that his connection with the bank has been of the greatest value.

The Cashier is Charles F. P. Pullen, a man who came to the position after long experience in the banking business and who has conducted the affairs of the German-American with marked success. Quite recently the business facilities of this bank have been increased by the establishment of a branch located on the corner of Kinnikinnic and Lincoln avenues, on the border of what was formerly the

suburb of Bay View. The main banking house, on the corner of Reed street and National avenue, has also been enlarged and equipped with a new vault of the latest construction.

The bank maintains a savings department and numbers among its depositors hundreds of workingmen. It serves a part of the city which has a population of nearly one hundred thousand, and its business has shown a steady and rapid increase. From the first the German-American has been fortunate in possessing a directory composed of men of high standing, a fact which, taken with the character of its officers, has contributed in no small degree to the success of the enterprise. The Vice-President is W. D. Gray, who like President Reynolds is connected with the E. P. Allis company.

Other directors are: Samuel Wright, a prominent druggist; C. S.



C. F. P. PULLEN,
Cashier German-American Bank.

Otjen, a leading south-side contractor; and H. J. Millmann, of the Milwaukee Worsted Cloth Company.

WEST SIDE BANK.

The West Side Bank began business on May 10, 1893, as a branch of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.



ADAM GETTELMAN,
President West Side Bank.

Upon the consolidation of the Merchants' Exchange with the First National, National banks not being permitted to have branches, the West Side institution was changed to an independent State bank, and as such commenced business July 1, 1894, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers elected at that time were: Adam Gettelman, President; Oscar J. Fiebing, Vice-President; George Koch, Cashier; and A. G. Schultz, Assistant Cashier—all of whom are still in the service of the bank in these positions. The board of directors consists of Adam Gettelman, Adolph C. Zinn, Victor Schlitz, Oscar J. Fiebing, George Koch, V. J. Schoenecker, J. F. Schwalbach, Otto Schoenleber, and Frederick Schroeder. Located on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in one of the busiest west side districts, the bank is a great conven-

ience and benefit to business men in its neighborhood. President Gettelman is one of the substantial brewers of the city, and the other directors and officers are also business men whose integrity and standing have lent strength to the bank. A statement showing the condition of the bank at the close of business as re-



GEO. KOCH,
Cashier West Side Bank.

ported to the State Treasurer on July 15, 1901, was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$642,800.26
Overdrafts.....	531.65
Bonds.....	4,284.95
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,509.51
Cash.....	165,013.89
Total.....	\$818,140.26
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits.....	2,374.28
Demand deposits.....	323,586.54
Time deposits.....	302,179.44
Total.....	\$818,140.26

SECOND WARD BANK.

One of the oldest banks in Milwaukee is the Second Ward Savings, whose building, located on the triangle at the intersection of Third and

West Water streets, is a landmark of the west side. This institution was originally known as the Second Ward Bank, and under that name received



AUGUST UIHLEIN,
President Second Ward Savings Bank.

a charter in the year 1856. Its capital stock, at that time, was \$25,000, and the amount of its first circulation was \$22,250. The first President was A. C. Willmanns and the Cashier William H. Jacobs. By the year 1860 the bank's circulation of notes under the State law had all been withdrawn. In 1866 the bank received a new charter and its name was changed to the Second Ward Savings Bank. It became at quite an early day the bank with which a large number of the Milwaukee brewers transacted their business, and it grew and prospered with the development of the great beer-making industry of the city.

For a great many years its President was Valentine Blatz, the head of the Blatz Brewing Company, and upon his death another wealthy brewer, August Uihlein, of the Schlitz Company, succeeded to the presidency, and still holds that office.

Another veteran officer of the Second Ward Bank is the Cashier, Charles C. Schmidt, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1842 and came to the United States in 1858. The following year he entered the service of the Second Ward Bank and has been connected with it continuously ever since. The capital of the Second Ward Savings Bank, at the present time, is \$200,000; surplus, \$300,000; and undivided profits, \$104,983.

The officers are: August Uihlein,



C. C. SCHMIDT,
Cashier Second Ward Savings Bank.

President: Fred Pabst, Vice-President; Charles C. Schmidt, Cashier; H. Bielfeld, Assistant Cashier.

MARSHALL AND ILSLEY BANK.

The history of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank is in a large measure that of the two men whose names it bears.

Samuel Marshall, a native of Chester county, Pa., came to Milwaukee in the spring of 1847 and rented one-half of a store, the balance of which was occupied by a shoemaker, and

having as his capital a few thousand dollars inherited from his father and grandfather, he began the banking business. Although the beginning



SAMUEL MARSHALL,

Former President Marshall and Ilsley Bank.

was small, Mr. Marshall succeeded from the first, and in 1849 he took in partnership Charles F. Ilsley. From that time until this the firm name of Marshall and Ilsley has had a prominent place in the business records of the city. In 1853 the firm organized the State Bank of Madison, the first State bank in Wisconsin, and at the same time having their business in Milwaukee. Mr. Marshall was President of the Madison bank until the year 1890, when he resigned, retaining, however, the presidency of the Milwaukee bank, from which he resigned only a few months ago to enjoy a well-earned rest.

He was succeeded as President by his associate of many years, Mr. Ilsley, who is now the oldest banker in Milwaukee in point of length of continuous active service. The institution

was carried on as a private banking house up to the year 1888, when it was incorporated under the State banking law, Mr. Marshall becoming President and Mr. Ilsley Vice-President. Mr. Ilsley has, in fact, been the acting head of the bank for more than thirty years. Mr. Ilsley has also served as trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and as a director of the Prairie du Chien Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system.

During the Civil War Marshall & Ilsley were financial agents of the State of Wisconsin for the distribution of extra pay voted to the soldiers, and with the late Alexander Mitchell they negotiated the first State loan in 1853. The bank which these two men



C. F. ILSLEY,

President Marshall and Ilsley Bank.

built on a solid foundation of prudent, conservative management is now one of the important money centers in Milwaukee. Its capital is \$300,000. James K. Ilsley, a son of the President, is Cashier.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT MILWAUKEE, WIS., SEPTEMBER 24, 25 AND 26.

There is every reason to expect that the convention which meets at Milwaukee in the closing days of September will be largely attended and that all who go will profit by doing so. In point of location the city is convenient to the majority of the bankers of the country, and the climate at this season of the year, according to precedents, ought to leave nothing to be desired. No doubt, also, the delegates will be as hospitably received as they would be anywhere in the country. Wisconsin is a solid, substantial State, and German thrift, which has contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the State and its chief city, recognizes an ally in the banker.

A programme has been prepared that promises to be interesting and of real benefit to all. In addition to the many valuable reports of the various committees, it is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chinese Minister will deliver addresses, and there will be practical talks on financial and banking subjects by a number of well-known authorities.

In arranging for the entertainment of their visitors the Milwaukee bankers put first on the list a reception to the ladies, to be held at the Athenæum on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 24, at 4 o'clock.

Tuesday evening President Frank G. Bigelow, of the First National Bank, will give a reception to the delegates at the Deutscher Club. The home of this club is the former residence of the Mitchell family, having been first leased and afterwards purchased from Alexander Mitchell's heirs. The grounds, which were the pride of the Scotch financier who enjoyed them for so many years, are large and beautiful, and this reception will doubtless be one of the most enjoyable events of the convention week.

Wednesday evening there is to be an excursion to Whitefish Bay, where, perched high on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, is one of the most delightful resorts near Milwaukee. On this occasion Captain Pabst, President of the Wisconsin National Bank, will entertain the bankers at a German lunch. The visit to Whitefish Bay will terminate a carriage drive about the city.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a tour of the great breweries of the city, where guides will conduct the bankers about the establishments.

Following are the various committees in charge of the local arrangements for holding the convention:

Executive Committee—J. W. P. Lombard, president of the Milwaukee Bankers' Club, and George W. Strohmeyer, secretary; also the chairman of each of the other committees.

Finance Committee—Frederick Kasten, chairman; F. J. Kipp, C. C. Schmidt, Gustav Reuss and J. F. Strohmeyer.

Transportation Committee—F. G. Bigelow, chairman; Washington Becker, George Koch, August Uihlein and John Campbell.

Committee on Hotels—Grant Fitch, chairman; C. F. P. Pullen, Robert Camp, A. H. Lindsay and H. Bielfeld.



Presidents of the

1876



1900

American Bankers Association

Committee on Printing—J. K. Ilsley, chairman; C. E. Arnold, T. E. Camp, G. W. Strohmeyer and O. C. Fuller.

Committee on Entertainment and Programme—John Johnston, chairman; William Bigelow, Frederick Pabst, J. P. Murphy and Edwin Reynolds.

The sessions of the convention will be held at the Pabst Theatre.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

With the rapid growth in the number of banks in the past few years, their greater prosperity since 1896, and with the enlargement of the practical work of the association, there has been a considerable growth in the membership, the total paid members in August of this year being 5,309, or nearly one third of the banks and bankers eligible to belong to the association.

The tables presented below, compiled from official sources, show the membership in each State and Territory for a series of years, also the number of banks, and the membership by different sections of the country:

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BANKS AND THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1896-1900.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.									
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900				
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.
Maine.....	161	11	190	13	165	16	169	19	157
New Hampshire.....	129	10	124	15	121	18	119	21	119
Vermont.....	92	15	91	23	91	27	92	31	91
Massachusetts.....	607	123	602	146	605	147	673	161	647
Rhode Island.....	118	25	117	37	115	37	113	38	101
Connecticut.....	217	38	218	55	213	58	219	69	209
Total.....	1,324	222	1,312	289	1,310	303	1,385	339	1,324

EASTERN STATES.									
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900				
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.
New York.....	1,062	327	1,073	428	1,067	447	1,454	481	1,197
New Jersey.....	179	88	179	99	180	104	197	109	207
Pennsylvania.....	831	242	839	316	840	355	870	396	990
Delaware.....	30	11	30	12	32	11	34	14	34
Maryland.....	165	66	170	74	172	78	196	106	224
District of Columbia.	32	20	33	21	32	19	32	19	23
Total.....	2,329	754	2,324	950	2,323	1,014	2,783	1,125	2,675

SOUTHERN STATES.									
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900				
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.
Virginia.....	170	46	165	47	165	50	168	60	200
West Virginia.....	95	26	103	34	113	37	111	41	148
North Carolina.....	87	26	96	25	101	32	110	37	135
South Carolina.....	121	13	122	19	124	21	125	23	124
Georgia.....	225	43	224	52	233	59	251	64	247
Florida.....	60	20	59	22	59	22	61	25	59
Alabama.....	106	20	106	22	106	27	113	31	122
Mississippi.....	87	21	95	28	100	42	111	48	138
Louisiana.....	74	28	75	35	81	41	82	49	90
Texas.....	395	50	387	76	405	87	423	104	452
Arkansas.....	100	9	103	12	102	22	111	26	136
Kentucky.....	299	34	293	46	308	55	320	57	348
Tennessee.....	193	25	195	32	194	39	203	40	210
Total.....	2,002	361	2,023	450	2,066	534	2,169	605	2,419

MIDDLE STATES.

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.
Ohio.....	686	109	708	165	716	199	757	289	882	350
Indiana.....	428	59	438	82	438	96	457	129	519	154
Illinois.....	961	144	945	180	951	216	1,028	255	1,069	326
Michigan.....	520	78	516	132	525	123	534	155	518	177
Wisconsin.....	328	71	334	91	342	100	354	122	387	144
Minnesota.....	448	67	448	92	468	123	506	132	565	160
Iowa.....	1,086	65	1,040	92	1,074	115	1,149	134	1,252	182
Missouri.....	683	90	690	95	694	104	705	122	730	152
Total.....	5,095	683	5,109	929	5,198	1,076	5,490	1,338	5,854	1,645

WESTERN STATES.

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.
North Dakota.....	107	10	104	20	114	23	135	27	166	42
South Dakota.....	203	13	202	19	199	27	212	41	230	64
Nebraska.....	573	28	544	49	521	68	543	81	508	112
Kansas.....	557	33	517	53	407	85	519	110	505	134
Montana.....	55	14	51	17	53	23	52	27	59	40
Wyoming.....	25	4	25	6	27	8	30	8	32	12
Colorado.....	140	23	140	34	134	52	154	55	147	59
New Mexico.....	20	8	20	10	21	12	22	12	26	14
Oklahoma.....	48	1	56	5	54	6	73	11	111	22
Indian Territory.....	24	2	22	5	27	7	38	7	65	15
Total.....	1,752	136	1,681	220	1,557	311	1,778	379	1,849	514

PACIFIC STATES.

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.
Washington.....	127	11	110	17	107	24	121	29	109	40
Oregon.....	79	13	78	17	76	26	82	31	89	39
California.....	306	58	312	88	319	100	383	112	310	132
Idaho.....	34	5	29	3	30	4	32	6	45	14
Utah.....	48	7	46	10	44	10	47	15	41	16
Nevada.....	12	..	11	1	11	3	12	3	11	8
Arizona.....	12	6	13	9	13	9	17	9	28	13
Alaska.....	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	7	2
Total.....	619	100	599	145	602	177	649	207	640	264

RECAPITULATION.

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.
New England States.....	1,324	222	1,312	289	1,310	303	1,385	339	1,324	392
Eastern States.....	2,329	754	2,324	950	2,323	1,014	2,788	1,125	2,675	1,260
Southern States.....	2,002	361	2,023	450	2,086	534	2,189	605	2,419	799
Middle States.....	5,095	683	5,109	929	5,198	1,076	5,490	1,338	5,854	1,645
Western States.....	1,752	136	1,681	220	1,557	311	1,778	379	1,849	514
Pacific States.....	619	100	599	145	602	177	649	207	640	264
Total.....	13,121	2,256	13,048	2,983	13,076	3,415	14,274	3,993	14,761	4,864

THE PROGRAMME.

An outline of the Programme of the Convention will be found on another page.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS.

Mr. Trowbridge is a native of New York State, having been born in Putnam county. In 1853 he entered a

President of the Ninth National Bank, of New York city. It will be seen from this that his banking con-



ALVAN TROWBRIDGE, *President.*

country bank as clerk, and in 1868 came to New York city. He was for several years paying teller of the National Bank of North America, of which he became Cashier in 1883, and was elected Vice President on June 30, 1897, holding that office until recently, when he resigned to become President of the North American Trust Company—an institution with \$4,500,000 capital and surplus. In the summer of 1900 he became

nections have been of the highest sort.

In the American Bankers' Association he was elected to the executive council at the meeting in St. Louis, 1896, and was made chairman of the council at its first meeting, in which position he served his whole three-year term as member of the council. At the convention in Cleveland, 1899, he was elected first vice-president, to succeed Mr. Walker Hill, and in 1900, at Richmond, he was made president.



MYRON T. HERRICK, *First Vice-President.*

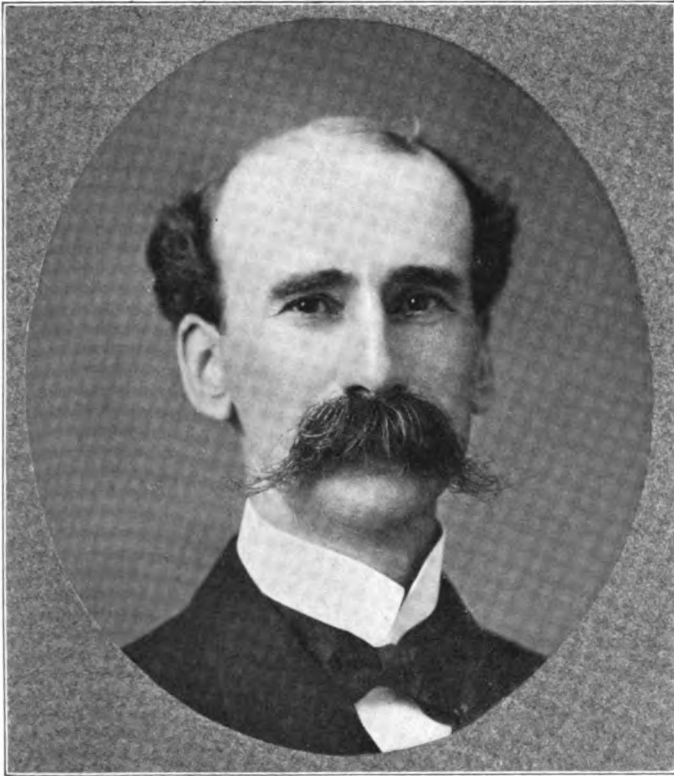
Col. Herrick was born in Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, October 9, 1854, and was educated in the public schools there and at Oberlin and Delaware, receiving the degree of A.M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University.

In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of law until 1886, when he organized the Euclid Avenue National Bank, serving as a director and member of the finance committee. In September, 1886, he accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings, and since 1894 has been President. He was made a colonel on Gov. McKinley's staff in 1891, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888 and 1896 and a presidential elector in 1892.

Col. Herrick is connected with many important banking and financial enterprises of large importance. The Society for Savings, organized in 1849, is one of the most successful Savings banks in the United States, having deposits of almost \$37,000,000. One person out of every seven of the population of Cleveland is a depositor.

Col. Herrick was elected chairman of the executive council at the convention at Cleveland in 1899, and at the convention at Richmond he was elected first vice-president.

In accordance with the usual custom, he will no doubt be chosen president at Milwaukee—an honor which will be fully deserved by his successful banking career and active work in behalf of the association.

CALDWELL HARDY, *Chairman Executive Council.*

One of the active and effective workers in the council is Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk (Va.) National Bank. He was born in Camden county, N. C., in 1852; removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1859, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. Before he was eighteen he entered a broker's office in Wall street, and later removed to Norfolk, Va., with whose interests his family had been identified for many years and where he has been engaged in banking ever since. On August 1, 1885, when the Norfolk National Bank was organized, he became its Cashier, and in 1899 became its President. The bank has been prudently managed; it has \$400,000 capital—the largest of

any bank in the city, and has accumulated a large surplus, amounting with the undivided profits to about \$350,000. The bank has a fine line of deposits, and has been profitable to its shareholders. It is the oldest National bank in Norfolk. Mr. Hardy is also President of the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts. This institution has \$100,000 capital, \$100,000 undivided profits, and on January 1 last had deposits amounting to \$703,701. It is doing a prosperous business.

At the Richmond convention Mr. Hardy was chosen chairman of the executive council. This position, in point of the amount and character of the work to be performed, is second to no other in the association.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

Mr. Reynolds was formerly a member of the executive council. He is a native of Iowa, and has been engaged in banking since 1879, at which time he entered the Guthrie County National Bank, of Panora, Iowa, as a clerk. In 1888 he was elected Cashier and manager of that bank and he filled this position until April 1, 1893, when he was offered and accepted the Cashiership of the Des Moines National Bank, of Des Moines, Iowa. In January, 1895, he was elected President of that bank. Under his management the bank grew to be the largest as well as one of the most progressive National banks in the State. His qualifications attracted attention elsewhere, and in December, 1897, he was called to Chicago to become

Cashier of the Continental National Bank, which ranks as one of the largest and most progressive banks of that city.

In, fact its resources—\$41,863,334—are larger than any other National bank in Chicago, one bank alone excepted. A condensed exhibit of the condition of the Continental National Bank on July 15 shows: Loans and discounts, \$22,996,303; capital, \$3,000,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$345,833; deposits, \$36,187,901.

Mr. Reynolds is a thoroughly experienced banker and an active worker in the American Bankers' Association. He has a large acquaintance among the bankers of the United States.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Breckinridge Jones is the First Vice-President and Counsel of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis, and has been an officer of that institution since its incorporation in 1890. The company has a capital of



BRECKINRIDGE JONES.
Member Executive Council.

\$3,000,000, a surplus of \$3,500,000, and undivided profits of \$500,000, with deposits of about \$20,000,000, making it, in its own resources, the strongest trust company west of the Atlantic Coast States. Mr. Jones was the organizer of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, and is serving in the executive council as a special representative of the trust companies, members of the association.

J. C. Mitchell was born in Freeport, Illinois, in 1860. He received his early training in banking in the banking house of Messrs. James Mitchell & Co., of that place.

In 1880 he removed to Alamosa, Colorado, where he connected himself with the banking house of Messrs. Daniels, Brown & Co., which is now the Bank of Alabama, of that city.

In 1881 he removed to Durango, Colorado, having accepted the position of Assistant Cashier in the Bank of Durango, now the First National Bank, of that place.

In 1883 he, in connection with Mr. John L. McNeill and D. H. Dougan, and some gentlemen of Leadville, Colorado, organized the Carbonate Bank (now the Carbonate National Bank), of that city, and was appointed Assistant Cashier of that institution. In 1885

he succeeded to the Cashiership, which position he held until 1890, when he removed to Denver. He was appointed Cashier of the Denver National Bank in 1891, which position he now occupies.

The Denver National Bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the West. It was organized in 1884 by Mr. J. A. Thatcher, who has held the office of President of the institution up to the present date. The bank has a capital of \$500,000, and a surplus and



J. C. MITCHELL,
Member Executive Council.

undivided profits account of \$200,000, and is recognized as a progressive, conservative and reliable institution.

Joseph Gill Brown, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., was born at Raleigh, November 5, 1854. His parents were Henry J. and Lydia Lane Brown. His education was obtained in the schools of his native city and county, and at Trinity College. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in its councils he stands as one of its leading laymen, having been recently chosen by the bishops of his church as delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in London, September, 1901. He is a leader in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his State, and is one of their most graceful and fluent speakers. He has also served for a number of years as treasurer of the city of Raleigh. He has served one term as president of the North Carolina State Bankers' Association, and is now a member of its executive

council, and for three years he has been, also, a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

In 1875 Mr. Brown entered the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, as runner. He so commended himself to its officers and directors by his diligence that he was gradually



JOSEPH G. BROWN,
Member Executive Council.

advanced, until November 4, 1894, the day he became forty years old, he was made President. The business of the bank is constantly growing under his management, and it is recognized as one of the best banks of the State. Its capital stock is \$100,000 and its surplus \$50,000. Its deposits have for some time ranged from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. Rhodes is the Editor of the *BANKERS' MAGAZINE*, President of the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, and also of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County, both banks being located at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1849. After being educated at Beaver Academy he became principal of Darlington Academy, and in 1872 came to New York and engaged in newspaper work. Soon after he embarked in the publishing business and established RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING in 1877, and in 1895 he purchased the *BANKERS' MAGAZINE* and consolidated the two publications.

He was a member of the Assembly of the New York Legislature for three consecutive terms, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and as a member of the committee on banking was influential in securing important amendments to the banking laws of the State.

In 1892 Mr. Rhodes received the Republican

nomination for Congress from the Sixteenth New York District by unanimous vote of the convention, but declined on account of increasing business. He was twice chosen chairman of his group of the New York State Bankers' Association and is now serving his second term as member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

His membership in social organizations includes the Union League Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Republican Club, Apawamis Golf Club, Long Beach Fishing Club and the Transportation Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and of the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

The First National Bank of Mamaroneck, of which Mr. Rhodes is President, was organized by converting the Mamaroneck Bank, a State institution, into a National bank. From its incorporation on September 14, 1891, with \$35,000 capital, the Mamaroneck Bank prospered until it had \$35,000 surplus and a considerable sum in its undivided profits



BRADFORD RHODES,
Member Executive Council.

account. Before entering the National system the paid-up capital was increased to \$50,000 and the surplus to \$50,000; at that time the bank had in addition about \$8,000 undivided profits. Dividends of two per cent. quarterly are paid to the stockholders. On June 8, 1900, a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, the charter number being 5411.

H. L. Burrage is Vice-President of the Elliot National Bank, of Boston. Mr. Burrage entered the Third National Bank, of Boston, in 1880, when seventeen years of age, and was connected with that institution in various



H. L. BURRAGE,
Member Executive Council.

positions from messenger to Cashier, which latter position he held for about five years, until elected Vice-President of the Elliot.

The Elliot National Bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 with surplus and undivided profits of over \$700,000. Deposits at the present time are over \$10,000,000, having increased in the past three years from about \$2,000,000,

Mr. Hannan was born in Rochester, N. Y., moving with his parents to Dowagiac, Mich., at the age of two years. At the age of eight he was thrown on his own resources. By his own industry he was able to clothe himself and obtain an education. After finishing the schools in his native town he took a business course at New Haven, Conn., and then spent two years in college at Oberlin, Ohio.

In April, 1877, with the money he had saved and with what he could borrow, he entered the banking business at Quincy, Mich., under the firm name of Lee & Hannan. Six months later he bought the interest of Mr. Lee and continued the business as sole owner, under the style of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. In 1881 he organized the First National Bank of Quincy, taking the position of Cashier. In 1883 he sold out his interests at Quincy, going to Columbia, Dakota, where he opened the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, which he afterward sold and went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to accept the position

of Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, control of which had been secured by the President and himself. The Citizens' State Bank was a success from the time he went with it.

In 1898 he secured the entire capital stock of the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, one of the oldest institutions in Western Iowa, Charter No. 1,479, and consolidated the two banks, which are now doing business under the charter of the First National Bank, in which he now owns the controlling interest. At the time he purchased the bank its deposits were but \$200,000, and those of the Citizens' State Bank, \$1,100,000. They are



CHARLES R. HANNAN,
Member Executive Council.

now over \$2,500,000. The success of the bank is credited entirely to Mr. Hannan.

Mr. Hannan has been interested in a number of banks, but at present is connected with but five, being President of the German-American Bank, of Minden, Iowa, President of the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, director in the State Savings Bank, of Council Bluffs, and a stockholder in two others.

He is, and has been, connected with many of the public improvements and enterprises in Council Bluffs.

He has always taken an active part in the work of the State Bankers' Associations, having presided at the meeting of the first State association ever organized in the United States, which was at Aberdeen, Territory of Dakota, in 1883. He has been President of the Iowa State Bankers' Association, and always a worker for it. He is a Republican in politics.

Homer W. McCoy was born near Ironton, Ohio, in 1859. After leaving the public

schools he pursued an extensive course of study in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently in Philadelphia, Pa. His early business training was in a wholesale drug business in Peoria, Illinois. In 1886 he established a private bank at Cuba, Illinois; in 1891 he was chosen



HOMER W. MCCOY,
Member Executive Council.

Cashier of the Bank of Commerce at Peoria, Illinois, and soon after disposed of his private banking interests. In 1897 the Bank of Commerce was consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, and Mr. McCoy was elected a director and one of the Vice-Presidents of the new institution, which position he retained until 1899 when he was tendered the management of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria with the office of Cashier and a member of the board of directors. Under his management of less than two years the business of the bank has been more than doubled and the Commercial National Bank is to-day one of the leading banking institutions of Peoria.

On May 1, 1901, Mr. McCoy became a member of the well-known banking firm of W. J. MacDonald & Co., of Chicago, Ill., the present style being MacDonald, McCoy & Co., dealing exclusively in municipal and corporation bonds, and resigned his position as Cashier and manager of the Commercial National Bank, in order to devote his time to the bond business of the Chicago firm. He continues, however, his interest in Peoria as Vice-President and a director of the Commercial National Bank.

Mr. McCoy has always been prominent in bankers' association matters, and is a member of the executive council of the American

Bankers' Association and has served two terms in the council of the Bankers' Association of Illinois and is now its first vice-president. He is one of the best-known bankers of the West.

Samuel R. Shumaker, member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, is Cashier and a director of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., the thirty-first bank chartered under the National banking system, and for thirty-nine years one of the leading banks in central



SAMUEL R. SHUMAKER,
Member Executive Council.

Pennsylvania. Its capital is \$100,000, surplus, \$75,000 and deposits \$500,000. Mr. Shumaker is also President of the Windber National Bank, at Windber, Pa., organized in 1900. Its capital is \$50,000, surplus, \$12,000 and deposits, \$250,000.

In 1897 he was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and in 1900 its president.

ROBERT MCCURDY,
Member Executive Council.

Mr. McCurdy is President of the First National Bank, of Youngstown, Ohio. The bank was organized June 2, 1863, and was original bank No. 3 in the National banking system.

Its original capital was \$144,000, which has been increased from time to time by cash and from profits, until the capital is now \$500,000 and surplus and undivided profits are over \$300,000.

The bank has never passed a semi-annual dividend, and has never paid a dividend of

less than four per cent. and in addition all taxes. The bank succeeded to the business of the Mahoning County Bank, a State bank organized in 1850, and has mainly the same stockholders. The first President was Dr. Henry Manning, who resigned on account of the infirmities of age in 1866, and was succeeded by Wm. S. Parmelee, who retired in 1877, on account of his removal to Cleveland to live, and Robert McCurdy, who had been Cashier for about twelve years, was elected President, and has since held the office. In its life the bank has had three Presidents and four Cashiers. The present Cashier is Myron E. Dennison, who was appointed in 1896. At the time of his promotion he had been paying teller for twelve years. The bank and its predecessor have been doing business over fifty years, and there has never been a default in either bank.

A. P. Wooldridge, who is a member of the executive council from Texas, is a native of New Orleans, La. He was educated principally in Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia,



A. P. WOOLDRIDGE,
Member Executive Council.

and graduated from the University of Virginia. For one year he was a professor at Bethel College, in Kentucky.

In 1872 Mr. Wooldridge moved to Texas, where he has since resided. He practiced law successfully for ten years and then organized the City National Bank, of Austin, Texas, of which he has been the continuous President.

Mr. Wooldridge was for eight years president of the Austin School Board, and for twelve years secretary of the State University. His interest in public affairs is active, and he has been president of the Austin Board

of Trade, a member of the Board of Public Works, president of the State Penitentiary Board, and otherwise connected with important business and public affairs. In 1894 Mr. Wooldridge was elected president of the Texas State Bankers' Association, and has been chairman of the legislative and law committees of the association for the last eight years. At the convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Denver in 1898 he was elected a member of the executive council, being one of those nominated by the delegates representing State bankers' associations.

MEMBERS FOR TWO YEARS.

George F. Orde entered the Northern Trust Company Bank, of Chicago, in 1895 and became its Cashier. Nine years previous to



GEO. F. ORDE,
Member Executive Council.

that he was with the American Exchange National Bank, holding the position of Assistant Cashier. Mr. Orde first attended a meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore, in 1894, and has attended every convention since that date. He has always taken a keen interest in the proceedings.

The Northern Trust Company Bank was organized in 1889. It has a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus fund, \$1,000,000, undivided profits, \$228,000 and deposits, \$22,200,000. The officers of the bank are as follows: Byron L. Smith, President; F. L. Hankey, Vice-President; George F. Orde, Cashier; Thomas C. King, Assistant Cashier; Arthur Heurtley, Secretary; H. O. Edmunds, Assistant Secretary.



JULIAN WYTHE WHITING,
Member Executive Council.

Gen. Whiting was born and reared at Hampton, Va.; his ancestors held prominent positions in the War of Independence and the War of 1812. He was educated at the Hampton Military Academy and the University of Virginia, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Alabama battalion of regulars before Fort Sumter was fired on—afterwards became captain of artillery and opened the fire on Farragut's fleet as it entered Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. After the war he went into the cotton business, and when the People's Bank, of Mobile, got into trouble in January, 1884, he took the Presidency. Its business was then at a low ebb, and the stock was hardly worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. In five years the deficit was made up from earnings, and then the bank began paying eight per cent. dividends, then ten per cent., and for four or five years past has paid twelve per cent. The quotation for the stock is now 300 bid. The bank has a net surplus and profits at this time of \$354,000, and a line of deposits of about \$1,500,000.

Mr. Ingwersen was born in Clinton county, Iowa, October 31, 1864, and was educated with a view of practicing law, graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. Shortly after graduating he located in Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until the winter of 1890, when he went to Carroll, Iowa, and assisted in organizing the Citizens' State Bank, of which he became Cashier. In addition to performing his duties as Cashier of the bank he practiced law and served one term as county attorney of Carroll county, Ia.

In the fall of 1892 the bank was sold to the First National Bank of the same place, and in the spring of 1893, when the People's Trust and Savings Bank, of Clinton, Iowa, was organized, Mr. Ingwersen was offered the position of Assistant Cashier, the Cashiership re-



J. H. INGWERSEN,
Member Executive Council.

maining vacant. He held this position until 1894, when he was elected Cashier.

The bank does a large business, having \$300,000 capital, \$108,000 surplus and profits, and deposits amounting to \$3,750,000.

Mr. Nelson has always been in the banking business, and was Cashier of the Seaboard Bank, of New York, when it opened for business as a State bank in January, 1883, it becoming afterward, in 1885, a National bank. Mr. Nelson has served in various capacities in the New York Clearing-House Association, having been its secretary for two years, and has served on many of its committees; also is director and trustee in several of the other large financial institutions in the city. The bank has been unusually prosperous and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successfully managed banks in the city; its business is growing steadily, both in its line of city deposits and of interior bank deposits. It is well known throughout the entire country, having correspondents in almost every State. Owing to the rapid growth of the business of the bank it became necessary to enlarge its quarters, and alterations are now being made, upon completion of which the bank will occupy the whole of the first floor of the building, giving it a frontage of about one hundred feet on

Broadway, and a floor surface covering 10,000 square feet. Two new vaults are being built with great care and in the best style of workmanship, and the improvements are intended to give the bank one of the most commodious and up-to-date offices in the city, so



STUART G. NELSON,

Member Executive Council.

that the work of the bank can be conveniently handled, and correspondents and customers properly received and made to feel that they are always welcome. These improvements began last May and will not be completed much before the first of the year. Meanwhile the bank is occupying the basement of the building, directly under its old quarters.

The bank's deposits amount to \$20,000,000; it has a capital of \$500,000 and earned surplus and undivided profits of \$1,025,000. Its directors are among the most influential men of the city, and take an active interest in the management of the bank. Mr. Nelson is now Vice-President of the bank, having been elected to the position in 1891.

Mr. Powers was born in Hancock county, Ky., October 17, 1844. He was elected Vice-President of the Planters' Bank of Kentucky, at Owensboro, in 1879. The Planters' Bank was converted into the First National Bank November 1, 1881, and in 1885 Mr. Powers was elected President of the First National Bank, and has since continued to fill that office. The capital stock of the bank is \$137,900. The bank owns \$430,000 Government bonds, carried at par, having charged off all premium on bonds. The surplus and undivided profits, with fund for taxes, amount to \$21,467.82. Dividends paid since organization, November 1, 1881, \$260,681. Mr. Powers was

President of the Kentucky Bankers' Association from 1897 to 1898. He is a member of the executive council of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, and a member executive council American Bankers' Association. He is a director in the Hancock Deposit Bank, Hawesville, Ky., and president of the Las Vegas Water Company, director in the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway, and presi-



J. D. POWERS,

Member Executive Council.

dent of the Owensboro Transfer and Contract Company, and is also connected with other industrial and financial associations.

Daniel Annan, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, Md., is a descendant of old colonial families and is a native of the city in which he pursues his business career. His early education was obtained at the old Allegany County Academy, which institution he left to accept a position with the Second National Bank at the time of its organization. Mr. Annan showed great aptitude for banking and was duly elected Cashier of the bank. In this position he has justly earned a reputation for being a far-seeing and careful business man and a shrewd financier. It is largely owing to his ability that the Second National holds the position of number one on the "Roll of Honor" of the National banks of Maryland. Mr. Annan has always taken a deep interest in the American Bankers' Association, and has been a zealous worker for its success. He has been vice-president of the association for Maryland, and is now a member of the executive council. Mr. Annan is one of Cumberland's leading citizens and is one of the foremost in aiding works undertaken for public improve-



DANIEL ANNAN,
Member Executive Council.

ment. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is attested by the many positions of trust and honor which he has held.

Mr. Stevens was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1861. His early days were passed on a farm in that rugged State. At the age of nineteen he entered the First National



T. E. STEVENS,
Member Executive Council.

Bank, of St. Johnsbury, where he served a clerkship of over three years; believing that superior advantages existed in the then rap-

idly growing West, he left the East and settled in Omaha, accepting a position as teller in the Omaha National Bank, and later entered the Commercial National Bank of that city as paying teller. At the age of twenty-six he organized the Blair (Neb.) State Bank, and was elected its Cashier, which position he now holds. This bank has been successful from the start, and is recognized as one of Nebraska's strong financial institutions.

Mr. Stevens has also been President of the Arlington State Bank, at Arlington, Neb., since its organization some ten years ago. Eastern people who have placed their funds through him have not suffered the loss of a loan or the foreclosure of a mortgage. He has been highly successful in all business undertakings.

Mr. Stevens was elected to the executive council at the Cleveland convention.

Charles Tipton Lindsey was born in South Bend, Indiana, November 3, 1850, and began his business career in 1868 as messenger for



CHARLES T. LINDSEY,
Member Executive Council.

the First National Bank, of which his father was then Cashier, the intervening years being largely spent in securing a good business education. When the South Bend National Bank was organized, in 1870, he became one of its official force, but in 1878 resigned to engage in other business. When the Citizens' National Bank was organized in South Bend, in 1892, Mr. Lindsey was a leading spirit in its organization, becoming a director at the outset, and in 1896 was called to its cashiership. Since becoming Cashier of that bank, he first assisted in establishing the Indiana Bankers' Association, in 1897, being elected a vice-

president at the outset, and in 1898 being chosen president. Advancing methods demanding something more than a National bank's charter made permissible, he interested capital and organized, in 1900, the Citizens' Loan, Trust and Savings Company, and was chosen President. Mr. Lindsey, in the meantime, had secured to the Citizens' National Bank the privilege of being United States depository, this bank being alone in Northwestern Indiana in being so recognized by the national Government. Believing in co-operation among banks, he secured for the Citizens' National Bank and the Citizens' Loan, Trust and Savings Company a membership in both the Indiana Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association.

As a member of the latter association, Mr. Lindsey was honored at the Cleveland meeting in 1899 by election to the executive council.

There are few better known banks in the West, or in the country for that matter, than the Marine National Bank, of Milwaukee, of which Mr. Johnston is Vice President. This



JOHN JOHNSTON,
Member Executive Council.

institution dates its organization from 1839, and is most familiar by what was its title until recently—the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank.

John Johnston was born in Scotland, and after graduating as an A.M. from the University of Aberdeen, came to Milwaukee in 1856 and entered the employ of his uncle, the late Alexander Mitchell, in the above-named bank. Mr. Johnston was promoted through the various positions, becoming Cashier and later Vice-President.

He has seen Milwaukee grow from a place

of 40,000 to a city of over 800,000, and during his long residence there has been active in promoting the city's welfare. He has been a member of the board of aldermen, commissioner of public debt, president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Public Library and Museum Board, president of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, president of the State Historical Society, and vice-president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association. At the Richmond Convention he was elected a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the executive and finance committees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., whose assets are \$150,000,000. He presented Milwaukee with a site for the City Emergency Hospital in a central and valuable location.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

James Hays Willock was born in Allegheny, Pa., September 11, 1853. Graduated with degree of civil engineer from the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa., June, 1870. Entered the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, May, 1871. Elected Cashier at the age of nineteen, January 1873. Elected President October, 1888, shortly after the American Bankers' Association held its convention in



JAMES H. WILLOCK,
Member Executive Council.

Pittsburg, since which date he has attended all but three of the annual conventions.

Elected member of the executive council for three years at Saratoga, 1890, and re-elected at Atlanta in 1895 for three years; again re-elected for three years at Richmond. He

offered the declaration unanimously adopted by the executive council at the meeting held in the New York Chamber of Commerce, March 11, 1895, declaring unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard.

He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and was one of the committee on organization at Philadelphia in December, 1895. Mr. Willock was the author of a strong resolution on currency reform adopted by the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. He was elected the president of this organization in 1900.

Mr. Willock is a Presbyterian, a member of the Duquesne Club, of the Americus Republican Club, the New York Club, Allegheny Country Club, Edgewood Club; a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg.

Although by profession a banker, he has large interests elsewhere, being an officer or director in other companies or corporations, embracing the manufacture of high grade steel, armor-piercing projectiles, brass, glass, paper, and the development of bituminous coal. He is a local director of the Guarantee Company of North America, and is also a director in a number of important industrial and fire insurance companies.

William L. Moyer was born in Indiana forty-four years ago, and received his early education in the public schools of that State,

commenced teaching school at North Manchester, Ind. After some five years of that class of work he secured a position in the Citizens' Bank, of Wabash, Ind., where he remained a similar period of time, working his way upward in a quiet but steady manner to the position of Assistant Cashier. Being offered the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of Anthony, Kans., he subsequently filled it for a period of three years. In 1890 he was offered a position in the American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. He had not been there long before he was made Assistant Cashier, and later on a director. He was given charge of the country bank accounts, and succeeded in building up a large list of country correspondents. Mr. Moyer was also for some time secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Association. In 1899 he was selected by the late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, to manage his financial interests, and was, until Mr. Daly's death dissolved the copartnership, manager of the banking firm of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, at Butte.

On March 27, 1901, Mr. Moyer was elected a Vice-President of the Western National Bank, of New York. This is a very large and important bank, having \$2,100,000 capital, \$2,287,634 surplus and profits, and deposits of \$55,246,963 on July 15, 1901. The officers are: President, Valentine P. Snyder; Vice-Presidents, James W. Alexander, Marcellus Hartley and W. L. Moyer; Cashier, Henry A. Smith; Assistant Cashier, C. L. Robinson.

Kenneth Clark was born in 1847 in Montgomery county, N. Y., and graduated from



WILLIAM L. MOYER,
Member Executive Council.

finishing his educational career in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Not being able to obtain a college course he at once



KENNETH CLARK,
Member Executive Council.

an eastern college in 1869. In 1870 he went to St. Paul and studied law for two years, when he went into mercantile business in which he continued until 1892, when he became Vice-President of the Capital Bank, of St. Paul. In 1897 he was elected to succeed Gov. W. R. Merriam as President of the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Paul. This bank was established in 1872 with \$200,000 capital, which was increased in 1878 to \$500,000, and later to the present amount, \$1,000,000. The surplus is \$150,000 and the deposits \$4,000,000. The bank has always done a good business.

He has served as vice-president of the association from Minnesota, and at the Richmond convention was elected a member of the council for three years.

Mr. Bolton was born in DeKalb county, Georgia, September 15, 1841. At the age of sixteen years he removed with his parents to Union Parish, Louisiana. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army, serving four years, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864, was seriously



G. W. BOLTON,
Member Executive Council.

wounded and taken prisoner. At the close of the war he was paroled and returned to Louisiana, and shortly afterwards engaged in mercantile business. Since that time he has been notably successful as a merchant, financier and public man. Mr. Bolton was a member of the police jury for Rapides Parish from 1876 to 1880, a delegate to the constitutional convention of his State in 1879, a member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana in 1888 and 1890, was re-elected for the sessions of 1892 and 1894, and during the latter

term was Speaker of the House. He was also elected in 1898 as a delegate from the State at large to the constitutional convention of that year.

In 1888 the Rapides Bank, of Alexandria, La., was organized, of which he was elected President, and he retains the position at the present time.

J. P. Huston was born in Saline county, Missouri, in 1860. He graduated from the Kemper Family School at Boonville, Mo., in



J. P. HUSTON,
Member Executive Council.

1875, the youngest graduate of that famous school. In 1876 he entered the office of Wood & Huston, private bankers, at Marshall, Mo., as bookkeeper. Upon the incorporation of the bank, in 1882, he was made a director and Assistant Cashier. Upon the death of Will H. Wood in 1890, he became Cashier, and still holds this position, having spent twenty-five years of continuous service with the bank. For more than ten years the active management of the bank has been in his hands.

The Wood & Huston Bank was incorporated in 1882, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It has a surplus fund of \$100,000, and has never failed to declare semi-annual dividends. It has deposits of over \$500,000, and has always been regarded as one of the strongest country banks in Missouri. Marshall is the county seat of Saline county, one of the richest agricultural counties in the State.

Mr. Huston was elected president of the Missouri Bankers' Association in 1894, and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for Missouri in 1897.



E. L. MEYER,
Member Executive Council.

Kansas is represented in the executive council by E. L. Meyer, President of the First National Bank, of Hutchinson, an institution having \$100,000 capital, surplus and profits exceeding \$64,000, and deposits amounting to \$1,045,237 on June 22, 1901. The loans and discounts on this date were \$662,552, and total resources, \$1,321,292. This places the bank well up toward the head of the leading banks of the State. It is also one of the three banks in Kansas designated as United States depositories.

The growth of the bank has been steady, and in the past four years the increase in business has been very large, the resources increasing from \$494,000 in October, 1896, to \$1,321,292 on June 22, 1901. This bank has never failed to pay its regular semi-annual dividend.

The bank dates its organization from 1876, which makes it a pioneer institution of the city in which it is located. It is, in fact, the oldest and largest bank in the Arkansas Valley.

Hutchinson is situated in a fertile valley, noted for its cattle industry, and is in the corn and wheat belt of central Kansas. There are sixteen salt plants in the city manufacturing two million barrels of salt per annum.

Mr. Meyer has represented his State as a vice-president of the association, and at the Richmond convention he was elected a member of the executive council for the full term of three years.

John Thompson Dismukes is a native of Tennessee, having been born near Nashville in May, 1847. In 1853 he removed to middle

Florida and attended Quincy Academy until the beginning of the Civil War. Though not yet sixteen years of age, he joined the Confederate army, and was with Houston's Battery at the close of the war.



JOHN T. DISMUKES,
Member Executive Council.

When the war closed Mr. Dismukes went west, and was for some years with the John D. Adams Steamboat Line on the Arkansas River. Later he went back to Florida and in March, 1886, established the First National Bank, at St. Augustine, of which he is now President. In March, 1900, he was elected president of the Florida Bankers' Association; he has also served as a vice-president of the American Bankers' Association and is now a member of the executive council.

Mr. Morrison was born March 23, 1870, and was brought up in his native place, La Porte, Ind., where he obtained his first banking experience in the First National Bank, founded by his grandfather and father early in the history of the National system.

He went to Indianapolis in 1891, and was associated with the Indianapolis National Bank and the Merchants' National, each for a short time, then entered Fletcher's Bank, where he has been ever since.

He is a director and Assistant Cashier in the Fletcher National Bank, a director in the Marion Trust Co., a director and treasurer of the Marion County Title Co., of Indianapolis. Mr. Morrison has been secretary and is now a member of the executive council of the Indiana Bankers' Association.

The Fletcher National Bank was chartered March 23, 1896, and is the successor to Fletcher's Bank, which was established by Stough-



S. A. MORRISON,
Member Executive Council.

ton A. Fletcher in 1839. It is the largest financial institution in Indiana and the only bank in Indianapolis which has had a continuous existence since before the war. Its deposits have doubled since reorganization as a National bank. The capital is \$500,000, surplus \$175,000, undivided profits, \$126,064, and the deposits on September 5, 1900, were \$3,253,000.

Frederick Walter Hayes entered the Second National Bank of Detroit in 1868. Four years

later he was made Assistant Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, in which capacity he served until 1877, when he became Cashier. He remained with the Merchants and Manufacturers' until January, 1884, when he was called to the Preston National Bank, first as Vice-President, and later as President. The capital of the bank is \$700,000. In 1888 Mr. Hayes was made Manager of the Detroit Clearing-House, a post which he held until 1892, when he withdrew, though retaining a position as a member of the clearing-house committee.

His official connection with the Michigan Bankers' Association began in 1887, as secretary, in which capacity he served until 1896, when he was called to the presidency. He has also served as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association for two terms. His connection with the association dates almost from the time of its organization, his father, Mr. J. D. Hayes, having been the first secretary.

Mr. Hayes has taken a strong interest in harmonizing the work of the Western banks, and in bringing the bankers of his section into closer business relations, that they might act together in affairs of mutual interest.

Besides being a member of the council Mr. Hayes is chairman of the committee on express company taxation, and has labored earnestly to remove discriminations against the banks in favor of these corporations.

Wm. M. Hill was born in Richmond, Va., March 30, 1843, and was educated at a private



F. W. HAYES,
Member Executive Council.



WM. M. HILL,
Member Executive Council.

school in that city. From 1861 to 1867 (except eight or nine months in the Confederate

army) he was employed in a stock broker's office. In 1867 he entered the employ of the National Exchange Bank, and from 1868 to 1870 was paying and receiving teller in the Richmond Banking and Insurance Co. In the latter year he accepted a similar position in the Planters' National Bank. On December 16, 1872, Mr. Hill became Cashier of the State Bank of Virginia, and now holds that office.

The State Bank of Virginia was established in 1870 with \$300,000 capital. Its first President was Wm. H. MacFarland, who served only a year or two; its second President was

John L. Bacon, who served the bank as President until his death in August, 1887; its present President, John S. Ellett, succeeded Mr. Bacon. In 1891 the capital of the bank was increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The surplus and profits amount to \$303,000.

The bank employs eighteen clerks, and has about 2500 individual accounts, representing deposits of over \$1,918,000. Including deposits of State and National banks, the total is about \$2,232,000. The aggregate resources, as reported to the Auditor of the Commonwealth on April 24, 1901, were \$3,006,716.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Cobbs was born in Choctaw county, Ala., March 17, 1856, and was educated at Livingston in that State and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1883 he became a bookkeeper in the

ganizers of the Alabama Bankers' Association, of which he has been president.



J. B. COBBS,
Vice-President for Alabama.

National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., and when the First National Bank was organized he was made general bookkeeper, later being advanced to the position of receiving teller.

When the Central Bank was organized in 1885, and in 1886, when the bank became the Berney National, he was made Cashier, and continued to hold that office until 1894, when he became President. Some years later the Berney National consolidated with the First National, and Mr. Cobbs accepted a position as Vice-President and Cashier of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Bank, and early in the present year he became Vice-President of the Alabama National Bank, of Birmingham.

Mr. Cobbs has been identified with many important enterprises, and was one of the or-

In May, 1873, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Head, following a strong inclination for commercial affairs, entered the old First National Bank of Moline, Ill., as messenger. Gradually, by close attention and devotion to duties, he advanced successively to the position of collector, bookkeeper, teller, and assistant to the Cashier. At the expiration of ten years' service in the bank at Moline, with strong expressions of commendation by the bank's management, accompanied by a handsome testimonial of esteem, he departed for Washington, Kans., to take the Cashier-



F. H. HEAD,
Vice-President for Arkansas.

ship of the First National Bank of that place. Later, desiring a larger business field, he disposed of his interest in the Washington Bank, and removed to Clay Center, Kans., where, with associates, he purchased the Republican

Valley Bank and reorganized it as the First National Bank. Mr. Head assumed the office of Cashier in this bank, which prospered highly from the first, rapidly growing in business and favor. Afterwards, he became Cashier of the People's National Bank of the same place, and the success attained in previous undertakings followed in this.

Mr. Head's residence and connection with financial institutions in Arkansas began in 1880, in the latter part of which year he resigned as Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Clay Center, to accept an offer of Northern capitalists of the Cashiership of the Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., then organizing.

During the summer of 1880, Mr. Head was offered the Cashiership of the Old Merchants and Planters' Bank, of Pine Bluff, which he accepted, and which position in that worthy institution he has since occupied. He has been in the banking business over twenty-eight years.

This bank was established in 1876, and is the oldest State bank in Arkansas. Its career of twenty-five years has been marked by prosperity, and it was never stronger than now. It has \$100,000 capital, about \$60,000 surplus and profits, and total resources approximating \$90,000. Its officers are: President, V. D. Wilkins; Vice-President, H. H. Hunn; Cashier, F. H. Head; Assistant Cashier, C. A. Bloom.

At the Seventh Annual Convention of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, held at Little Rock, April 15 and 16, 1897, Mr. Head was unanimously elected to the office of president of the association for the ensuing year. This honor to Mr. Head is marked from the fact that he is the youngest president the association has ever had. At present he is a member of the executive council of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, having been elected in 1900 for a term of three years. He has always been active in furthering the interests of his State association and of the American Bankers' Association, and in aiding to develop their practical workings.

Mr. Newcomb was born in Philadelphia in 1870. His business career began in 1890, when he went to Minneapolis and entered the employ of Frank H. Peavey, the grain and elevator man. He worked in every department of the business and was for one year cashier of the consolidated companies.

In 1898 Mr. Newcomb went to Cripple Creek, Colo., and became interested in the wholesale coal business with A. E. Carlton. In July, 1898, with Mr. Carlton, he purchased the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, of which Mr. Carlton became President and Mr. Newcomb Cashier.

The deposits were \$125,000 when they bought the bank, and in two years they had increased to over \$1,000,000. Both the present condi-



E. C. NEWCOMB,
Vice-President for Colorado.

tion of the bank and its future outlook are excellent.

Though a native of Southington, Conn., the subject of this sketch has resided at New Britain since he was one year old. He grad-



A. J. SLOPER,
Vice-President for Connecticut.

uated from the high school in 1884, entered a store in the following year and in 1886 became a collection clerk in the New Britain National Bank. He has been with the bank continuously since that time, and has been promoted

through the various positions, becoming President in 1866.

Mr. Sloper is a director in other important enterprises, and is actively interested in local, political and social affairs.

The New Britain National Bank is the oldest moneyed institution in the city, having been organized as a State bank in 1860. Beginning with a capital of \$100,000, the amount was increased to \$200,000 in 1863, and to \$310,000 in 1865. In the latter year the bank entered the National system. It has \$155,000 surplus and \$55,000 undivided profits, making it one of the strongest banks in the State.

The vice-president for Delaware is John H. Danby, Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Wilmington. He entered the bank in 1870



JOHN H. DANBY,

Vice-President for Delaware.

as a subordinate clerk, and was promoted through the various positions, being made Cashier in 1885. In 1893 he was elected a director of the bank. Mr. Danby is Secretary of the Wilmington Clearing-House Association and of the Delaware Bankers' Association, and is one of the managers of the Artisans' Savings Bank, of Wilmington.

The Union National Bank has \$203,175 capital, \$349,098 surplus and profits, and about \$1,500,000 deposits. Its total resources exceed \$2,051,000.

Jesse B. Wilson is a native of Maryland. When a boy he went to Washington and engaged as clerk in a grocery establishment, in which position he served a number of years. He then embarked in the same line of business for himself, which proved a successful enterprise, and by his strict business prin-

ciples he gained respect and standing among business men.

After a long and lucrative business life, his success enabled him to retire from merchan-



JESSE B. WILSON,

Vice-President for the District of Columbia.

dising and engage in other responsible positions of trust which had been placed upon him by his fellow citizens.

In December, 1890, Mr. Wilson was invited to become a director of the Lincoln National Bank, of Washington, D. C., and was elected President. The bank was then in its infancy, having been organized nine months previous to that time. It has grown under his management until it has become one of the prominent financial institutions of that city.

Mr. Wilson takes an active interest not only in the affairs of his own bank but also in the monetary affairs of the country. He is a great reader and keeps posted on all matters pertaining to banking and finance. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association and was elected vice-president for the District of Columbia at the Richmond convention.

BION H. BARNETT,

Vice-President for Florida.

Bion H. Barnett was born October 7, 1857; entered his father's bank in Jacksonville, Florida, as collecting clerk in 1877, and was admitted as a member of the firm in 1879. In 1888 the National Bank of Jacksonville was organized with a capital of \$150,000, succeeding the business of the firm, W. B. Barnett being elected President and Bion H. Barnett, Cashier. In 1898 he was elected Vice-President.

The National Bank of Jacksonville has long enjoyed the honor of being the largest bank in Florida; it has regularly paid dividends of ten per cent. per annum, and has accumulated a surplus and undivided profits of \$240,000; its deposits average about \$2,000,000, upon which no interest is paid. The bank does not solicit public accounts, and has no city, county or State deposits.

Mr. Barnett has devoted his entire time to the interest of the bank, and has never held any public office to which a salary was attached. He was president of the Florida Bankers' Association from 1896 to 1898.

Mr. Wadley was born at Vicksburg, Miss., April 6, 1860. In 1889 he opened a bank at Waycross, Ga., as Cashier, under the title of



J. E. WADLEY,
Vice-President for Georgia.

the South Georgia Bank of Waycross. This bank was succeeded by the First National Bank of Waycross in 1894, Mr. Wadley still continuing to be Cashier. In 1900 he was elected President of the First National Bank on the retirement of C. C. Groce, the bank's first President.

The bank has never had but one loss in its entire existence of eleven years, and has paid regular eight per cent. dividends and extra dividends to the amount of \$21,000, beside laying aside a comfortable surplus.

The officers are: President, J. E. Wadley; Vice-President, W. W. Beach; Assistant Cashier, W. B. Albertson.

Clarence H. Cooke was born in the Hawaiian Islands, and has spent the greater part of his life in Honolulu. He graduated from the

Punahon School and from there he went to Yale University and spent two years in the Sheffield Scientific School, but was prevented from graduating, being compelled to leave



CLARENCE H. COOKE,
Vice-President for Hawaii.

college on account of ill health. He spent a year or more in San Francisco, being occupied as clerk with a large commission house. Receiving an offer for a position as book-keeper with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, of Honolulu, he returned to the Islands and was thus occupied till the organization of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., in December, 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of secretary. Upon the death of the Cashier, E. A. Jones, in July, 1898, he was advanced to the position of Cashier, which office he has filled with ability and mutual satisfaction to the directors as well as patrons of the bank.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., was incorporated December 27, 1897, under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, with an authorized capital of \$400,000, of which \$300,000 was paid up. On January 1, 1899, the remaining capital was called in, and on October 15, 1900, the capital was further increased to \$600,000. The bank holds a reserve of \$50,000, and had on June 29, 1901, undivided profits to the amount of \$142,000. The stockholders are men of influence and standing not only in the community but throughout the Islands, so that the business of the bank has steadily increased, and the institution is considered as one of the strong banks of the Hawaiian Islands. Its correspondents in San Francisco and New York are Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

The Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, with which Mr. Moulton is actively identified as Vice-President, is one of the



D. A. MOULTON,
Vice-President for Illinois.

leading National banks in that city. Its capital is \$2,000,000, surplus \$1,000,000 and undivided profits \$727,000. The deposits are \$33,162,677, and total resources \$37,388,623.

Mr. Moulton is a representative western banker, and has had a banking experience in that section of the country covering a quarter of a century, half of this time being spent in Chicago.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Old Lyme, Conn., September 11, 1857, and went with his parents to Iowa in the fall of 1884, locating on a farm near Monticello. In 1888 the family moved to Monticello, and the future Cashier attended the public schools there until 1873, when he went into the private bank of Carpenter & Lovell as messenger boy. On Jan. 10, 1875, that bank was merged with the Monticello National Bank, and he was made Assistant Cashier. In 1877 he was elected Cashier, and has held that position ever since. He was married at Monticello in 1883 and has a family of two children, both boys.

The Monticello State Bank was first organized as the Monticello National Bank in the fall of 1872 with \$50,000 capital. In January, 1875, it was consolidated with the private bank of Carpenter & Lovell and the capital increased to \$100,000, the officers then being: M. L. Carpenter (father of the subject of this sketch), President; S. S. Farwell, Vice-President; C. Langworthy, Cashier, and H. M. Carpenter, Assistant Cashier. On April 1, 1875, the National charter was given up and

the bank continued without interruption of business as the Monticello Bank under the State banking law. At the expiration of its charter, in 1885, it was rechartered as the Monticello State Bank and business continued under the same management, but with some change in holdings of the stock.

The bank has been continuously prosperous since its organization, its business increasing year by year, and it has paid since 1875 fifty-three consecutive semi-annual dividends aggregating \$314,000, besides accumulating a surplus fund of \$75,000, a special reserve fund of \$10,000, and an undivided profit and loss account of something over \$30,000.

Monticello has the distinction of having the largest per capita bank deposits of any town



H. M. CARPENTER,
Vice-President for Iowa.

in the United States, its population being but 2,100 and the aggregate deposits of the two banks, as shown by recent statements, being \$1,354,986, of which the Monticello State held \$907,292.

The Monticello State Bank has been a member of the Iowa Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association practically since their organization, and being a progressive institution, believes that substantial benefit is derived through both connections.

WM. C. HENRICI,
Vice-President for Kansas.

Since the organization of the Inter-State National Bank, at Kansas City, Kans., in 1890, Mr. Henrici has been connected with that institution, being Assistant Cashier until July, 1892, and Cashier since that time.



S. N. LEONARD,
Vice-President for Kentucky.

Kentucky's vice-president is not only a successful banker, but a successful man in other lines of endeavor as well. He was born at Nashville, Tenn., August 4, 1845, and was educated in that city and at Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn. In 1880 he removed to Paducah, Ky., where he engaged in mercantile business for a time. He went into newspaper work in 1886, continuing in that field until 1871. In that year he married and removed to Eddyville, Ky., where for twenty years he was actively engaged in mercantile business.

Mr. Leonard organized the Farmers' Bank, of Eddyville, in August, 1894, and has been its President from that date to the present. The bank has always been a success. It has been a member of the Kentucky Bankers' Association since 1895 and of the American Bankers' Association since 1899. The former organization has honored Mr. Leonard by twice choosing him as first vice-president, and he was also a member of the executive committee for three years.

He is interested in many important industrial, street railway and lighting enterprises and also cultivates a 300 acre farm.

Mr. Allen's business life commenced in the year 1877, when he entered the employ of the Canal National Bank, Portland, Maine. In 1899 the Portland National Bank was organized in the same city and Mr. Allen was engaged as its Cashier, and has continued in that capacity to the present time.

The Portland National Bank has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, having in twelve years' time acquired the largest line of deposits of any National bank in the State of

Maine, and accumulated surplus and undivided profits equal to more than fifty per cent. of its capital stock, besides paying its stock-



CHARLES G. ALLEN,
Vice-President for Maine.

holders regular dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Though for many years identified with western banks, Mr. Myers is a native of the East, having been born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1853. He attended the Polytechnic In-



WALTER FREDERICKS MYERS,
Vice-President for Minnesota.

stitute in Brooklyn, and in 1871 entered a Wall Street banking house. For several years he was paying teller in the State Bank, Syracuse, N. Y. Subsequently he went West, and for twelve years owned and managed a private bank at Wells, Minn.

Since 1897 Mr. Myers has been Cashier of the Capital Bank, of St. Paul.

LAWRENCE FOOT,

Vice-President for Mississippi.

Mr. Foot was born in New York city July 7, 1844; commenced the banking business in Canton, Miss., in 1883, under the firm name of Foot & Cage, private bankers; and later under the name of Foot & Smith. In 1890 Foot & Smith incorporated their business under the name of Mississippi State Bank with a State charter and a capital of \$100,000, Mr. Foot becoming President.

The business of the bank has largely increased in recent years.

Mr. Foot was a Federal soldier during the Civil War, and served in the Twenty-Second New York State Guards.

Charles O. Austin was born and reared in Palmyra, Mo., and was educated in the common schools of that village and at Westmin-



CHARLES O. AUSTIN,

Vice-President for Missouri.

ter College, Fulton, Mo. His first banking experience was as clerk in the Marion County Savings Bank, of Palmyra, Mo., with which institution he served until made Assistant Cashier, which position he left to become the first bank examiner appointed under the present banking system of Missouri. He served in this position with credit to himself until appointed Cashier of the Mechanics'

Bank, St. Louis, in 1897. This is one of the oldest and most substantial banks of the West, and has a capital of one million dollars and surplus of five hundred thousand dollars. It recently entered the National system as the Mechanics' National Bank.

Mr. Austin has taken active interest in the affairs of the Missouri Bankers' Association, and was elected vice-president thereof at its last convention in May, 1900. He was elected vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for Missouri at Richmond.

W. Gerecke was born in Zichtan, Prussia, July 30, 1848. He came to the United States with his parents in 1864 and to Nebraska in



W. GERECKE,

Vice-President for Nebraska.

1867. He engaged in the banking business in Norfolk, Nebr., in 1886, and became connected with the First National Bank of Stanton, Nebr., as its Cashier in May, 1890. This bank was organized in June, 1885, by F. McGiverin as President and Levi Miller as Cashier. Mr. Miller is now President of the bank and Mr. McGiverin Vice-President.

The management of the bank is conservative, making no loans outside of the county where located, and to no one not personally known to the officers.

The capital of the bank is \$50,000 and the surplus and undivided profits \$28,500; loans, \$143,500, and deposits, \$182,000.

C. T. Bender, vice-president for Nevada, was born at South Bend, Ind., August 1, 1860. In 1868 Mr. Bender's parents moved to Nebraska, and in 1864 again followed the west-

ern trail, arriving in Virginia City, Nevada, in August of that year.

Commencing business life as a telegraph operator in 1868, Mr. Bender worked for the



C. T. BENDER,
Vice-President for Nevada.

Central Pacific Railroad Company until 1871, when in company with his brother, D. A. Bender, he started the Bank of D. A. Bender & Co. at Reno. Out of this copartnership the First National Bank of Reno was organized in July, 1880, with a capital of \$50,000 which later on was increased to \$200,000, and in January, 1896, this bank was succeeded by the Washoe County Bank, with a paid-in capital of \$200,000, and a surplus fund of \$100,000.

This bank enjoys the confidence of the people of Nevada to the greatest extent, having a deposit account of upwards of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Bender has held the position of Cashier continuously from 1871.

Reno is the center of the cattle and sheep industry of Nevada, and the business of the bank extends into the States of California, Oregon and Idaho.

A. L. Mansfield was born in Keene, N. H., April 25, 1874. He received most of his education in the public schools of Keene, taking a business course in one of the Boston business colleges.

In 1895 he took the position of bookkeeper in a wholesale house in Boston, which position he resigned to accept a clerkship in the First National Bank of Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., in 1896. He served the bank as clerk until he was elected Cashier in January, 1900.

The bank has \$50,000 capital and \$20,000 surplus and undivided profits.



A. L. MANSFIELD,
Vice-President for New Hampshire.

Archibald W. Conklin, Cashier of the German National Bank, of Newark, is vice-president for New Jersey.



ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN,
Vice-President for New Jersey.

He is a native of New Jersey, and his banking experience commenced at the age of fifteen, when he entered the Newark City National Bank as assistant bookkeeper. He afterwards occupied the position of receiving teller in the same institution for about fifteen years. He accepted his present position in 1891.

The German National Bank, of which E. M. Douglas is President and Geo. B. Swain, Vice-President, has had a very successful career. Although next to the youngest of the National banks of the city in organization, it now stands second on the list as regards the proportion of surplus and undivided profits to capital. Its capital is \$300,000, surplus and profits, \$330,000, and deposits \$2,400,000.

Edward A. Groesbeck was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., and is a descendant of Claase Jacobse Groesbeck, of Rotterdam, Holland, who settled in Albany in 1662.



EDWARD A. GROESBECK,
Vice-President for New York.

His education was obtained in the public schools, and at the Lansingburg Academy and Troy University.

He commenced his banking career in the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, and in 1864 was appointed money clerk in the Commercial Bank of Albany. He was successively promoted to the several intermediate positions, and in 1873 was appointed Cashier, which office he has held for twenty-eight years, the longest term of any officer during the seventy-five years' existence of the bank.

Mr. Groesbeck comes from a banking family. His father, Anson Groesbeck, was Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, and his brother, William C. Groesbeck, is Cashier of the Bank of D. Powers & Sons, Lansingburg; another brother, Leonard H. Groesbeck, is Cashier of the Third National Bank, of Syracuse.

Mr. Groesbeck is a director of the Park Bank of Albany, and of other local institutions, and of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass. He is

identified with the social and benevolent organizations of his city and State, and is actively interested in the New York State Bankers' Association and held the office of vice-president for the years 1897-98, and is now chairman of Group V and a member of the special committee on taxation and of the committee on education.

The National Commercial Bank, of Albany, N. Y., of which Mr. Groesbeck is Cashier, is one of the oldest and best-known institutions in the State, having been chartered in 1825. In 1865 it was reorganized under the National Bank Act, and in 1885 renewed its charter for an additional twenty years. It has been the depository of the city of Albany and of the State of New York for many years, and has occupied an important position in the financial development of the State. The present capital is \$300,000; surplus, \$700,000, with undivided profits \$180,000, and deposits of more than \$5,000,000.

Col. Francis H. Fries was born February 1, 1855, at Salem, North Carolina. His ancestors were among the early settlers who came to



FRANCIS H. FRIES,
Vice-President for North Carolina.

this country from Saxony under the auspices of the Moravian Church, of which he is a prominent and influential member.

He graduated with honors in 1873, and at once entered the firm of F. & H. Fries, of Salem, N. C., where he remained in active management of their cotton and woollen mills until 1887.

In January, 1885, he was made Colonel on the staff of Gov. A. M. Scales, in which capacity he served during Gov. Scales' continuance in office.

In 1887 he was chosen to build the Roanoke and Southern Railroad across the Blue Ridge Mountains, which was done under his management, he remaining as its president until it was merged into the Norfolk and Western Railway system.

In June, 1893, he was elected to the presidency of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., which institution has grown under his management to be the largest and most influential trust company in the State, and with it is connected a banking department that does a regular collection and discount business.

He is also a director in the Wachovia National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the two cities, and one of the most successful in the South.

Col. Fries is still connected with cotton manufacturing, being at present President of the Mayo Mills and the Avalon Mills of Mayodan, N. C., and the Washington Mills, of Fries, Va., with a capitalization of \$3,000,000, and largely interested and directly connected with the management of three others, all of which are remarkably successful.

The vice-president for North Dakota, H. R. Lyon, President of the First National Bank, of Mandan, No. Dak., was born in Zanesville,



H. R. LYON,

Vice-President for North Dakota.

Ohio, in 1856. His parents moved to Wabasha, Minn., in the spring of 1857, since which time, until locating in North Dakota, he has lived principally in Minnesota.

He received a common school education at the public schools of St. Paul, and attended college at Red Wing, Minn., and the State

Normal School, at Oshkosh, Wis. He entered the service of the Second National Bank, of St. Paul, January 1, 1877, as a messenger. Having filled the various positions in the bank, he was elected Cashier in January, 1881. In the spring of 1882, he organized the First National Bank, of Mandan, No. Dak., and took charge of that bank as Cashier. In 1887, he was elected President, and has occupied that position ever since. He is interested in various other enterprises, being president of the Missouri Valley Milling Co., the Lyon Elevator Co., the Mandan Mercantile Co. and the Mandan Electric Co.

Mr. Wheeler commenced in the banking business in Detroit, December 1, 1870, with



D. P. WHEELER,

Vice-President for Ohio.

David Preston & Co., which company later became the Preston National Bank.

From 1885 to 1893 he lived in Cleveland, being connected with C. Chandler's Sons. In 1893 he went to Akron to become Receiver of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association. He purchased the desirable part of the assets and organized the Citizens' National Bank, which began business June 4, 1894, with a capital of \$150,000. Since its organization it has paid dividends of three per cent. semi-annually, and has acquired a surplus of \$22,500, and an undivided profits account of \$4,000. The bank has 103 stockholders, its deposits amount to \$450,000, and its loans to \$500,000.

Mr. Wheeler is a member of the executive council of the Ohio Bankers' Association. He is popular, not only on account of his engaging personality, but because of his ability and integrity.



JAMES L. WILKIN,
Vice-President for Oklahoma.

One of the progressively-conducted banks of the Southwest is the State National Bank, of Oklahoma City, Okla., of which Mr. Wilkin is a director and Cashier. It was organized in May, 1893, and has the distinction of being the only bank in Oklahoma or the Indian Territory with deposits of \$1,000,000.

Pliny E. Snodgrass, Vice-President for Oregon, and Cashier of the First National Bank, of Eugene, Ore., is a native of Oregon, having been born in that State April 30, 1866. He was educated at Eugene.

In 1886, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the newly-organized First National Bank. Early inured to habits of industry and economy, with innate honor and a courteous disposition, together with good judgment of men, he passed through the various grades to the Cashier's desk. An increase of thirty per cent. in business (bringing the deposits to \$630,000 in the last twelve months) is an evidence of the growth and popularity of the bank.

In every phase of life Mr. Snodgrass has proven himself a thorough business man, worthy of the honors bestowed on him.

In February, 1886, Thos. G. Hendricks, as President, and Stewart B. Eakin, as Cashier, two men who from their barefooted boyhood had carved their way through Oregon pioneer days to the forefront as men of honor, business brains, and hard-earned capital, established the First National Bank with \$50,000 capital, which by 1893 was strengthened by a surplus fund of \$50,000. In 1898, to accommodate the growing business, \$20,000 was invested in a new, up-to-date bank build-

ing. The First National Bank, of Eugene, is admittedly one of the most conservative and solid banks of Oregon. The board of directors consists of T. G. Hendricks, President; S. B. Eakin, Vice-President; P. E. Snodgrass, Cashier; G. R. Chrisman, capitalist, and F. L. Chambers, hardware.

Eugene is a city of about 5,000 people, and is located at the head of the famed Willamette Valley, whose grain, fruit and climate are becoming famous beyond the oceans. The mountainous background of this picture city and fertile valley bears on its bosom



PLINY E. SNODGRASS,
Vice-President for Oregon.

enough of the best timber in the world to insure a great future for the valley and enough gold-bearing quartz to greatly increase the *per capita* circulation and aid in removing all fear of there not being gold enough to carry on the world's business.

Mr. McAllister started in the banking business with the National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, on May 15, 1878. In October, 1881, he left there and entered the employ of the First National Bank, of that city, in the correspondence department. When he resigned on February 15, 1892, he was one of the paying tellers. He left to accept a position with the Corn Exchange National Bank as foreign collection clerk. On April 15, 1892, he was appointed Assistant Cashier and in 1893 was made Cashier, holding that position up to June 1, 1900. When he started with the Corn Exchange National Bank its deposits were \$2,000,000, and when he left it they reached the total of \$11,500,000.

Mr. McAllister resigned to accept a position



J. R. McALLISTER.
Vice-President for Pennsylvania.

as Cashier of the Franklin National Bank, a new institution which was started in Philadelphia on July 2, 1900, with \$1,000,000 capital and \$1,000,000 paid-in surplus.

The growth in the business of the bank has been marked, the deposits now amounting to over \$12,500,000. Its directory is exceptionally strong, the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Pennsylvania Railroad being prominently represented.

Francis A. Cranston, Cashier of the Old National Bank, Providence, Rhode Island,



FRANCIS A. CRANSTON,
Vice-President for Rhode Island.

was born in Providence February 4, 1837. He was educated in the public schools and in the high school of Providence, and entered the National Bank in May, 1854. He was clerk about three years, bookkeeper seven years, and Cashier thirty-seven years, a total of forty-seven years in the National and its successor, the Old National Bank.

He was instrumental in connection with Pinkerton's Agency in August, 1880, in the arrest and conviction of Chas. C. Vanderpool, alias Chas. O. Brockway, William Ogle and Joseph Cook, for trying to pass forged checks upon the Old National Bank and the Fourth National Bank of Providence.

At the age of twenty-six Wm. A. Law organized the Spartanburg (S. C.) Savings Bank in 1891 and became its first President. In 1896



WM. A. LAW,
Vice-President for South Carolina.

he organized the Central National Bank, of Spartanburg, and was elected its President. These two institutions have steadily increased their volume of business under his management, earning an average net profit of ten per cent. per annum up to the present time.

Mr. Law is also at the head of the Spartanburg Bonded Warehouse Company, and is treasurer of the American Investment Company and the Home Building and Loan Association. He is an active director in the Saxon Mills and the Arkwright Mills, cotton-manufacturing corporations.

These concerns are located in the heart of the famous Southern textile manufacturing belt, Spartanburg county leading any similar area of the entire South in number of spindles. This county consumes annually 200,000 bales of cotton—400 per cent. of its

production. Mr. Law is a sanguine believer in his section, once purely agricultural, but now rapidly developing under the influence of diversified industries and steadily advancing in wealth and culture.

In May, 1901, Mr. Law took the initiative in organizing the South Carolina Bankers' Association, and was elected its first president.

C. L. Norton, Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association for South Dakota, is a native of New York and has been Cashier



C. L. NORTON,
Vice-President for South Dakota.

of the Sioux Falls (So. Dak.) National Bank since its organization in 1882. This bank is the oldest in Sioux Falls and one of the most prominent in the State.

An honor was worthily bestowed by the association in the selection of Josiah Lawrence Hutton, Cashier of the Phoenix Bank of Columbia, as the Vice-President from Tennessee.

Mr. Hutton is a banker of experience, having organized the Bank of Bell Buckle, Tennessee, in 1887. As the Cashier of that bank he controlled and successfully managed its affairs until 1894, when he resigned that position and organized the Phoenix Bank, of Columbia, Tenn., and as its Cashier and largest shareholder has since managed its affairs with the same ability and success that marked his first banking venture.

The business of his bank has grown steadily until he is now carrying a line of deposits about five times its capital stock.

During the year 1899 Mr. Hutton was President of the Tennessee Bankers' Association.

He was very active during his administration of the office. The membership was materially increased, and the increased interest in



J. L. HUTTON,
Vice-President for Tennessee.

the association was reflected in the last convention held at Columbia during his incumbency of the office.

Mr. Hills was born March 8, 1836, at South Amherst, Mass. At the age of four, both parents having died, he was taken to live with



LEWIS S. HILLS,
Vice-President for Utah.

an uncle in Springfield, Mass., where he was educated in the common and high schools.

He removed to Iowa in 1853, and was clerk in the United States land offices at Charlton and Council Bluffs for some time, being appointed register of the latter office in 1859.

In 1862 he removed to Utah and engaged in mercantile bookkeeping. He was appointed first receiver of the United States land office at Salt Lake City in 1868.

In 1869, with Wm. H. Hooper and Horace S. Eldredge, he organized the private banking house of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., which was succeeded by the Deseret National Bank, of Salt Lake City, in 1872. The original capital was \$200,000, with Brigham Young, President; H. S. Eldredge, Vice-President; Wm. H. Hooper, Wm. Jennings, Feramorz Little, John Sharp and Lewis S. Hills, Cashier, as directors.

The bank now has a capital of \$500,000, surplus, \$250,000, and average deposits of \$2,000,000. There are thirteen directors, viz.: Lewis S. Hills, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice-President; Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John R. Winder, John C. Cutler, David H. Peery, E. R. Eldredge, W. H. McIntyre, David Eccles and A. W. Carlson. Hyrum S. Young is Cashier.

Mr. Hills is also Vice-President of the Thatcher Bros. Banking Company, of Logan, Utah, the Barnes Banking Company, of Kaysville, Utah, and the Davis County Bank, of Farmington, Utah.

Henry Francis Field was born at Brandon, Vt., October 8, 1843. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the Brandon Bank. In March, 1862, he went to Rutland to take a position in the office of John B. Page, then Treasurer of Vermont.

In 1864 he became teller of the Bank of Rutland, then about to be reorganized as a National bank, which position he occupied for nearly three years, when he was appointed, in 1867, Cashier of the Rutland County National Bank, in which office he still remains.

He was the town treasurer of Rutland for ten years, also village treasurer, and has been treasurer of Rutland county since 1877.

In 1861 he was Deputy Secretary of State for the State of Vermont. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and was chairman of the committee on banks in that body, and in 1888 he represented the town of Rutland in the General Assembly, serving as chairman of the house committee on banks and on other important committees.

In 1890 he was elected to the office of State Treasurer, to which position he received three re-elections—in 1892, 1894 and 1896—and retired from the office in 1898, when he declined to be a candidate for another term.

The Rutland County National Bank was



HENRY F. FIELD,
Vice-President for Vermont.

organized as a State bank in 1861 and entered the National system in 1864. It has \$300,000 capital, \$75,000 surplus and \$51,000 undivided profits.

Percival C. Kauffman, Cashier of the Fidelity Trust Co., of Tacoma, Wash., President of the Tacoma Clearing-House Association and



P. C. KAUFFMAN,
Vice-President for Washington.

vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, for the State of Washington, was

born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. His ancestors settled in that State in the early colonial days, and the family has always been prominent in the affairs of the Colony and Commonwealth, his great-grandfather having been a member of the Continental Congress that elected George Washington first President of the United States.

Mr. Kauffman was educated at the Cumberland Valley Institute, the Lauderbach Academy and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1879, having pursued his legal studies in the office of ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh. He practised his profession very successfully in Harrisburg and Hazleton, Pa., being counsel for many of the leading coal companies of that section till 1887, when he moved to Vancouver, State of Washington, and organized the Commercial Bank of that place, of which he was the Vice-President and manager until January 1, 1892, when he accepted the position he now holds.

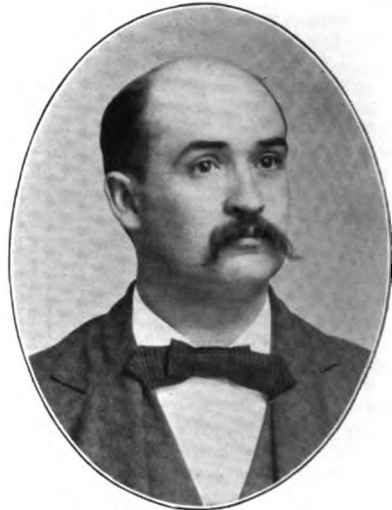
Mr. Kauffman has made a thorough study of the theory as well as the active practice of banking and is a frequent contributor to the leading financial journals of the country, and editor of the financial department of "The State," a monthly journal published in Tacoma. He took an active part in the reorganization of the Washington State Bankers' Association, reading a very exhaustive and carefully prepared paper on "Bank Taxation" before the convention of 1900. His address before the American Bankers' Association at Richmond, Va., proved him to be both a thinker and orator of more than ordinary ability.

The Fidelity Trust Co., of Tacoma, of which Mr. Kauffman is Cashier, is one of the strongest and best-known financial institutions in the State of Washington. It occupies very convenient offices in its fine six-story fire-proof office building, one of the finest structures on the Pacific Coast. It is chartered to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or in any fiduciary capacity, and also transacts a general banking business, having a paid-up capital of \$300,000, with deposits averaging one million dollars.

Its directorate includes the names of some of the most prominent business men of the State of Washington, who are actively interested in almost every important enterprise tending to the highest development of that State.

Charles E. Jolliffe was born in Monongalia county, W. Va., December 23, 1859, and is the son of Capt. Oliver P. Jolliffe. He grew up on a farm and was educated in the public schools of the county, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in the public schools, and after teaching for three years he was employed as clerk in a general store where he

remained until January, 1886, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court of Monongalia county, W. Va. He served as deputy clerk until July, 1888, when he was elected teller of the Merchants' National



CHARLES E. JOLLIFFE,
Vice-President for West Virginia.

Bank, at Morgantown, W. Va., one of the oldest banks in the State. The title of the bank has since been changed to the Bank of the Monongahela Valley.

In March, 1892, he was elected Cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Mannington, W. Va., which was just being organized, as the town of Mannington was just then coming into prominence as an oil center, and since that time the Exchange Bank of Mannington has had a phenomenal growth, and is now one of the prominent banks of the State of West Virginia. He was elected vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for West Virginia at the convention held at Richmond, Va., in October last.

Mr. Kasten was born in Milwaukee, April 29, 1855. He received his education in the Milwaukee schools, principally the West Side High School, and entered the banking business in 1871 as messenger for the National Exchange Bank, remaining with said bank until December, 1892, filling various positions, such as assistant bookkeeper, bookkeeper, correspondent, assistant teller, paying teller, and at the time of his resignation, that of Assistant Cashier.

The Wisconsin National Bank, of Milwaukee, of which he is now Cashier, received its charter November 12, 1892, and commenced business December 5, 1892. Mr. Kasten has

held the position of Cashier in this bank since its organization.

The bank has had a phenomenal growth, being now the second in point of deposits in

of the bank and its patrons. The bank has \$100,000 capital, \$20,000 surplus, \$10,000 undivided profits and about \$700,000 deposits.

In 1894 Mr. Abbott was elected State Senator and during two important sessions made a thoroughly commendable record. During the first session he was chairman of the ways and means committee, the most important committee in both legislative branches, and



FREDERICK KASTEN,
Vice-President for Wisconsin.

the State. It has \$1,000,000 capital, \$250,000 surplus, and about \$100,000 undivided profits. Deposits are about \$10,000,000.

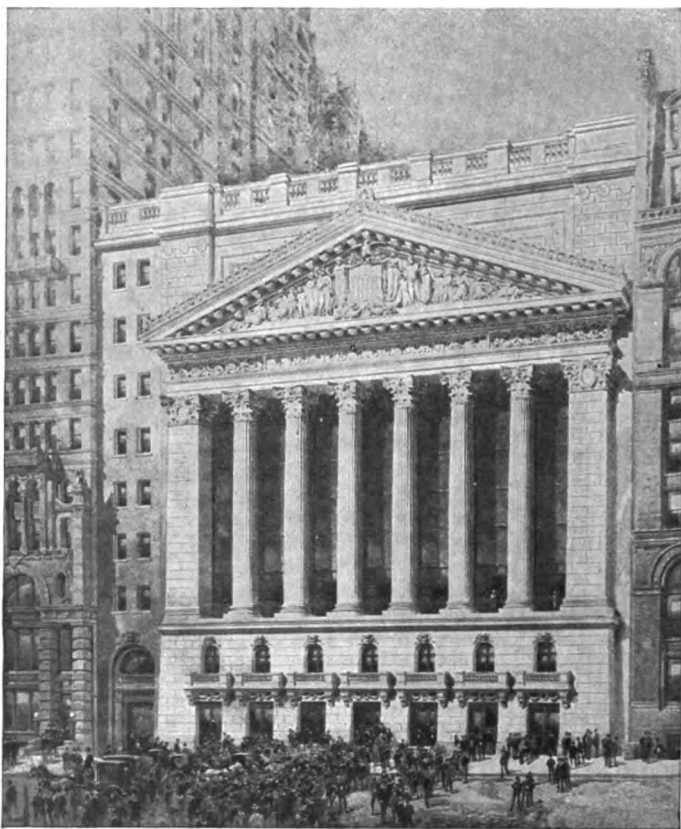
Mr. Abbott was born in Pittsfield, Ill., November 20, 1858, and attended the public schools of that city, graduating from its high school, and completed his education at Oberlin College in 1878. Accepting a position in the First National Bank of his native city, he remained employed there until 1883, when he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., and began work in the new field as correspondent and collection clerk of the First National Bank of that city. In June, 1885, he was elected a director of the bank and also Assistant Cashier, becoming Cashier in 1890, a position he has since held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction



G. E. ABBOTT,
Vice-President for Wyoming.

at the beginning of the second session was honored by an election to the presidency of the Senate, a position requiring quick judgment, impartiality and an intimate knowledge of legislative procedure. His record as president of the Senate is eminently satisfactory both to his party associates and those of opposing political affiliations. He was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket for a term of four years from January 1, 1899.

Mr. Abbott is noted for his interest in local business affairs, and is a member of the executive committee of the Cheyenne Business Men's Association.



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED AT WALL, BROAD AND NEW STREETS.

BANKING IN THE LEADING CITIES.

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT BANKS AND BANKERS OF THE CHIEF MONEY CENTERS.

While New York is the principal money center of America, its relation to the country in that respect is not so supreme as London is in relation to the United Kingdom, or Paris to France, or Brussels to Belgium, or even Berlin to Germany. Though, in a general sense, the custodian of the country's "ultimate banking reserve," so far as the law applicable to National banks is concerned, there are two other cities exactly on the same footing—Chicago and St. Louis. The distinguishing feature of the National banks in these three central reserve cities is that they must keep all their reserves in their own vaults, while banks in other reserve cities are required to keep only one-half in their vaults, depositing the balance in central reserve cities, and banks outside the reserve cities—usually called "country banks"—may deposit three-fifths of their reserves in banks in reserve or central reserve cities. It may be proper to state that banks in both classes of reserve cities are required by law to maintain a reserve of twenty-five per cent., in the manner above stated, and the "country banks" fifteen per cent.

These various provisions of law have a considerable bearing on the volume of deposits held by the banks in the important cities of the country.

NEW YORK CITY.

This city is the commercial metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, and is the chief financial center of the United States. Its banks are more numerous and very much larger than those of any other city, and the transactions of the clearing-house exceed those of all the other clearing-houses combined.

It is difficult to get an adequate idea of the real importance of New York's various financial institutions, but the following figures will be found instructive :

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Surplus and profits.</i>	<i>Total deposits.</i>	<i>Total resources.</i>
National banks.....	\$62,550,000	\$90,299,000	\$1,077,449,000	\$1,184,040,000
State banks.....	14,973,000	18,074,000	300,226,000	333,090,000
Savings banks.....	.....	86,257,000	692,432,000	778,779,000
Trust companies.....	44,200,000	95,132,000	755,826,000	909,171,000
Total.....	\$121,723,000	\$279,762,000	\$2,825,933,000	\$3,205,080,000

The National bank statements are for July 15, the State banks June 3, the Savings banks and trust companies July 1. The National and State banks of the Borough of Brooklyn are not included in the above table, neither are the many large private banking houses in the city. But even with these omissions the table shows that the city's total banking capital (including surplus and profits) is \$401,485,000; the total deposits are \$2,825,933,000, and the total resources \$3,205,080,000.

Most of the National banks might be termed bankers' banks, as a large part of

their business is with out-of-town banks. In the handling of the vast interests committed to their care the managers of the several classes of banks in New York city have established a reputation for ability and integrity equal to that of any class of business men in the world.

There are so many old and famous banks in the city that an adequate sketch of them would alone occupy all the space in this and successive numbers of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE*. We can, therefore, but briefly mention a few of the city's progressive banks and bankers.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

This is perhaps the most important business organization in the world, its transactions exceeding those of the Clearing-House of London—a city that is regarded as the world's financial center, or at least was so regarded until recently, when New York was accorded that distinction by many observers of financial events.

The New York Clearing-House was established in 1853, and the first clearings were made on October 11, in that year, in the basement of No. 14 Wall street. Several removals were made until the association finally came to occupy its present handsome building in Cedar street, an illustration of which is presented on a following page.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

In an address at the last annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, Wm. Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing-House, gave the following facts in regard to the transactions of this organization:

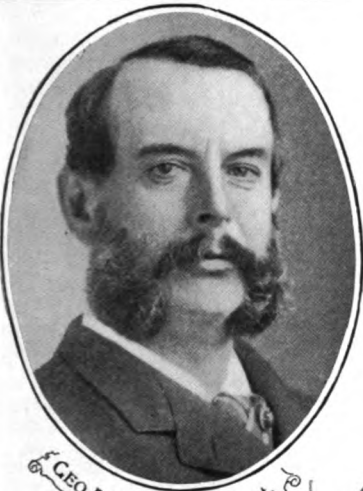
"When the clearing-house was deemed a necessity in 1854, the exchanges, or items, amounted to \$5,751,453,937.06, or a daily average of \$19,104,501.94. The total cash balances were \$297,411,493.69, or a daily average of \$998,078.06. If conditions were such at that time as to require a clearing-house, what could we do to-day without it, when we consider the enormous transactions? In 1899 they were \$57,368,230,771.33, a daily average of \$189,961,029.04, and resultant balances were \$3,685,971,370.53, or a daily average of \$10,218,448.24. That was a sum of actual cash passing through the clearing-house each day for 1899, over ten millions of dollars.

The year 1901 will exceed all others in the volume of exchanges, as it has exceeded all previous years in general business. Our fiscal year is from October to October. So far as the figures show to June 1, 1901, exchanges are \$54,101,276,786.58, with balances \$2,299,867,821.40. The fractional part of June already carries the amount above 1899. You have no doubt noticed that on several occasions within the last six months the exchanges have exceeded \$500,000,000, the largest being \$598,000,000, on May 10, 1901, when incidentally I learned that there was some trouble in Wall Street.

The transactions at the clearing-house since the date of its commencement (1854) have been \$1,283,388,007,071.54. It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of such a sum. This is more than sufficient to run the whole machinery of the Government for two thousand years, and it is more than one hundred and thirty-five times as much as all the gold and silver money in the world. If put up in eight-ounce bags in the form of silver dollars it would require more than ten million two hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three cubic yards of space for storage; and to count it all in a single year, it would take more than twelve thousand men, counting at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five dollars a minute, day and night, without intermission.

These figures distance the transactions of all the other clearing-houses of the United States combined, whether we consider the sum total of the exchanges since the inauguration of our clearing system or the current transactions. And, incidentally, last year our exchanges were two hundred and forty millions more than the clearings of the London clearing-house.

The largest transactions for any one day since the organization of the clearing-house took place on May 10, 1901, when they reached the prodigious sum of \$622,410,525.56. That, of course, includes the exchanges and the balances. The smallest transactions for any one day was October 30, 1857, amounting to \$8,357,394.82. By the way, we had trouble then—if any here are old enough to remember when the Ohio Life and Trust Insurance Company failed, and like a row of bricks, everything went down. Can't do that to-day. The largest balance resulting from any one day's exchanges was on March 5, 1901, amounting to \$24,170,388.06.



Geo. F. BAKER, President.



WM. SHERER, Manager.

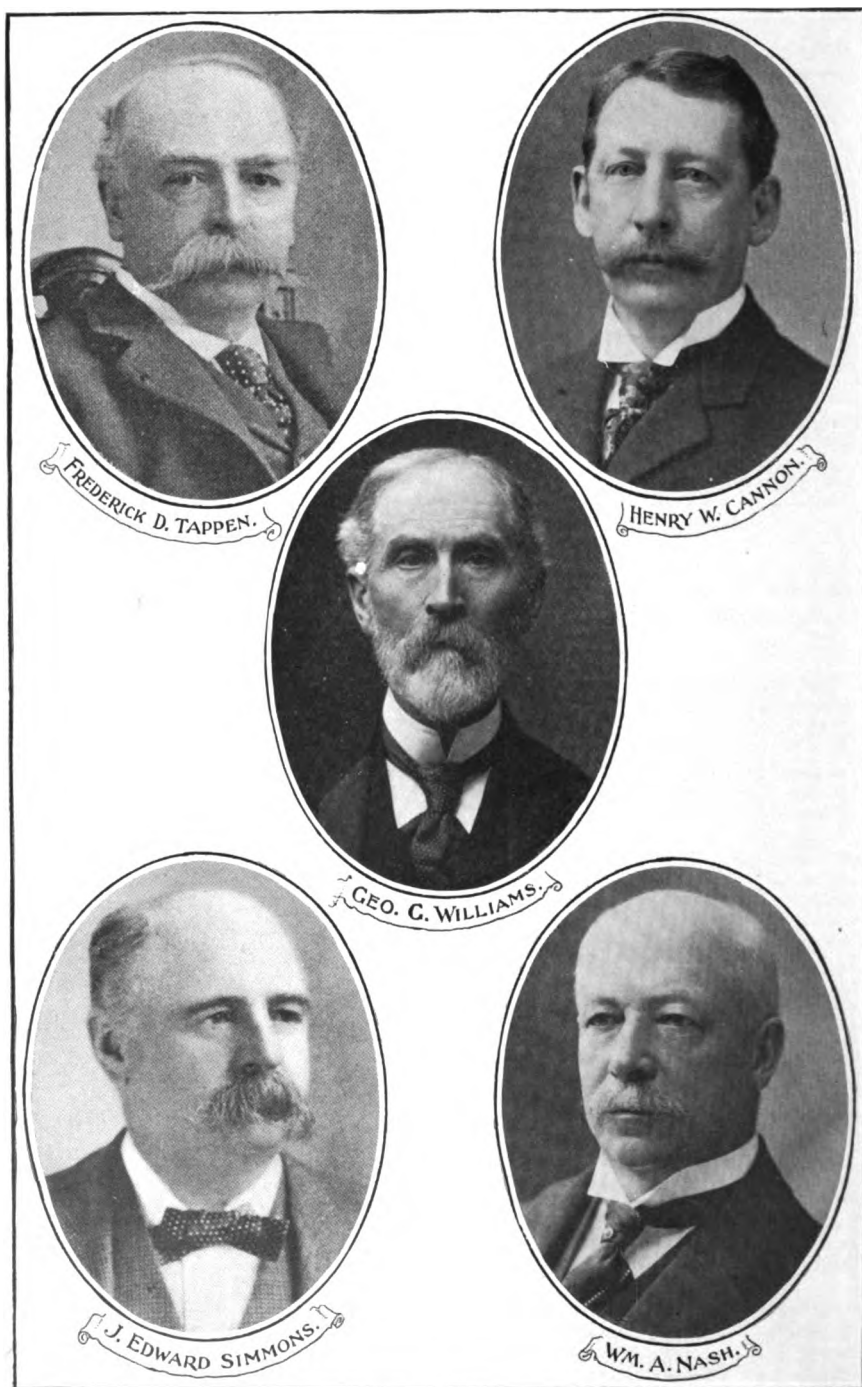


HENRY P. DAVISON, Secretary.



WM. J. GILPIN, Asst. Manager.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE AND ITS OFFICERS.



NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The smallest balance on record was on October 30, 1857, amounting to \$480,720.32. The greatest amount of exchanges brought to the clearing-house by any one bank was on May 10, 1901, amounting to \$74,564,165.12. The greatest amount taken away by any one bank was on May 10, 1901, amounting to \$70,032,819.72. The largest balance ever paid by the clearing-house to any one bank was on March 15, 1901, amounting to \$16,471,867.39. What would they have thought of that in 1854—more than sixteen millions daily balance going to one bank. Now, see this: the smallest balance ever paid by the clearing-house to any one bank was on December 16, 1873, amounting to ten cents. The smallest balance paid to the clearing-house by any one bank was on September 22, 1862, amounting to one cent. This is an object lesson, one of the economic uses of the clearing-house. Sometimes the resultant balances between the large amounts brought for the credit of the bank and the amount taken away to its debit come so close together that it is frequently less than a hundred dollars. It clears the business of twenty or thirty millions. That is, the amount brought and the amount taken away, will amount to between twenty and thirty millions, yet the use of less than a hundred dollars in cash clears the transaction, showing the economy of the system.

An interesting fact is shown in the small percentage of cash balances to exchanges. The average being for forty-seven years of the existence of the clearing-house only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per 100. That is, \$4.78 transacts a hundred dollars' worth of business, because our credit is well established. Without that credit I do not know that we could do any business appreciable at all. Of course, there is much business done that is not paid for in checks, and does not show in the exchanges, but the vast volume shown gives us the fact that more than ninety-five per cent. of the business of the country is done through bank credits—a fact mentioned yesterday by our honored president.

While the founders of the New York Clearing-House performed a useful work in providing a central office for the exchange of checks and settlements of balances, yet the development of the system has led to a higher use.

The men who organized the clearing-house system for bank work in 1854 builded wisely. They not only guarded against the danger of loss by robbery or accident during the conveyance of vouchers and money through the streets, reduced the time and cost of daily transactions, rendering it possible to finish up on the same day the business of that day, even in the large territory of Greater New York, but an important if not greater result has followed their creation and adoption of the system. The clearing-house, as one writer puts it, has become the conservator of sound banking."

The following table gives the transactions for the year ending June 30, 1901, and other important facts relating to the work of the association :

The clearing-house transactions for the year ending June 30, 1901, have been as follows :

Exchanges.....	\$70,854,585,125.23
Balances.....	3,244,129,134.26
Total transactions.....	\$74,098,714,259.49

The average daily transactions :

Exchanges.....	\$233,843,515.26
Balances	10,707,026.84
Total.....	\$244,550,542.10

Total transactions since organization of clearing-house (forty seven years and nine months):

Exchanges.....	\$1,344,350,066,112.16
Balances.....	63,999,165,396.24
Total.....	\$1,408,349,231,508.40

Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (May 10, 1901).....	\$598,537,409.64
Largest balances on any one day during the year (May 5, 1901)...	24,170,338.08
Largest transactions on any one day during the year (May 10, 1901).....	622,410,525.56
Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year (April 6, 1901).....	94,138,035.55
Smallest balances on any one day during the year (Aug. 5, 1901).....	4,916,501.36
Smallest transactions on any one day during the year (Apr. 6, 1901).....	100,561,343.96

Largest daily transactions on record, May 10, 1901 :

Exchanges.....	\$598,537,409.64
Balances.....	23,873,115.92
Total.....	\$622,410,525.56
Largest balances, May 5, 1901.....	\$24,170,338.08

Fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, the debit balances were paid in as follows:

United States gold coin.....	\$35,000.00
United States bearer gold certificates.....	447,948,000.00
United States order gold certificates.....	5,270,000.00
Clearing-house gold certificates.....	2,267,775,000.00
United States legal tenders and change.....	9,413,810.27
Total.....	\$2,730,441,810.27

Transactions of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York:

Debit exchanges.....	\$449,981,658.95
Credit exchanges.....	192,255,093.72
Debit balances.....	262,858,265.83
Credit balances.....	5,181,701.00
Excess of debit balances.....	257,726,564.23

The association is now composed of forty-four National banks and nineteen State banks. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, also makes his exchanges at the clearing-house.

There are seventy-four banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with the resolution adopted October 14, 1890.

OFFICERS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

On an accompanying page will be found the principal officers of the New York Clearing House Association; viz., the President, Secretary, Manager and Assistant Manager.

GEO. F. BAKER, *President.*

Mr. Baker is at the head of the largest bank in the United States, measured by capital and surplus, and is one of the country's ablest bank Presidents.

The First National Bank, of which Mr. Baker is President, has \$10,000,000 capital, \$10,000,000 surplus and over \$1,000,000 undivided profits. Its deposits, as reported by the clearing-house on August 24, were over \$79,000,000. It is one of the most successful banks of the country.

HENRY P. DAVISON, *Secretary.*

Mr. Davison is President of the Liberty National Bank. A sketch of his banking career will be found on another page of this issue.

WILLIAM SHERER, *Manager.*

William Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing-House, was born in Brandenburg, Kentucky, in 1837. He came to New York in 1850. In 1855 he was appointed a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank and remained there until 1863, when he was appointed by the late John J. Cisco, then Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to a position in that office.

Mr. Sherer served under all the Assistant Treasurers from Mr. Cisco to Judge McCue, a period of twenty-five years and eight months, during which time he was appointed to the position of Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.

In December, 1888, he was appointed Assistant Manager of the New York Clearing-House, and on the resignation of Mr. Wm. A. Camp, April, 1892, Mr. Sherer was appointed Manager.

He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Clearing-House Building Company, also Secretary of all the committees of the clearing-house, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Vice-President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, President of St. John's Guild, and is a member of the Union League Club of New York, Union League Club of Brooklyn, and Harlem Club.

He resides at present in West 123d street, Manhattan.

Mr. Sherer was a McKinley elector in 1900 from the Fifteenth Congressional District, and was selected to carry the returns of the New York electoral college to Washington.

WM. J. GILPIN, *Assistant Manager.*

An important share of the details of the clearing-house business is entrusted to the Assistant Manager, Mr. Wm. J. Gilpin. He has been identified with the clearing-house since 1877, being appointed a clerk in that year. He was promoted to his present position in 1892. He has performed the responsible duties belonging to his office with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of the members of the association.

Both the Manager and Assistant Manager, while very busy men, are never too busy to be always courteous to those who have business with the association.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the clearing-house committee is Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and the oldest bank President in the city in point of service. He has been connected with the above-named bank continuously for over fifty years, the semi-centennial of his service having been appropriately commemorated by his fellow officers and the bank's employees on November 12, 1900. Mr. Tappen was born in New York in 1829. He entered the National Bank (now the Gallatin National) in 1850, became Assistant Cashier in October, 1857, and Cashier the following day, and President in 1868. Mr. Tappen's official connection with the clearing-house dates from 1869, since which time he has been a member or chairman of some of the important committees almost continuously, and was four times elected President. He is one of the most influential members of the association, and his counsels always have great weight in shaping its policy.

A sketch of Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, will be found elsewhere in this issue in a description of the progress of that institution.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, is one of the well-known bankers of the city, and the bank with which he is identified is one of New York's large and successful institutions. Mr. Simmons was formerly President of the Clearing-House, and has long been prominently associated with its affairs. He was chosen to deliver the oration at the dedication of the new building, and made a strong and brilliant address.

William A. Nash, the President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and who has been identified with that bank from early manhood, is another active official of the association. His judgment and skill in banking matters are highly regarded by his associates. He served as chairman of the clearing-house committee in 1898-99, and has served repeatedly on other committees. His bank is a prosperous one, and is largely extending its business by establishing branches in the prominent business districts of the city.

Mr. Nash is a director of many other banks and business corporations.

George G. Williams, the President of the Chemical National Bank, is the oldest bank President in New York, and the bank of which he has long been the head is distinguished by having the largest surplus in proportion to capital of any bank in the United States, making its stock the most valuable. The capital is \$300,000 and the surplus and profits about \$7,000,000.

These are the men in whose hands the management of the New York Clearing-House is placed. They are required not only to consider questions arising out of transactions between the banks, but to exercise important functions of supervision and control, and in times of crisis to take the measures necessary to relieve the money market and to assist individual members. The public credit has been frequently strengthened and sustained by the wise and prompt action of the New York Clearing-House Association.

Besides the Clearing-House committee, there are the following other committees:

Conference Committee—Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Bank of Commerce; Thomas L. James, President Lincoln National Bank; Richard L. Edwards, President Bank of the State of New York; Stephen Baker, President Bank of the Manhattan Company; Frederick B. Schenck, President Mercantile National Bank.

Nominating Committee—John M. Crane, President National Shoe and Leather Bank; Edward C. Schaefer, President Germania Bank; Valentine P. Snyder, President Western National Bank; Edward Townsend, Cashier Importers and Traders' National Bank; Raymond Jenkins, President East River National Bank.

Committee on Admissions—William H. Perkins, President Bank of America; Stephen Kelly, President Fifth National Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, Vice-President and Cashier Leather Manufacturers' National Bank; Granville W. Garth, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.

Arbitration Committee—Clinton W. Starkey, President Oriental Bank; Christian F. Tietjen, President West Side Bank; Warner Van Norden, President National Bank of North America; Edwin Langdon, President Central National Bank, John S. McLean, President Greenwich Bank.

TABULATED STATEMENTS OF STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

On the succeeding pages will be found tables showing the capital, surplus and profits, total deposits and total resources of the State and National banks of New York city, compiled from the latest available official reports. Figures for the trust companies and Savings banks, comprising the totals only, are given in a table at the beginning of this article.

In the past five or six years there has been a remarkable gain in the volume of business done by the banks, as may be seen from the following table:

New York City Banks—Comparison of Principal Items.

	NATIONAL BANKS.		STATE BANKS.	
	October 6, 1896.	July 15, 1901.	July 12, 1895.	June 3, 1901.
Capital.....	\$51,650,000	\$62,550,000	\$16,764,000	\$14,973,000
Surplus and profits.....	60,043,000	80,299,000	15,160,000	18,074,000
Total deposits.....	446,597,000	1,077,449,000	*121,871,000	300,226,000
Total resources.....	567,857,000	1,184,040,000	181,796,000	333,090,000

* Demand deposits.

From October 6, 1896, to July 15, 1901, the total resources of the National banks increased from \$567,857,000 to \$1,184,040,000—a gain of \$616,183,000, or more than 100 per cent. From July 12, 1895, to June 3, 1901, the resources of the State banks increased from \$181,795,000 to \$333,090,000—a gain of \$151,295,000.

The National banks of New York act as reserve agents for banks all over the country, and therefore their deposits are generally much larger than those of the State banks, but the latter institutions show a very satisfactory rate of growth. A compilation of the trust companies' statements for a series of years would probably show that these institutions have increased their business much more rapidly than either the State or National banks. Each form of organization—National, State, Savings bank and trust company—has special features, and taken as a whole they seem to fulfill about every banking requirement.

*Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources
of the National Banks of New York City, July 15, 1901.*

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL.....	\$5,000,000	\$3,233,000	\$37,162,000	\$50,338,000
ASTOR NATIONAL.....	350,000	418,000	4,842,000	5,760,000
BANK OF N. Y. NAT. BANKING ASS'N...	2,000,000	2,084,000	41,791,000	46,904,000
CENTRAL NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	527,000	17,659,000	19,846,000
CHASE NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	2,513,000	58,932,000	63,995,000
CHATHAM NATIONAL.....	450,000	991,000	7,703,000	9,194,000
CHEMICAL NATIONAL.....	300,000	6,943,000	29,361,000	36,614,000
*DOMESTIC EXCHANGE NATIONAL.....	300,000	13,000	432,000	1,043,000
EAST RIVER NATIONAL.....	250,000	153,000	1,590,000	2,046,000
FIFTH NATIONAL.....	200,000	368,000	2,376,000	3,142,000
FIRST NATIONAL.....	500,000	9,751,000	55,420,000	67,415,000
FOURTH NATIONAL.....	3,000,000	2,478,000	45,608,000	51,214,000
GALLATIN NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	1,999,000	21,583,000	25,565,000
GARFIELD NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	1,158,000	7,584,000	9,790,000
HANOVER NATIONAL.....	3,000,000	5,435,000	84,100,000	97,607,000
HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL.....	500,000	355,000	2,710,000	3,956,000
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL..	1,500,000	6,047,000	27,981,000	35,580,000
IRVING NATIONAL.....	500,000	449,000	5,761,000	6,938,000
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL.	600,000	501,000	5,429,000	7,011,000
LIBERTY NATIONAL.....	500,000	730,000	8,014,000	9,749,000
LINCOLN NATIONAL.....	300,000	994,000	18,085,000	19,525,000
MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL.....	900,000	987,000	8,158,000	10,144,000
MECHANICS' NATIONAL.....	2,000,000	2,275,000	19,152,000	23,427,000
MERCANTILE NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	1,298,000	17,260,000	20,874,000
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL....	600,000	244,000	7,982,000	8,868,000
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL.....	2,000,000	1,106,000	19,805,000	22,938,000
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.....	10,000,000	6,759,000	108,736,000	133,547,000
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.	1,000,000	1,024,000	17,511,000	20,264,000
†NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC...	1,500,000	1,304,000	25,448,000	29,928,000
NATIONAL BROADWAY.....	1,000,000	1,569,000	5,984,000	8,753,000
NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS'..	300,000	72,000	1,335,000	1,755,000
NATIONAL CITIZENS'.....	600,000	371,000	4,337,000	5,597,000
NATIONAL CITY.....	10,000,000	6,171,000	162,434,000	192,741,000
NATIONAL PARK.....	2,000,000	3,854,000	72,248,000	78,151,000
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER.....	1,000,000	219,000	5,582,000	6,861,000
NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL.....	250,000	558,000	8,358,000	9,271,000
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL.....	200,000	597,000	4,610,000	5,458,000
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE....	300,000	124,000	4,240,000	4,965,000
NINTH NATIONAL.....	750,000	77,000	3,040,000	3,917,000
PHENIX NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	244,000	8,227,000	9,521,000
SEABOARD NATIONAL.....	500,000	945,000	21,848,000	23,351,000
SECOND NATIONAL.....	300,000	974,000	10,987,000	12,797,000
WESTERN NATIONAL.....	2,100,000	2,288,000	55,247,000	59,885,000
Total.....	\$62,550,000	\$80,299,000	\$1,077,449,000	\$1,184,040,000

* Now National Commercial Bank.

† Consolidated with First National.

*Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources
of the State Banks of New York City, June 3, 1901.*

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
BANK OF AMERICA.....	\$1,500,000	\$3,153,000	\$49,318,000	\$53,068,000
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.....	300,000	1,078,000	8,405,000	9,781,000
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK..	1,200,000	527,000	32,992,000	34,719,000
BOWERY BANK.....	250,000	729,000	3,953,000	4,932,000
BRONX BOROUGH BANK.....	50,000	38,000	434,000	523,000
CENTURY BANK.....	100,000	64,000	40,000	204,000
COLONIAL BANK.....	100,000	139,000	2,125,000	2,364,000
COLUMBIA BANK.....	300,000	209,000	3,202,000	3,712,000
CORN EXCHANGE BANK.....	1,400,000	1,764,000	40,304,000	43,468,000
ELKVENTH WARD BANK.....	100,000	123,000	1,340,000	1,603,000
FIDELITY BANK.....	200,000	94,000	355,000	650,000
FIFTH AVENUE BANK.....	100,000	1,362,000	11,780,000	13,243,000
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.....	100,000	73,000	1,728,000	1,901,000
GANSEVOORT BANK.....	200,000	22,000	1,315,000	1,536,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.....	750,000	396,000	7,784,000	8,930,000
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.....	200,000	583,000	3,428,000	4,211,000
GERMANIA BANK.....	200,000	837,000	4,828,000	5,865,000
GREENWICH BANK.....	200,000	178,000	1,079,000	1,457,000
HAMILTON BANK.....	200,000	100,000	1,841,000	2,141,000
JEFFERSON BANK.....	200,000	52,000	523,000	775,000
MANHATTAN COMPANY.....	2,050,000	2,192,000	70,584,000	74,827,000
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.....	400,000	126,000	3,173,000	3,699,000
MOUNT MORRIS BANK.....	250,000	57,000	3,122,000	3,429,000
MUTUAL BANK.....	200,000	151,000	1,631,000	1,982,000
NASSAU BANK.....	500,000	281,000	3,131,000	3,912,000
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.	1,000,000	403,000	6,135,000	7,538,000
NINETEENTH WARD BANK.....	200,000	137,000	1,822,000	2,149,000
ORIENTAL BANK.....	300,000	412,000	2,436,000	3,148,000
PACIFIC BANK.....	423,000	504,000	3,625,000	4,551,000
PEOPLE'S BANK.....	200,000	350,000	3,089,000	3,638,000
PLAZA BANK.....	100,000	214,000	3,067,000	3,381,000
RIVERSIDE BANK.....	100,000	125,000	1,244,000	1,469,000
STATE BANK.....	100,000	273,000	4,118,000	4,492,000
TWELFTH WARD BANK.....	200,000	32,000	1,970,000	2,203,000
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.....	100,000	75,000	1,345,000	1,520,000
UNION SQUARE BANK.....	200,000	363,000	3,119,000	3,682,000
VARICK BANK.....	100,000	54,000	877,000	1,030,000
WASHINGTON BANK.....	100,000	26,000	586,000	712,000
*WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK.....	500,000	125,000	3,210,000	3,835,000
WEST SIDE BANK.....	200,000	446,000	3,455,000	4,401,000
YORKVILLE BANK.....	100,000	209,000	1,673,000	1,982,000
Total.....	\$14,973,000	\$18,074,000	\$300,226,000	\$333,090,000

* December 4, 1900.

BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF NEW YORK CITY.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Besides being one of the large and successful banks of the country, the Chase National Bank has the distinction of numbering among its officers two ex-Comptrollers of the Currency—Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, has been a promi-

viduality, broadening one's powers, and fitting one for the varied responsibilities of life.

Mr. Cannon was Comptroller of the Currency under President Arthur, holding over for a time into the Cleveland Administration. His administration as Comptroller was wise and effective, fully maintaining the high prestige which the office enjoyed.

He was one of the prominent members of the International Monetary Conference held at Brussels during the Administration of President Harrison. He has filled various positions in the New York Chamber of Commerce and in the New York Clearing-House Association, and is regarded as one of the leading financiers of this city, whose counsel and advice are sought in regard to matters of importance, whether in time of crisis or during the even tenor of business progress. Mr. Cannon has been President of the Chase National Bank since November 1, 1886. The deposits of the bank at that time were \$4,221,097; now they are about \$59,000,000.

A portrait of Mr. Cannon is presented elsewhere in this issue with the other members of the Clearing-House Committee of the New York Clearing-House Association.



A. B. HEPBURN, *Vice-President.*

nent figure in national and international finance for many years. Born in this State, he had his first business experience in banking at Delhi, New York. He early went to St. Paul, Minn., and for many years was engaged in banking in that city and vicinity. Here he came into contact with the hustling, growing community of the Northwest, giving him an experience well calculated to develop manhood, self-reliance and shrewdness. Close contact and earnest competition with the men that formed the early settlers in our newer communities is the best possible school for developing indi-

A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, was born at Colton, N. Y. After completing his education at Middlebury College, he soon became identified with public affairs. For three and one-half years he was a school commissioner in St. Lawrence county, resigning to take his seat in the New York Assembly in 1875. He was re-elected for five successive years, and served on a number of important committees, devoting his attention, with good effect, to business interests. As chairman of the Railroad Investigation Commission, he was instrumental in securing the enactment of laws creating a Railroad Commission, regulating the use of proxies,

and defining and regulating annual reports of railways. In April, 1880, he was appointed Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York. During the three years and over which he acted in this capacity, the banks were prosperous, and there were only two failures, both of small importance.

In 1889 Mr. Hepburn was appointed National Bank Examiner for New York and Brooklyn, from which position he was promoted by President Harrison to be Comptroller of the Currency. When the Administration of Mr. Cleveland came into power, Mr. Hepburn resigned, and became President of the Third National Bank, of New York. This bank was subsequently absorbed by the National City Bank, of which Mr. Hepburn was for a time Vice-President, resigning to accept the same office with the Chase National.

At the convention held at Saratoga Springs in 1897, Mr. Hepburn was elected President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

When a committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce visited London on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, in June 1901, Mr. Hepburn was one of the speakers at the banquet, responding to the toast "Commerce and Manufactures."

E. J. Stalker, Cashier of the Chase National, began his banking career with the American Exchange National Bank. He has been continually with the Chase for twenty years, coming up through all grades to his present position. He is a first-class accountant and thoroughly informed in all the mechanism of banking.

Mr. Stalker was made Cashier about one year ago, and the ability with which he has filled the various junior places guarantees his success in the very responsible position he now occupies.

C. C. Slade, Assistant Cashier, has been with the Chase National Bank since its organization and is a faithful and efficient officer.

S. H. Miller, H. K. Twitchell and W. O. Jones were made Assistant Cashiers in January, 1900. They are exception-

ally bright and competent bank officers and achieved their present positions by steady promotion, covering a period of many years' service. In fact, the management of the Chase National Bank shows an ideal application of the civil-service principle.

The wonderful growth of the Chase National Bank, not only with reference to the volume of its business, but also as to the growth of its "earned" surplus, is very concisely and eloquently told in the following statistics, compiled from the reports to the Comptroller of the Currency at the respective dates mentioned:

	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.
Dec. 19, 1890..	\$500,000	\$988,004.07	\$12,051,678.79
Dec. 15, 1897..	500,000	1,496,897.16	81,961,706.47
* Jan. 1, 1898.	1,000,000	1,037,311.30	33,022,165.38
July 15, 1901..	1,000,000	2,513,400.51	58,931,837.99

* At this date the bank paid an extra dividend of one hundred per cent., and at the same time the stock was increased one hundred per cent. from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Chase National Bank now ranks well toward the top of the list of leading financial institutions of the city in the volume of its available resources, and is unsurpassed in efficiency of management.

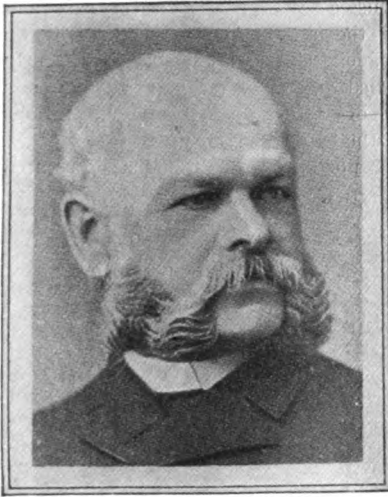
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

On February 26, 1851, this institution began its existence with \$1,000,000 capital. John I. Fisk was the first President and Isaac Seymour, Cashier. The former officer soon retired on account of failing health, and on May 1, 1851, William F. Havemeyer was elected President. The bank prospered from the start. Its shares sold at 103½ before the charter was issued. On its second anniversary the total resources were \$2,856,147.

During the Civil War the bank subscribed liberally for the bonds issued to carry on the war. On May 30, 1865, the board of directors resolved to take advantage of the National Bank Act and become a National bank. In 1869 it went back to the State system, but again became a National bank in 1891.

Elihu Root, the present Secretary of War, was engaged as the bank's counsel in 1877 and has been retained in that capacity since that time.

The banking house at 44 Wall street



WARNER VAN NORDEN, *President.*

was rebuilt in 1873-74, and in 1888, having outgrown these quarters, the bank leased the building at 25 Nassau street.

In 1891 William Dowd, after seventeen years of faithful service as President, during which the bank was more prosperous than it had been before, resigned and was succeeded by Warner Van Norden. Wm. F. Havemeyer, son of former President Havemeyer, was elected Vice-President. On July 8, 1897, Henry Chapin, Jr., was elected Cashier.

The National Bank of North America subscribed for a million dollars of the Government loan in 1894, and a similar amount in 1898 during the war with Spain.

On February 26, 1901, the bank celebrated its semi-centennial by a dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

Since the organization of the bank it has paid in cash dividends to its stockholders \$3,179,000, and has paid in taxes on its shares \$616,558.19, and accumulated profits of \$805,697.88 up to the beginning of the present year, making the total

profits on its capital of \$1,000,000 aggregate \$4,601,256.07.

The following statements show how the bank has grown :

	<i>Feb. 26, 1855.</i>	<i>Feb. 26, 1901.</i>
Capital.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Profits	52,350	817,924
Deposits.....	1,709,033	25,299,084
Specie	157,314	*5,437,245
Total resources.....	2,856,147	27,810,958

*Including legal tenders.

As will be seen, the National Bank of North America now ranks with the very



HENRY CHAPIN, JR., *Cashier.*

large banks of the United States. It has certainly had a long, honorable and prosperous career.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

By its recent absorption of the National Bank of the Republic, and the increase in its capital and surplus, the First National Bank becomes one of the largest banks in the country—in fact no other bank surpasses it in point of combined capital and surplus, while its deposits are perhaps exceeded by only one bank.

The chief executive of the bank is George F. Baker, and the bank's success is largely due to his skill as a banker and

financier. A portrait of Mr. Baker appears elsewhere in this issue in a sketch of the New York Clearing-House Association, of which he is President. *...*



FRANCIS L. HINE, *Vice-President.*

Another well-known officer of the First National is Francis L. Hine, the Vice-President. He was an organizer of the Astor Place Bank, and was for several years Vice-President of that bank, resigning to become Cashier of the First National, and later Vice-President. In 1898-99 he was Secretary of the New York Clearing-House Association and has also served as a member of the executive committee of the local group of the New York State Bankers' Association.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK.

"As good as the Chemical Bank" means in this country much the same as a similar expression applied to the Bank of England does to the people of the United Kingdom, for the Chemical National Bank of New York enjoys the distinction of having a larger surplus in proportion to its capital than any other bank in this country. The capital is \$300,000; surplus, \$6,000,000, and undivided profits, \$942,585. But this is not its only distinction, for it is a very important bank otherwise, the deposits

being \$29,860,721, and the total resources \$36,614,167.

George G. Williams, the veteran President, is the oldest bank officer in the city, and one of the best-known in the country. He has served on the clearing-house committee and also as President of the association. His opinions on financial measures have been frequently called for by Congress, and his counsels are of great weight in all deliberations of the bankers of the city.

A portrait of Mr. Williams is presented



WM. H. PORTER, *Vice-President.*

elsewhere in connection with a sketch of the New York Clearing-House.

Wm. H. Porter, the Vice-President, is a young man who has won a high reputation and a conspicuous position solely by his own merits. Mr. Porter was born of Revolutionary ancestry in 1861, his birthplace being Middlebury, Vt. His first business experience was in the office of a railway company. He began his banking career in a subordinate position in the Fifth Avenue Bank, of New York city, remaining here eight years and filling successively each position in the bank. He made a special study of

banking systems, mercantile credits and investments.

In 1886 he accepted a position with the Chase National Bank as Cashier, and in 1892 he was elected Vice-President. His successful work here brought him an offer of a similar office with the Chemical National, which he accepted. Mr. Porter has also served as Secretary of the New York Clearing-House and as Treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

Dating its original charter from 1850, the Mercantile National ranks with the city's old-established banks, and in this



FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, *President.*

half century it has gone on steadily building up its reputation and business, and now has \$1,000,000 capital, \$1,000,000 surplus and about \$300,000 undivided profits. The deposits on July 15, 1901, were \$17,259,872, and the total resources \$20,878,786.

Officers of the bank are: President, Frederick B. Schenck; Cashier, James V. Lott; Assistant Cashier, Emil Klein. Its directors include a number of promi-

nent capitalists and bankers as well as several of the most successful merchants in the city.

Frederick B. Schenck entered the Mercantile National Bank in 1881, as a clerk, and soon became Assistant Cashier, serving in this capacity for about two years, when he was elected Cashier. In July, 1896, he was elected President. His administration of the bank's affairs has been highly successful, the deposits having doubled in the five years since he became President. Before entering the Mercantile National Mr. Schenck had had considerable experience in a brokerage establishment and as a dealer in commercial paper on his own account. He resides in Brooklyn, where he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years. He was formerly chairman of the New York city group of the State Bankers' Association.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

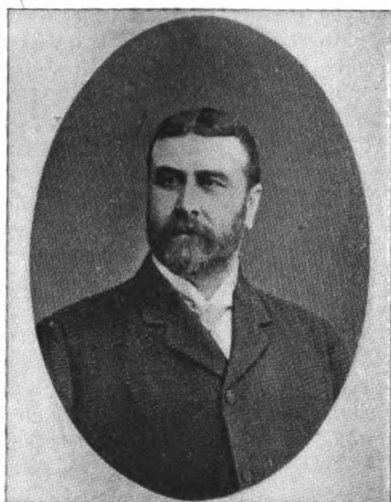
There is perhaps no bank in the country better known among bankers than this one, its correspondents being very numerous and representing all sections of the United States. Its bank deposits alone are close to \$40,000,000. A bank that is so popular with other banks must have something substantial to recommend it, and the popularity of the National Park is undisputed.

This bank ranks with the three or four largest banks of the country. Its capital is \$2,000,000, surplus \$2,500,000 and undivided profits \$1,354,000. On July 15, 1901, the deposits were \$72,248,000 and the total resources \$78,151,000; loans and discounts, \$50,927,000.

The bank commenced business on March 31, 1856, and has been for many years one of the city's highly successful commercial banks. Its officers are: President, Richard Delafield; Vice-Presidents, Stuyvesant Fish, Albert H. Wiggin and Gilbert G. Thorne; Cashier, George S. Hickok; Assistant Cashier, Edward J. Baldwin; Second Assistant Cashier, Frederick O. Foxcroft.

The President, Mr. Richard Delafield,

was born at New Brighton, N. Y., in 1853. He began his business career in a New York house in 1873, later becoming manager. He afterwards formed a part-



RICHARD DELAFIELD, *President.*

nership for dealing in Pacific Slope products especially, the house now being Delafield, McGovern & Co. The firm has been very successful. In 1890 Mr. Delafield became a director of the National Park Bank, and on June 1, 1896, he was elected Vice-President, and still later he became President.

The bank has a strong board of directors and is in all respects one of the great financial institutions of the city.

Toward the close of 1900 Mr. Gilbert G. Thorne was tendered and accepted a position with the National Park as Vice-President. He came from Minneapolis, where he was Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, an institution notable for having furnished officers to several prominent banks of the country. Mr. Thorne was a National bank examiner in the Northwest while Mr. Eckels was Comptroller of the Currency, and in this capacity and as Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, he gained a wide and valuable experience and an extensive acquaintance among the bankers of that section.

His selection for a responsible position in this bank is a continuation of the policy of the management in endeavoring to bring into its executive staff the best material available.

On May 2, 1899, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, who had been prominently connected with banking in Boston, was called to the National Park Bank as Vice-President. He is still a young man, having been born at Medfield, Mass., in 1868. His first business experience was in a private banking house in Boston, and



GILBERT G. THORNE, *Vice-President.*

after eight months' service here he entered the National Bank of the Commonwealth, where he remained for six years, working in all the important clerical capacities. His work attracted the attention of the local National bank examiner, who made him his assistant, where he continued for three years until the examiner was transferred to another district. Mr. Wiggin soon afterwards became Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank, of Boston, remaining there two and one-half years, when he was elected Vice-President of the Eliot National and held this position until his

election as Vice-President of the National Park Bank, of New York, in 1899.

It will be seen that Mr. Wiggin has



ALBERT H. WIGGIN, *Vice-President.*

had thorough experience, giving him a practical insight into the details of banking, and he has made good use of the knowledge thus obtained.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.

It is a pleasure to do business with this institution, because it is well equipped in all respects and the officers are courteous in dealing with the bank's patrons. They have found this to be a profitable course to pursue, for the deposits and accounts are growing all the time, so much so that it has been found necessary to remodel and enlarge the bank's quarters. When the alterations now in progress are finished the bank will be still better fitted for meeting the needs of its constantly increasing list of dealers.

The Seaboard is already one of the city's prominent banks, having \$500,000 capital, \$500,000 surplus and \$444,760 undivided profits. The deposits on July 15, 1901, were \$21,847,879 and the total resources \$23,350,695.

The officers are: President, S. G. Bayne; Vice-President, S. G. Nelson; Cashier, J. F. Thompson; Assistant Cashier, C. C. Thompson. President Bayne is a capable bank official, as the prosperity of his institution witnesses.

Mr. Nelson's connection with the bank dates from the time it opened as a State bank in 1883, when he was Cashier. In 1891 he was elected Vice-President. He



J. F. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

has served on many of the committees of the clearing-house, and was Secretary of the association for two years. He is at present a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and his portrait appears elsewhere in this issue of the *MAGAZINE* in connection with the officers of the association.

J. F. Thompson, the Cashier, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1860. He has been associated with the bank since 1884, having been formerly connected with banks in Pennsylvania. In 1891, after filling various positions, he was elected Cashier of the Seaboard National Bank. His banking acquaintance throughout the country is extensive.

At the 1900 convention of the New York State Bankers' Association Mr. Thompson was elected treasurer of that organization.

NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK.

Organized in 1887 as the Bank of New Amsterdam, with \$250,000 capital, this institution has built up a large and pro-



NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK.

fitable line of business. It has accumulated surplus and profits amounting to \$545,203, and on April 22 its deposits were \$9,287,374. The bank is situated in the Metropolitan Opera House Building, where besides its fine banking rooms it has safe-deposit vaults built in accordance with the most approved models.

The rise in the volume of the bank's deposits is shown in the following table:

Deposits April 22, 1896.....	\$1,874,173.49
Deposits April 22, 1898.....	2,958,307.95
Deposits April 22, 1900.....	5,507,418.69
Deposits April 22, 1901.....	9,287,374.32

In April, 1901, the Bank of New Amsterdam changed its form of organization

from the State to the National system, under the name of the New Amsterdam National Bank.

The first President of the bank was the late Thos. C. Acton, formerly Assistant U. S. Treasurer at New York. R. R. Moore, who is now President, has been with the bank from the time it started. In 1895 he was chosen Cashier, and Vice-President in 1896. On January 12, 1901, he was elected President, succeeding Frank Tilford.

C. W. Morse, one of the city's prominent capitalists, and who is a large stockholder in other leading banks, is Vice-President, and G. J. Baumann, Cashier.

The directors are: C. T. Barney, President Knickerbocker Trust Co.;



R. R. MOORE, President.

J. Romaine Brown, real estate; Frank Curtiss, President Sixth Ave. R. R. Co.; Jos. J. Kittel, President Nineteenth Ward Bank; R. V. Lewis, of Lewis & Conger; Jas. McMahon, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; R. R. Moore, President; C. W. Morse, capitalist; H. F. Morse, of Morse & Co.; Frank W. Sanger, amusements; Geo. J. Smith, Treasurer American Cigar Co.; Louis Stern

of Stern Bros.; F. K. Sturgis, banker; Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford.

This is an exceptionally strong board, and is a guaranty of success. On April 22 the total resources of the bank were \$10,087,948; the capital was \$250,000; surplus and profits, \$545,208; deposits, \$9,287,374.

The New Amsterdam National Bank is fully prepared to serve out-of-town banks and trust companies as reserve agent and in making collections.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.

For a bank that has been in operation less than ten years, the Liberty National certainly makes a fine showing, and it is steadily advancing to a position among the larger banks of the city that have been in business for a much longer time. The following comparative statement on July 1 of each year since organization will show at a glance the story of the bank's remarkable and continuous progress.

<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Undivided profits.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>
1892.....\$500,000	\$14,765	\$951,429
1893.....500,000	58,848	1,093,061
1894.....500,000	108,021	1,808,727
1895.....500,000	138,210	2,240,702
1896.....500,000	200,881	2,350,328
1897.....500,000	271,118	3,268,280
1898.....500,000	329,617	4,840,199
1899.....500,000	407,230	6,130,606
1900.....500,000	535,775	6,263,392
1901.....500,000	729,935	8,013,724

This is a record that fully establishes the capacity of the management. No less satisfactory results could have been expected from a board of directors composed of such well-known bankers and capitalists as these:

Geo. F. Baker, President First National Bank, New York; Henry C. Tinker, Vice President; Henry Graves, Maxwell & Graves, Bankers, New York; E. F. C. Young, President First National Bank, Jersey City; Wm. Runkle, President Warren Foundry and Machine Co., New York; Arthur F. Luke, Treasurer United States Steel Corporation, New York; H. C. Fahnestock, Vice-President First National Bank, New York; Henry W. Maxwell, Vice-

President Brooklyn Trust Co.; Charles G. Emery, New York; E. C. Converse, United States Steel Corporation, New York; Charles A. Moore, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York; T. A. Gillespie, President The T. A. Gillespie Co., New York; Francis L. Hine, Vice-President First National Bank, New York; Charles H. Warren, Vice-President Central R. R. of New Jersey; Henry P. Davison, President.

A large share of the bank's success has been due to President Henry P. Davison, whose identification with the institution began in 1894. Mr. Davison was born at Troy, Pa., in 1867. After securing the ordinary school education there, he finished an advanced course at Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Mass. Returning to his native town after his graduation in 1886, he was for two years a messenger in the banking house of Pomeroy Bros. He next secured a position as bookkeeper in a bank at Bridgeport, Ct., and when the Astor Place Bank, of New York, was organized, he went to that bank as receiving teller, soon after becoming paying teller.

In 1894 Mr. Davison became Assistant Cashier of the Liberty National Bank. He was made Cashier in 1895, and in 1900 Vice-President and director, shortly afterwards being elected President. Besides his prominent official banking connections, Mr. Davison has been Secretary of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association, embracing the city banks, and is at present Secretary of the New York Clearing-House Association. His portrait will be found with the other officers of the association in another part of this number.

The high position which Mr. Davison has reached in the financial world while still under thirty-five years of age is a tribute to his ability and worth.

The other efficient officers are: Henry W. Maxwell and Henry C. Tinker, Vice-Presidents; Charles W. Riecks, Cashier; Frederick P. McGlynn, Asst. Cashier.

On July 15, 1901, the total resources of the Liberty National were \$9,749,359, and it is believed that these figures speak

more forcibly of the bank's success in the first decade of its existence than any words could.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

Few banks in the city have advanced more rapidly in recent years than the Hanover National, which is now very



JAMES T. WOODWARD, *President.*

near the head of the list of the banks of the country, its total resources amounting to \$97,606,747.08 on July 15, 1901. Just how much it has grown recently may be learned from the following figures taken from the bank's official statements on the respective dates:

	<i>Feb. 26, 1889.</i>	<i>July 15, 1901.</i>
Capital.....	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Surplus.....	1,000,000	5,000,000
Undivided profits..	150,000	434,874
Deposits.....	21,063,000	84,107,398

Comment on these figures is altogether unnecessary. It will be seen that between the two dates there has been a large increase in the capital and surplus as well as in the deposits. Within the present year the Hanover National absorbed the Continental National, acquiring the banking house of the latter which adjoined its own property. The old structures are being destroyed and a modern bank and office building, twenty-three stories high, will be put up on the

site they formerly occupied, fronting 100 feet on Nassau street and 110 feet on Pine.

The officers to whose energy and ability these results are due are: President, James T. Woodward; Vice-Presidents, Jas. M. Donald, Wm. Halls, Jr.; Cashier, Wm. Logan; Assistant Cashiers, Wm. I. Lighthipe, Elmer E. Whittaker; Second Assistant Cashiers, Henry R. Carse, Alexander D. Cambell.

The directors are James T. Woodward, President; Vernon H. Brown, of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents Cunard Steamship Line; Wm. Barbour, president The Barbour Bros. Co.; Sigourney W. Fay, formerly of Wendell, Fay & Co., dry



JAMES M. DONALD, *Vice-President.*

goods commission; Martin S. Fechheimer, of Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.; Hudson Hoagland, merchant; Edward King, President Union Trust Co.; Benjamin Perkins, merchant; Wm. Rockefeller, President Standard Oil Co.; James Stillman, of Woodward & Stillman, merchants; Elijah P. Smith, of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods commission; James Henry Smith, of Geddes & Smith, bankers; Isidor Straus, of L. Straus & Sons, importers; James M. Donald, Vice-President; William Halls, Jr., Vice-President.

Mr. Woodward, the President of the bank, was President of the clearing-house in 1898-99. He is a native of Maryland, and is a little over fifty years of



WM. HALLS, JR., *Vice-President.*

age. At the close of the Civil War he came to New York and took employment with an importing firm. He became a director of the Hanover National Bank in 1873 and was elected President in 1877. His success is illustrated by the figures quoted at the beginning of this sketch.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Standing at the head of all the banks of the country, measured by the volume of business, stands the National City Bank of New York. Its capital is \$10,000,000, surplus \$6,171,000, deposits \$162,434,000 and total resources \$192,741,000. While the bank has long done a large and prosperous business, it has made exceptionally striking gains in the deposits in the past four or five years. A considerable impetus was given to its business by the absorption of the Third National Bank,



JAMES STILLMAN, *President.*

and by the increase of its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in 1899.

The executive head of this gigantic institution is Mr. James Stillman, and it is to his remarkable capacity for finan-



A. G. LOOMIS, *Vice-President.*

cial affairs that the success of the bank is due. The other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Samuel Sloan, A. G. Loomis, G. S. Whitson and Frank A. Vanderlip; Cashier, Horace M. Kilborn; Assistant Cashiers, Walter H. Tappan, Arthur Kavanagh and James A. Stillman.

Mr. Sloan is a well-known capitalist and railway man. Mr. Loomis came to the National City in 1899 from Hartford,



FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice-President.

where he was President of the *Ætna National Bank*. He is especially noted as a keen judge of commercial paper. Mr. Vanderlip was until recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and made a highly creditable record in that position.

The other officers are efficient, and have been called to their present duties on account of their especial fitness for doing the work required of them.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

One of the notably strong and enterprising banks of the city is the *Western National*, having \$2,100,000 capital and \$2,287,634 surplus and profits. On July 15, 1901, the deposits were \$55,246,000, and the total resources \$59,684,625. These two latter items represent a very

handsome increase in the bank's business in recent years.

The officers who have brought the bank up to its present high position among the banks of the country are: President, Valentine P. Snyder; Vice-Presidents, James W. Alexander, Marcellus Hartley and W. L. Moyer; Cashier, Henry A. Smith; Assistant Cashier, C. L. Robinson.

Mr. Moyer is a comparatively recent accession to the bank's staff, though he is a thoroughly experienced banker. He was for five years a director and officer of the *American Trust and Savings Bank*, Chicago, and later managing partner of the firm of *Daly, Donahoe & Moyer*, Butte, Montana. On March 27, 1901, he was elected Vice-President of the *Western National Bank*.

Mr. Moyer has served as Secretary of the *Bankers' Association of Illinois*, and is at present a member of the executive council of the *American Bankers' Association*. His portrait appears with the other officers of the association in another part of this issue of the *MAGAZINE*.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

This is an interesting bank, not only from its present size, but for its history. It is now the second largest bank in the country, the total resources amounting to \$133,546,588 on July 15, 1901. The capital is \$10,000,000, surplus and profits \$6,758,661, and deposits \$108,736,377. Only one bank in the country has a larger capital and surplus, and larger deposits. These facts sufficiently establish the bank's magnitude, and place it close to the head of the world's great financial institutions. The President, Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix, and the Vice-President, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, are two of the ablest financiers in the country, and it is to their genius for leadership that the *National Bank of Commerce* owes its present commanding position. In the great operations carried on by Mr. Morgan, the *National Bank of Commerce* proves a powerful ally, and on the other hand the vast and numerous interests with

which he is associated are important feeders of the bank.

Mr. Hendrix is widely known by reason of having been President of the American Bankers' Association, as well as on account of his prominence in banking. He is a Missourian by birth, and in early life was a newspaper reporter. Later, he was elected to Congress; was appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., and finally entered on a banking career. For several years he was President of the National Union Bank, of New York. The late Hon. E. O. Leech, former Director of the Mint, was associated with President Hendrix in the management of the bank, holding the office of Cashier. The National Union Bank was highly successful, its surplus having grown in



JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, *President.*

some five or six years to an amount equal to the capital. When the decision was reached to consolidate with the National Bank of Commerce, of which Mr. Hendrix became President, it was simply a recognition of the fact that the vast developments of modern business required a bank of the very first magnitude and this was secured by uniting these two banks, each of which included in its board of directors representatives of

some of the city's greatest financial interests. Results have fully justified the wisdom of the consolidation, for since it took over the business of the National Union Bank, and under the energetic direction of President Hendrix, the National Bank of Commerce has become one of the formidable banking establishments of the world, as may be seen from the following statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency on July 15, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$71,016,447.18
Real estate.....	2,280,700.00
Due from banks.....	5,763,750.07
Exchanges for clearing-house..	35,661,512.14
Cash.....	18,824,129.34
Total.....	\$133,546,538.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$10,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits..	6,758,661.17
Circulation.....	7,474,000.00
Deposits.....	108,736,377.56
United States bond account....	577,500.00
Total.....	\$133,546,538.73

A history of the National Bank of Commerce would occupy many pages of the *MAGAZINE*. It was organized as the Bank of Commerce on January 1, 1839, commencing business on April 3, the authorized capital being \$5,000,000, which was not all paid in until 1852. Four years later the capital was increased to \$10,000,000. When the bank entered the National system its shareholders were exempted from double liability, owing to the large capital.

Space is not left to speak of the many distinguished men who have served the bank as officers and directors, or of the patriotic action which this bank has never failed to take in great emergencies.

The complete list of the present officers follows: President, Jos. C. Hendrix; Vice-President, J. Pierpont Morgan; Cashier, W. C. Duvall; Assistant Cashiers, Neilson Olcott, J. S. Alexander and H. B. Fonda.

The new building owned and occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, at the northwest corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, is eighteen full stories high (the basement and roof giving two addi-

tional floors) and is one of the finest of the city's great bank and office buildings.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK.

Having been doing business for almost ninety years, this institution may be said to be firmly established. The bank was started in 1812 and has survived the wars and panics that have visited the country in this long stretch of time. It to-day has a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus and profits amounting to \$244,000, and on July 15, 1901, the total resources were about \$10,000,000. Since the close of 1896 the resources have almost doubled. Before the era of banking consolidation (by which the Phenix has never profited) this would have been regarded as a large amount, and at the present time it is about the average of the resources of the city banks. Out of forty-two National banks, seventeen report a smaller volume of resources.

But of course a bank is not to be judged altogether by mere magnitude. The Phenix has the dignity of age, and is still vigorous enough to keep well up in the list of the city's important banks.

The officers are: President, Duncan D. Parmly; Vice-President, George M. Coffin; Cashier, Alfred M. Bull; Assistant Cashier, Pierson G. Dodd.

Mr. Coffin was formerly Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and is well known among bankers for his work in the department.

An increase of almost 100 per cent. in the amount of business in the past four or five years shows that although approaching a century of age, the bank has by no means stopped growing.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

With total resources amounting to nearly \$20,000,000, the North American Trust Company may be classed with the large trust companies of the city, and a considerable part of its business has been built up in the past four or five years.

An official statement on July 1 shows the following:

RESOURCES.	
Stock investments.....	\$5,150,645.62
Loaned on collaterals.....	6,599,572.09
Loaned on personal securities...	1,109,781.93
Due from banks and brokers....	173,566.14
Real estate.....	88,911.92
Cash on deposit with banks.....	3,524,943.50
Cash on hand.....	2,061,108.88
Other assets.....	753,112.54
Total.....	\$19,401,537.62
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus.....	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits.....	209,253.54
General deposits.....	14,656,382.08
Other liabilities.....	35,902.05
Total.....	\$19,401,537.62

The company is a depository for New York city and for the State of New York, and for the reserve funds of banks and bankers, as well as a depository for the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges.

President Oakleigh Thorne has demonstrated his capacity as a financier by the continued growth in the company's business under his management. Those associated with him are: Heman Dowd, Wm. H. Chesbrough and Richard J. Scoles, Vice-Presidents; Edmund C. Lockwood, Secretary; Francis C. Prest, Assistant Secretary; James Duane Livingston, Trust Officer.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.

The trust company has become an indispensable part of modern business, for there are functions beyond the capacity of individuals and outside the range of a bank's operations that can be performed by no other corporation. That the trust company met an actual public need is shown by the remarkable success of almost all such institutions when properly managed, as the majority of them are.

The Atlantic Trust Company, of New York city, with \$2,500,000 capital and surplus, is adequately equipped for doing all the business which such corporations are empowered by law to perform, and is under most capable management. Its President, Mr. L. V. F. Randolph, who has held this office for over six years, has never lost a dollar of the funds entrusted to the company's care; and, indeed, he

has served in various fiduciary capacities in the past forty years with the same success. Not only has the company escaped losses under his management, but its business has grown rapidly and along desirable lines.

It may be mentioned in this connection that out-of-town banks desiring a safe reserve agent in New York will find the Atlantic Trust Company well prepared to serve them.

On May 1 the company moved into its new quarters in the Atlantic Building, at Wall and William streets. An illustration of the building was presented in the June number of the *MAGAZINE*.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Only one company in the city can show total resources exceeding those of the Union Trust Company. Its board of trustees is an exceptionally strong one, and embraces some of the best-known capitalists of the city, while the officers who manage the company's affairs have shown their capacity in a practical way—by results.

The capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and the surplus \$8,691,585. Deposits are \$62,582,133, and the total resources on July 1 were \$71,191,138.

The company is a legal depository, and besides doing the usual trust company business it receives deposits at interest, subject to withdrawal by check, in accordance with the company's rules.

The position which this company occupies shows how firm a hold it has on the confidence of those having large amounts of funds to be safely cared for, and the long, honorable and successful record of the institution demonstrates the reason for this trust.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

By reason of its long existence—dating from 1830—and the care exercised in its management, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company is entitled to rank with the oldest and most prudently conducted institutions of its kind

in the United States. It is, in fact, one of the principal corporations in the world engaged in the management of private trusts, such as come from wills, deeds of trust and similar documents. It avoids the risks incident to railroad and corporation trusts, by refusing to accept such commissions. The business of life insurance, formerly constituting a considerable part of the company's operations, has been largely reduced in recent years, though the annuity business has been kept up and has increased steadily.

The company does not accept mercantile deposits, but receives and allows interest on deposits from executors, trustees and others acting in a fiduciary capacity. In other words, it is a trust company in fact as well as in name.

That the careful policy of the company has been a good one is evidenced by the fact that its shares of a par value of \$100 are now held at about \$1,400.

Henry Parish is President of the company, and its successful management is in a large degree attributable to his skill and foresight in investment matters. The other officers are: Walter Kerr, First Vice-President; Henry Parish, Jr., Second Vice-President; George M. Corning, Secretary; Z. W. Van Zelm, Assistant Secretary.

The capital of the company is \$1,000,000; surplus and profits about \$4,000,000; deposits nearly \$82,000,000, and total resources over \$89,000,000.

An interesting fact in regard to the company is that its building, at 52 Wall street, stands on the site of the United States Branch Bank, which was erected in 1797, and bought in 1812 by the City Bank, from which the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company purchased half the estate. A new building was erected in 1888, and replaced by another in 1867, which was largely extended in 1888. The original corner stone is still preserved in the directors' room.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

Mr. N. Wetmore Halsey, for many years associated with the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., has organized a new firm

under the name of N. W. Halsey & Co., to do a general banking business and deal in railroad bonds and other investment securities. The company has one of the finest suites of offices in the city, located in the Atlantic Building, 49 Wall, corner of William street. Mr. Halsey, during the past ten years, has been resident managing partner at the New York office of N. W. Harris & Co., and has a wide acquaintance among investors as well as an intimate knowledge of investment securities.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

In the banking and financial world of America, and it may be said of Europe also, no name is a better representative of modern business enterprise than that of the head of this firm, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Merely to enumerate the vast railway and other reorganizations carried out by this house would require no inconsiderable amount of space. The consolidation of the various steel manufacturing concerns into the United States Steel Corporation, and the purchase by Mr. Morgan of several lines of trans Atlantic steamers, are events so familiar in the public mind that they need only be mentioned. They were, however, the most important events of their kind that have occurred in the history of this country, and already as a result the United States has taken first place as a manufacturer and exporter of steel products.

It is in the building up and conservation of properties that the great reputation of this firm has been made, and it has always greatly improved the condition of the numerous corporations whose affairs it has undertaken to readjust, frequently placing bankrupt properties upon a solvent and income-producing basis.

For consummate financial skill, the head of this firm is perhaps the superior of any living man to-day. His name alone connected with any undertaking is almost an assurance of success, for he is known never to attempt that which is not feasible.

Mr. Morgan is a descendant (on his mother's side, we believe), of the distinguished poet John Pierpont. He is not only the most successful business man of the present day, but has done very much to improve the conditions of his fellow men. One of his most munificent gifts is the new Lying-in Hospital, now about completed, and which has been built and equipped almost entirely by him.

Mr. Morgan is also keenly interested in yachting, and has taken an active part in arranging for the several international races for the America's cup.

The Paris house is conducted under the style of Morgan, Harjes & Co., that at London being J. S. Morgan & Co., while the style of the Philadelphia firm is Drexel & Co. These several houses in the cities named are all closely affiliated, and together they constitute one of the strongest banking establishments of the world.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE.

This well-known house was established in 1851 by Mr. Theodore Knauth and Jacob Nachod, in Leipzig, Germany, and by Mr. Frederick Kuhne in New York, succeeding the firm of Knauth & Esche, of Leipzig, Germany.

Mr. Kuhne, who had sole charge of the New York firm, conceived the idea of placing the interior banks of this country in a position to issue their own foreign exchange on Europe, using the connections of Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne for the protection of their drafts abroad. Although in the beginning this branch of the bank's business was a small one, it has with the rapid growth of the country become an important phase of their business, and to-day nearly every bank that has the slightest call for exchange of this kind has availed itself of the facilities offered by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and several other institutions.

The great advantage which Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne's facilities offer is that every transaction is referred to their house in Leipzig, and in consequence any irregularity is adjusted

abroad without having to be referred to New York.

Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne's Letters of Credit and International Travelers Checks, for use everywhere, have become very popular, and thousands of American tourists carry them every year.

The original founders of the house, as well as the two sons, Mr. Percival and Octavio Knauth, connected respectively with New York and Leipzig, have passed away. The Leipzig house is now conducted by Consul Frederick Nachod,



PERCIVAL KUHNE.

United States Vice and Deputy Consul, and Mr. Alphons Jacobson; while Mr. Percival Kuhne, whose portrait we give, and Mr. Max Hessberg are at the head of the New York establishment.

Percival Kuhne was born in New York city, April 6, 1861, son of Frederick and Ellen Josephine (Miller) Kuhne. His father, a native of Magdeburg, Germany, was a prominent banker of New York, and for over sixteen years, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war, was representative, as Consul-General in New York city, of most of the German States now forming the Empire of Germany;

his mother was a daughter of George J. Miller, a well known merchant of New York, and a descendant of an old and aristocratic English family.

Percival Kuhne was educated in the schools of his native city, and continued in Germany his preparation for a business career. Upon his return home in 1884 he entered the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, founded by his father, to whose interest, both in New York and Leipzig, he succeeded in 1893. This connection brought Mr. Kuhne prominently before New York's financial circles, and coupled with his exceptional business ability, rapidly determined his important co-operation in the affairs of several large corporations.

He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; was a founder and organizer of the Colonial Trust Co., of which he is a trustee, and a member of the executive committee; a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank; also a trustee in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. and Colonial Safe Deposit Co., and is closely identified with the affairs of several other prominent institutions.

Mr. Kuhne is a Republican in politics. He is a veteran of Company K, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; a Mason of degree in Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League and Calumet clubs of New York city. He is an active supporter of the New York Botanical Garden, New York Zoological Garden, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Metropolitan Museum of Art and other similar societies.

CHARLES HATHAWAY & CO.

Bankers dealing in commercial paper frequently need the services of a firm that has made a specialty of this branch of banking. Good commercial paper is about the best security a bank can have, but when making purchases of other than local paper a bank is often taking considerable risk, and the advice of specialists is needed as an aid in selecting desirable paper.

Messrs. Hathaway & Co. are large

dealers in commercial paper, and their wide and thorough experience gives them a knowledge of the value of such security greater than the ordinary banker can have. They have built up a large line of patrons among discriminating bankers, and endeavor to maintain the high reputation already achieved. The firm's offices are in New York and Chicago.

LEWIS V. F. RANDOLPH,

PRESIDENT ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.

In the May number of this MAGAZINE, in an article on the "Functions of Trust Companies," the following reference was made to the Atlantic Trust Company and to its President:

"The Atlantic Trust Company was formed by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in combination with other important financial interests, and includes in its management representatives of many of the best-known banking, insurance and mercantile organizations in the city.

Its President, Mr. Lewis V. F. Randolph, had a decade of early training in one of the great banks of the Metropolis—the American Exchange National Bank. Afterwards for many years he was treasurer and director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He has also been active in the management of large estates. He has been President of the Atlantic Trust Company for upwards of six years. During that period the Atlantic Trust Company has not lost a dollar on any transaction or in business of any description. This particular record of six years of the Trust Company is in harmony with Mr. Randolph's somewhat unique business experience of the past forty years. In the course of handling, during that period, cash and properties, in many fiduciary capacities, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars for persons and corporations, he has never made a single loss—even in the smallest amount."

Mr. Randolph is interested in literature as well as banking, and Putnam &

Sons have recently published a volume of poems entitled "Survivals," which show the quality of his thought and



L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

which have been quite widely commended by the reviewers.

FISK & ROBINSON.

Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, bankers, New York and Boston, offer superior facilities in the firm's several departments for the transaction of a banking business, both for banks and individuals; the fiscal agency accounts for the payment of bonds, coupons, dividends, etc., and for the transfer and registration of securities received from municipal, railway and other corporations; the investment department buys and sells United States bonds and other investments, and executes orders on the New York Stock Exchange and for sound and marketable unlisted securities. An important part of the work of this department consists in furnishing information regarding the status of various corporate securities.

Extensive experience in investment banking has rendered this house thoroughly equipped to transact the several

kinds of business that it undertakes, and those who entrust funds to it, either for investment or in the ordinary course of banking, will find their interests well cared for.

REDMOND KERR & CO.

Among the investment banking firms whose reputation and success have been due to absolute merit, Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. occupy a prominent place. They deal only in high-grade securities of whose value they are assured by long experience in handling this class of investments. The firm is entirely trustworthy, not only so far as relates to integrity in business dealings, but in its judgment as well, and is well qualified to be of real service to investors.

Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and besides receiving deposits subject to draft they issue travellers letters of credit available throughout the world, act as fiscal agents for railroads, street railway, gas and other corporations.

GILMAN, SON & CO.

No banking house of the city is more highly regarded by those who are well posted in such matters than the firm above named. Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. have been in business many years, and are well equipped to act as correspondents for banks, bankers, merchants, corporations, and as depositories for individuals or estates. They also deal in first-class investment securities.

LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO.

As the members of this firm have made a special study of the conditions determining the value of railroad, municipal and other high-class investment securities, they can confidently claim to be judges of such investments. They have exercised great care in the selection of securities and consequently have built up a list of patrons who have come to place confidence in the firm's discrimination. This trust it will be the aim of

Messrs. Lincoln, Caswell & Co. to deserve in the future as heretofore. Savings banks, trust companies, and all having funds which they desire to invest where safety is the first consideration will find the services of such a firm of real value. The offices are at New York and Boston.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has a number of large trust companies, the Franklin being one of the most successful, its total resources being \$10,276,948. The capital is \$1,000,000, surplus \$250,000, and undivided profits, \$1,010,785. Its deposits amount to about \$8,000,000.

Geo. H. Southard is President of the company and has managed its large interests with conspicuous ability; Wm. H. Wallace is Vice-President; James R. Cowing, Second Vice-President and Secretary, and Crowell Hadden, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.

In the organization and reorganization of corporations and the handling of investment securities, the Securities Co., of New York, will be found to be well prepared to give satisfaction. The capital and surplus amount to about \$2,500,000, and the officers and directors are men of financial standing. Charles M. Preston, the President, was for a number of years Superintendent of the New York Banking Department, having under his supervision all the vast interests of the banking institutions organized under the State laws. The other officers are: Vice-President, Charles M. Jesup; Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew J. Miller; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Edwin G. Woodling.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.

Messrs. Edward Sweet & Co., bankers, of 38 Broad street, New York city, are members of the New York Stock Exchange and make a specialty of dealing in high-grade investment securities. They are in communication with the

leading centers by direct private wires, and are thus able to execute orders without delay. The standing of the firm is in all respects such as to entitle it to the large business with which it is favored.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

Having been established in 1795, this company is certainly old enough to speak for itself. It is one of the best-known engraving companies of the country, and engraves and prints bank notes, share certificates, bonds for governments and corporations, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, etc., in the best style. Safety colors, safety papers and other means for preventing counterfeiting are used.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

A great part of New York's financial power is lodged with the private bankers, and the Messrs. Seligman, with connections in London, Paris, Frankfort and San Francisco, are among the best-known. The founder of the firm was Joseph Seligman, and its present head Isaac N. Seligman. This house

was instrumental in placing several large loans for the United States during the Civil War, and in recent years has carried out successfully the negotiations in forming some of the great industrial corporations. In the extent of its resources and the practical knowledge of securities which the members of the firm possess, the house will compare most favorably with any in the city.

EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.

This firm, composed of Emerson McMillin and Henry B. Wilson, deals in investment securities, especially the bonds and stocks of street railways and gas corporations, and has been identified with a number of important undertakings in this field. Mr. McMillin is known to be an especially good judge of such securities, and his advice is much sought, not only by investors, but when consolidations or reorganizations of properties are to be made. The methods of doing business to which the firm has always adhered have won a large patronage, which is growing both in numbers and value.

CHICAGO.

No city in the world has grown so rapidly and at the same time so substantially as Chicago. Within the memory of those now living it was but a frontier post; to day it is the second city of the United States, with a population approaching 1,700,000. Destroyed almost totally by fire within the last quarter century, it has been rebuilt on a scale of magnificence rivalling any city of the world.

In no part of this giant's remarkable growth has the progress been greater than in banking. So recently as 1886 the total deposits of all the National banks of Chicago were but \$71,462,000; now a single bank has deposits in excess of this sum. The growth of the National and State banks of Chicago from 1890 to 1900 is shown in the following table:

Deposits of the National and State Banks of Chicago, 1890-1900.

<i>National banks.</i>		<i>State banks.</i>	<i>National banks.</i>		<i>State banks.</i>
1890.....	\$94,470,800	\$35,753,854	1896.....	\$110,298,369	\$68,963,345
1891.....	118,154,700	44,442,399	1897.....	150,042,071	90,502,701
1892.....	130,058,550	58,363,226	1898.....	188,131,143	113,958,404
1893.....	122,354,131	56,864,484	1899.....	195,144,383	130,011,476
1894.....	129,636,653	67,062,067	1900.....	232,168,025	156,077,788
1895.....	120,705,569	72,686,890			

It will be seen that since 1896 the deposits of both classes of banks have more than doubled. Even compared with 1892, when business of all kinds was at the high-water mark, the gain is remarkable.

Chicago, like New York and St. Louis, is a central reserve city, and the banks carry a large line of out-of-town accounts. The banks of the city are generally strong and the management distinguished for financial skill.

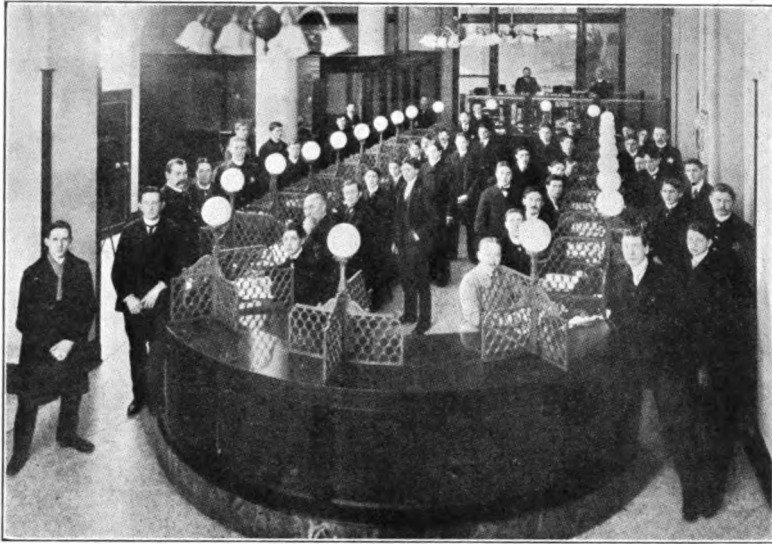
The tables presented below show the capital, surplus and profits, total deposits and total resources of the National and State banks of Chicago at the date of their last official reports :

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National Banks of Chicago, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Bankers National.....	\$1,000,000	\$242,000	\$12,840,667	\$14,330,000
Calumet National.....	50,000	45,000	546,842	692,000
Chicago National.....	1,000,000	1,260,000	16,004,834	18,315,000
Commercial National.....	1,000,000	1,368,000	28,526,849	31,396,000
Continental National.....	3,000,000	846,000	36,187,901	41,863,000
Corn Exchange National.....	2,000,000	1,768,000	34,348,586	39,057,000
Drovers' National.....	250,000	250,000	4,749,057	5,497,000
First National.....	5,000,000	3,522,000	73,792,264	83,784,000
First National of Englewood.....	100,000	36,000	794,401	976,000
Fort Dearborn National.....	500,000	126,000	5,253,392	6,367,000
Merchants' National.....	1,000,000	1,754,000	15,417,174	18,171,000
Metropolitan National.....	2,000,000	1,498,000	21,620,031	25,957,000
National Bank of the Republic.....	1,000,000	237,000	12,267,485	14,250,000
National Live Stock Bank.....	1,000,000	1,179,000	5,699,894	7,934,000
Oakland National.....	50,000	44,000	608,777	715,000
Total.....	\$18,950,000	\$14,175,000	\$268,658,154	\$300,304,000

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the State Banks and Trust Companies of Chicago, May 14, 1901.

NAME OF BANK OR TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Trust and Savings Bank.....	\$1,000,000	\$391,000	\$15,346,000	\$16,737,000
Chicago City Bank.....	200,000	95,000	553,000	858,000
Chicago Loan and Trust Co.....	500,000	35,000	.....	.....
Cook County State Savings Bank.....	50,000	5,000	.....	.....
Equitable Trust Co.....	500,000	200,000	.....	.....
Fidelity Trust Co.....	250,000	50,000	.....	.....
Foreman Bros. Banking Co.....	500,000	616,000	2,806,000	3,922,000
Garden City Banking and Trust Co.....	500,000	123,000	2,742,000	3,365,000
Hibernian Banking Association.....	222,000	356,000	9,008,000	9,586,000
Home Savings Bank.....	100,000	33,000	1,282,000	1,443,000
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.....	3,000,000	4,407,000	68,652,000	76,059,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.....	2,000,000	1,835,000	27,379,000	31,214,000
Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.....	250,000	134,000	1,704,000	2,088,000
Northern Trust Co. Bank.....	1,000,000	1,228,000	21,217,000	23,446,000
Prairie State Bank.....	250,000	63,000	3,500,000	3,814,000
Royal Trust Co. Bank.....	500,000	323,000	3,460,000	4,283,000
State Bank of Chicago.....	1,000,000	186,000	8,340,000	9,526,000
Union Trust and Banking Co.....	500,000	765,000	5,426,000	6,691,000
Western State Bank.....	300,000	15,000	1,006,000	1,321,000
Total.....	\$12,622,000	\$10,860,000	\$172,461,000	\$194,353,000



THE CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Among the great banks that make up the financial power of the United States, the First National Bank, of Chicago, stands very near the head. It is the largest bank in the country outside of New York and only a very few institutions in that city are larger and none have a higher reputation.

The following figures, from the official statement of July 15, 1901, indicate the magnitude of this bank's business :

Loans and discounts.....	\$44,867,700
Capital.....	5,000,000
Surplus.....	2,000,000
Undivided profits.....	1,521,543
Deposits.....	74,027,001
Total resources.....	83,784,372

An idea of the progress of the bank may be had from a comparison of its deposits on the dates named :

July 1, 1882.....	\$19,631,28
August 1, 1887.....	23,015,061
July 12, 1892.....	30,947,938
December 15, 1897.....	37,622,908
July 15, 1901.....	74,027,001

As a further illustration of the bank's

prestige it may be stated that in 1900 the clearings of the First National Bank were \$1,812,475,594, against a total of \$6,799,535,598 for all the banks. Thus the First



JAMES B. FORGAN, President.



INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
(As it appeared several years ago.)

National's share of the total was 19.3 per cent.

The number of the bank's employees has increased from ninety-five in 1882 to 870 at the present time.

One of the characteristics of the bank's administration is the complete and thorough departmental organization by which all the work is done in the most systematic and expeditious manner. Clerks in the bank are well provided for in various ways. There is a Savings Association especially for their benefit, where a fair rate of interest is paid on deposits, and a pension fund for those who are disabled by old age or other causes.

The bank has a dining room where officers and clerks are served with lunch without charge, either directly or indirectly.

Officers of the First National Bank are: President, James B. Forgan; Vice-Presidents, David R. Forgan, Geo. D. Boulton; Cashier, Richard J. Street; Assistant Cashiers, Holmes Hoge, August Blum, Frank E. Brown, Charles N. Gillett; Auditor, Frank O. Wetmore; Manager bond department, Emile K. Boisot; Manager foreign exchange department, John E. Gardin; Assistant Manager foreign exchange department, Max May.

The President, Mr. James B. Forgan, is a native of Scotland. At the age of seventeen he entered the Royal Bank of Scotland, and later was connected with the Bank of British North America at Montreal, New York and Halifax. Subsequently he served the Bank of Nova Scotia as receiving teller and inspector of agencies. In 1888 he became Cashier and manager of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis. The ability he showed here won for him the offer of a position as Vice-President of the First National Bank, of Chicago, which he accepted, being shortly promoted to the office of President.

Mr. Forgan's banking experience has been such as to admirably equip him for the exacting duties of his office. He has not only kept the bank up to the high standard maintained by Mr. Lyman J. Gage (now Secretary of the Treasury), but with the growth of business in other lines, the First National Bank has advanced to a still higher rank among the world's great banks.

Vice President David R. Forgan, the President's brother, also came to the First National from the Northwestern National, Minneapolis, and his work sustains the high reputation of that bank as

a training-school for bank managers. The other officers of the bank, and indeed the entire staff, are to be commended for their devotion to the bank's interests.

The illustration of the bank's interior presented herewith is from a photograph taken some years ago, but gives a general idea of part of the banking rooms. Lately the basement has been vacated

among the largest. Its capital is now \$2,000,000, the large growth in business lately making it necessary to double the capital; the surplus is \$1,000,000 and



DAVID B. FORGAN, *Vice-President.*

by other tenants and the bond and foreign exchange departments have been located there, in handsome and commodious quarters, equipped with all the latest conveniences for clerks as well as customers.

Chicago is the second largest city in America, and in several lines of business the most important. In the First National Bank the city and the great West have a financial institution that for capacity of management, strength and success will compare most favorably with any other bank in the country.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank, established in 1864, is one of Chicago's old and successful banks, and ranks also



JAMES H. ECKELS, *President.*

undivided profits, \$368,026. Deposits amounted to \$28,528,095 on July 15, 1901, and total resources were \$31,896,121 on the same date. Loans and discounts at this time were almost \$18,000,000. The volume of deposits held is about equally distributed among "individuals" and "bank," showing that the bank is highly regarded at home as well as throughout the country. This confidence is well deserved on account of the bank's successful history and its present management, headed by James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Eckels is a native of Illinois, having been born at Princeton, in that State, in 1858. After graduating from the high school there, he attended the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, graduating in 1880. In the following year he began the practice of law at Ottawa, Ill., and continued to follow his profession until 1893 when he was appointed Comptroller of the Currency by President Cleveland. His record in this office is familiar to the

bankers of the country, and that he displayed great ability at a very trying period in the country's banking history is also well known.

Mr. Eckels is orthodox in his financial views; that is, he accepts the conclusions of those whose experience and life-long study of such subjects entitle them to rank as authorities. There are few, if any, men in the country who can speak on financial topics more forcefully, and he is in great demand to address meetings of bankers and others interested in economic questions. As Comptroller Mr. Eckels made a number of valuable reports to Congress, and his investigations greatly enriched the stock of financial information. He resigned shortly before the close of his term to become President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and as a banker he has fully maintained the high reputation he made as Comptroller.

Associated with Mr. Eckels in the management of the Commercial National are: John C. McKeon, Vice-President; David Vernon, Second Vice-President; Joseph T. Talbert, Cashier; N. R. Losch, Assistant Cashier. The directors include the following well-known names: Franklin McVeagh, Jesse Spalding, N. K. Fairbank, Wm. J. Chalmers, Robert T. Lincoln, James H. Eckels and John C. McKeon.

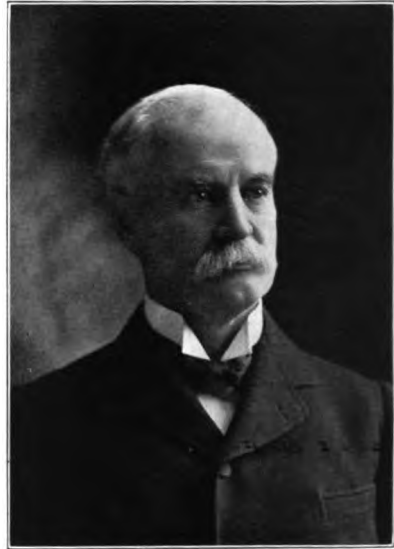
THE BANKERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

"The distinctive function of a banker," says Ricardo, "begins as soon as he uses the money of others." The banker who uses only his own money is merely a capitalist, and not at present under consideration.

A bank to impress itself upon the financial world must have a clear, distinctive and accurate policy, to be administered with fidelity and courtesy.

Chicago is celebrated as a city of marvels in banking progress, and among her financial institutions there are few who cling to the traditions of the past. Prom-

inent among the banks which have established the primacy of Chicago as a financial centre and a leader in the development of the great Northwest is the Bankers National Bank, of which Edward S. Lacey is President. The very foundation of this institution was an inspiration



EDWARD S. LACEY, *President.*

to its officers. When its stock was subscribed a new high record was established, the shares being underwritten to an amount equal to five times its capital. To justify this burst of confidence on the part of its founders was the task offered to the then distinguished Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

The battle was not to be an easy one. The bank had not entered upon its second year when the National panic of 1893, which swept away so many financial institutions, fell upon the country. To the Bankers National it was but the baptism of fire from which it emerged with an increase in deposits to February of 1894, of nearly \$1,000,000.

The bankers of the country who knew Mr. Lacey during his able administration of the Comptroller's office, early exhibited their confidence in him by a transfer of balances to the Bankers National at a

rate unknown among newly-established banks. This was an evidence of soundness not to be overlooked by the commercial depositor, who found every requirement fully met in the equipment of the new institution. Further than this he was made to feel at home in the bank as he had never felt before, and his demands were met with a courtesy which was unfailing.

Thus it was that the Bankers National was early distinguished by its largeness of view and its superiority to narrow prejudices. The capital stock of the Bankers National is \$1,000,000, with a net surplus of \$250,000. Its unprecedented growth in deposits, which have quadrupled in the last five years, is the strongest tribute to its management that can be recorded. The figures taken from its published statements are as follows :

July 15, 1896.....	\$3,042,300.32
July 15, 1897.....	5,310,237.32
July 15, 1898.....	5,952,661.56
July 15, 1899.....	5,069,345.19
July 15, 1900.....	10,796,233.12
July 15, 1901.....	12,841,665.39

Edward S. Lacey is a clear-headed, self-poised man of Revolutionary forbears. His ancestors fought with Washington and Lafayette, and it is from this sterling lineage that he has those qualities which enable him to triumph over every obstacle in his career of statesmanship and finance. He has headed every financial institution with which he has been connected ; served prominently and acceptably in Congress, and had he stooped to the ordinary political methods, might have represented his State in the United States Senate. In Congress he discerned the coming "Battle of the Standards," and helped to shape the policy of his colleagues in his oft-quoted speech on the silver question. Under his administration, the Comptroller's office enlarged its function from that of clerical inspection and supervision to one of aggressive policy in favor of sound money.

In Congress he was distinguished chiefly through the ability he displayed in the consideration of financial questions. He attracted wide attention by a

masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago in 1885, further increased his popularity among financiers, and his prominence in monetary circles caused him to be appointed to the position of Comptroller of the Currency in 1889. Under his direction was inaugurated a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors, and his conduct of the office was endorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized, and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions, and he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago.

Money will not manage itself, nor can one man attend to more than the general policy of a banking interest so diversified, important and potential as that of the Bankers National. Associated with Mr. Lacey in the active conduct of the bank are a number of well-known and highly-esteemed men in banking circles. It is true that they are young men, but this is the age of young men and each of them possesses an experience which might well be coveted by older persons. Like Mr. Lacey they have been associated with the bank since its foundation and have manifested a loyalty to the bank and its principles altogether unusual. The result is an organization which in its field is invincible.

Every motive and policy of the chief is quickly interpreted and faultlessly carried out. Together with the mastermind, they constitute a splendid machine, which is carrying the Bankers National to the front rank of successful institutions. Since banks differ from each other chiefly in soundness, and soundness is based largely upon the ability and integrity of the bank's employees, a brief reference to the personality and the experience of Mr. Lacey's associates will be convincing.

The Cashier, in fact as well as in name,

is John C. Craft, who came to the bank upon its organization, having resigned his position as Acting Assistant United States Treasurer. While this public position attracted the attention of financiers, it was his previous experience as Cashier of the Rochelle National Bank at Rochelle, Illinois, that fully equipped him for the place which he was called upon to occupy. He has held his present position since May, 1893, and is rated among capitalists and patrons of the bank as a natural financier. His judgment of men, seconded by his accuracy in estimating collateral securities and commercial paper, gives him a value to legitimate borrowers and patrons of the bank, as well as to the stockholders.

Frank P. Judson, Assistant Cashier, had his early training in one of the older banks of the city. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he was holding the position of receiving teller at the time of the organization of the Bankers National. Mr. Lacey offered him the position of paying teller, which he accepted, and on account of services rendered was soon promoted to his present position. Mr. Judson is the Secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Association and has prepared the programme for two of its most successful annual meetings. He has repeatedly represented his bank at the annual session of the American Bankers' Association and is as widely known as any of the younger financiers in the country.

J. C. McNaughton, the second Assistant Cashier, had his training in the banking business in Nebraska, where he was for a time State Bank Examiner, and gave a highly acceptable administration to the office. He has been with the Bankers National since it was organized.

The Bankers National Bank is peculiarly situated in Chicago in that its location is especially adapted to commercial banking. It occupies the bank floor of the Marquette Building at the corner of Dearborn and Adams Streets, facing the magnificent white granite Government building, at present nearing completion. Its south windows overlook La Salle St.,

while on the other hand is the State Street commercial district, the busiest artery of retail trade on the continent.

The bank in its physical equipment is fully up to the highest standard, and it is no mean compliment that it is frequently referred to as "The Chase National Bank of the West." Bankers' balances and commercial loans have been the features of its success, and that it has been useful to the community is undeniably shown in its rapidly-increasing deposits. Having conquered a panic in the bank's incipency gave Mr. Lacey the prime foothold in financial circles which he now enjoys, and to the bank itself an invincible prestige.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

The beautiful illustration of the building owned and occupied by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, presented on another page, gives an excellent idea of the exterior appearance of this great institution, and the interior finish and equipment are as fine as may be found in any bank in the country.

With one exception, this is the largest bank in Chicago. Its deposits aggregate \$69,018,226 and when it is considered that this sum includes only about \$1,500,000 of bank deposits, it will be seen that in the matter of local deposits this bank is ahead of any other in the city. Of course this is in part due to the fact that it does an investment business, the savings deposits alone amounting to upwards of \$36,000,000.

The bank has \$39,102,021 loaned on collaterals, \$19,152,183 invested in bonds and stocks, and \$18,026,616 cash and exchange. Its total resources on July 29, 1901, were \$76,666,249. The capital of the bank is \$3,000,000, surplus \$4,000,000, and undivided profits \$648,023.

Primarily the remarkable success of this bank has been due to the manner in which its business is conducted, President John J. Mitchell being indisputably one of the country's foremost bankers; but aside from the skill with which the bank's



ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

affairs have been guided, a great share of its success is due to the facilities it offers the public in its various departments—banking, savings, investment, trust and safe deposit. In New York the Savings bank and the trust company have shown what can be done by institutions meeting a large public demand, provided they are of such a character as to command confidence. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, has recognized what the public wanted, and it has met the need not only with respect to the functions it performs, but has established itself completely in the confidence of those who have money to lay by or to invest.

A list of the officers of the bank follows: President, John J. Mitchell; Second Vice-President, W. H. Reid; Third Vice-President, F. T. Haskell; Cashier, Jas. S. Gibbs; Assistant Cashier, B. M. Chattell; Secretary, Wm. H. Heakle, Assistant Secretary, F. M. Sills.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Deposits, earned dividends and surplus are good tests of a bank's management. When these items are satisfactory, the condition of the bank is apt to be all right.

Judged by these tests, the Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago, deserves commendation, for its profits have been large, the surplus equals the capital, the undivided earnings being almost as much more, while the deposits have increased year by year until they now exceed \$15,400,000. The total resources on July 15, 1901, were \$18,171,425—a sum that places the Merchants' National among the city's great banking establishments. The bank's loans and discounts on the date named above were \$10,077,726, while the cash on hand and due from banks and the United States Treasurer amounted to \$6,548,912. A distinguished banking authority (Hon. Hugh McCulloch) once said that a large cash reserve, either on hand or where it can be had when wanted, is one of the best investments a bank can make. Whatever qualifications bankers may be disposed to place upon this opinion, there is no doubt that a bank

pursuing such a course shows that it is guided by men who are cautious, and that they regard safety, after all, as the first consideration.

Chauncey J. Blair, President of the Merchants' National, and John C. Neely, the Cashier, are men of proved ability; they are widely known and held in proper estimation for their successful work. Henry A. Blair is Second Vice-President and Edwin H. Gamble, Assistant Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank, with nearly \$3,000,000 of capital, surplus and profits, and under the direction of capable officers, is fitted to grant all reasonable facilities to banks or individuals who desire to open accounts.

MASON, LEWIS & COMPANY.

The above firm makes a specialty of dealing in securities of a municipal and *quasi* municipal character, including in the latter designation gas and street railway bonds. They maintain offices in Boston as well as Chicago, and are prepared to serve investors who desire to purchase only the better class of securities.

They have an established reputation as investment bankers which it is the purpose of the members of the firm to maintain by giving the most thorough attention to the wants of those who deal with them, and acting in all matters only after due deliberation on carefully ascertained facts. Such recommendations as they may make regarding investments will therefore be found to be the result of thorough consideration of everything upon which their value depends.

There are few more important banking functions to-day than are involved in the selection of securities for investment purposes. This is an age when stocks and bonds of all sorts are multiplying at an unexampled rate, and the necessity for greater scrutiny on the part of investors is correspondingly increased. The advice of houses of the character of Messrs. Mason, Lewis & Co. is a safeguard which the cautious investor will always seek.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

This company is exactly what its name implies, a trust company. It does not do a banking or a title-guarantee business,



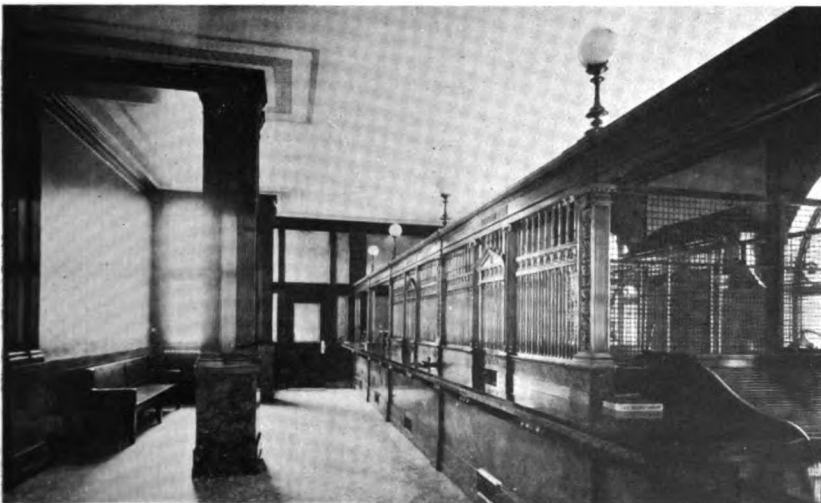
L. A. WALTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

but confines its operations to the administration of trusts, thus avoiding the risks of commercial banking. Time deposits only are received, and loans are not made on personal security.

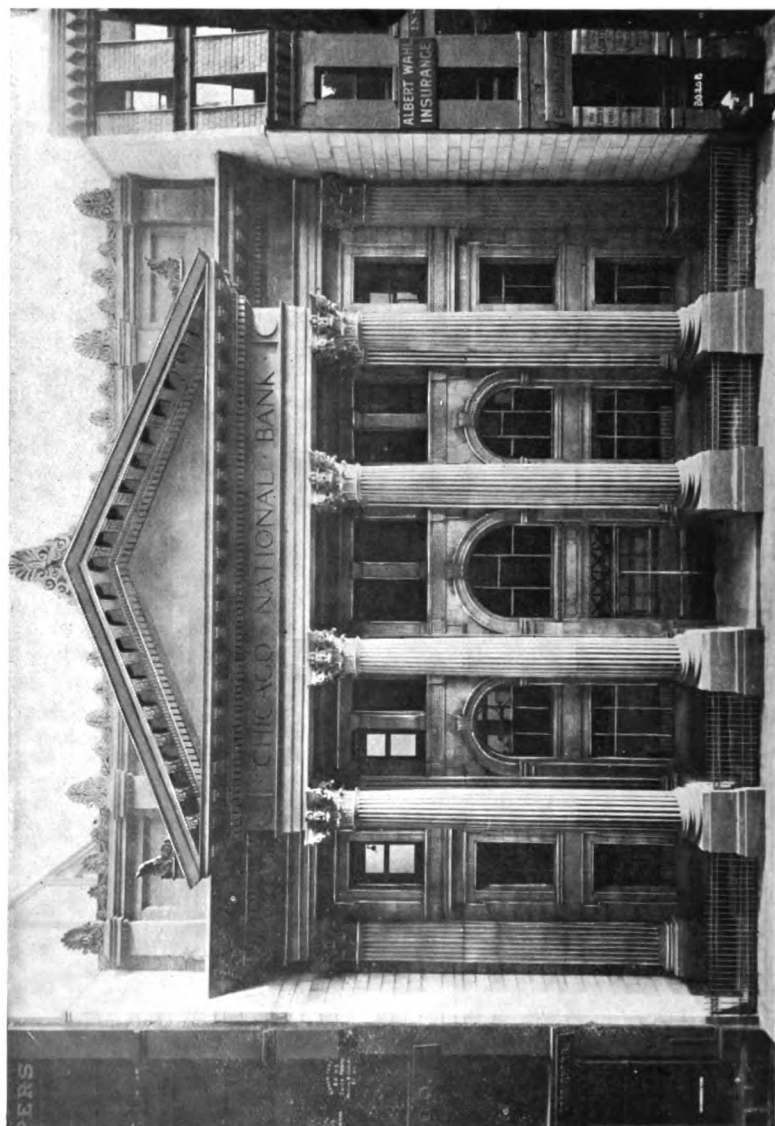
A corporate executor or trustee is superior to an individual acting in the same capacity. With the corporation the transaction of such business is a specialty, and the best legal talent and the most careful investing of trust funds are assured. The responsibility of an individual is seldom so certain as that of a corporation. The Equitable Trust Company offers the guarantee of its capital and surplus, amounting to \$625,000, and it has \$200,000 in securities deposited with the State Auditor to insure the faithful administration of its trusts. Its management has earned a just reputation for sagacity in investing and caring for the funds committed to the company's care.

John R. Walsh, the President, is the well-known head of the Chicago National Bank; the Vice-President is Chas. H. Hulburd, the Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Walton, and the Assistant Secretary and Cashier, C. D. Organ. The directors are: Chas. H. Hulburd, George F. Jennings, Maurice Rosenfeld, George T. Smith, John M. Smyth, J. R. Walsh and L. A. Walton.

It may be justly stated that the Equitable Trust Company, in its methods of doing business and in its management, meets the highest requirements of a fiduciary corporation.



EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—INTERIOR VIEW.



CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.



CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK—INTERIOR VIEW.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BANK.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank was organized in 1857, and was originally located at the corner of



ORSON SMITH *President.*

South Water and La Salle streets, under the Board of Trade rooms. Owing to continuous and rapid increase in the company's business, several changes of location were made, and in 1900 it removed to its present location at Adams and Clark streets.

Since its incorporation in 1857 the bank has had the following Presidents: J. H. Dunham, Henry Farnam, Solomon A. Smith, John Tyrrell, J. W. Doane and Orson Smith.

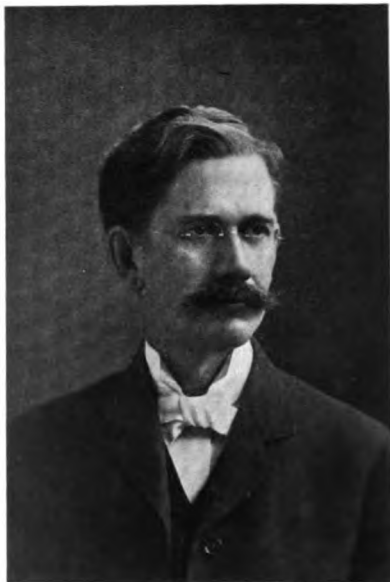
The several departments include banking, trust company operations, foreign exchange, bond department and safe-deposit vaults. Both in their equipment and management, these departments are efficient in every respect.

An idea of the company's strong position and of the magnitude of its business may be had from the following official statement, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois on May 14, 1901:

RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts.....	\$18,786,980.05		
United States bonds.....	\$68,109.00		
Other bonds and stocks.....	1,871,836.76	1,989,945.76	
Due from banks and bankers.....	\$4,771,853.13		
Cash and checks for clearing-house....	7,715,026.41	12,486,861.54	
Total.....		\$31,213,807.35	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000.00		
Surplus fund.....	1,000,000.00		
Unvided profits.....	834,707.28		
Deposits.....	27,379,100.07		
Total.....		\$31,213,807.35	

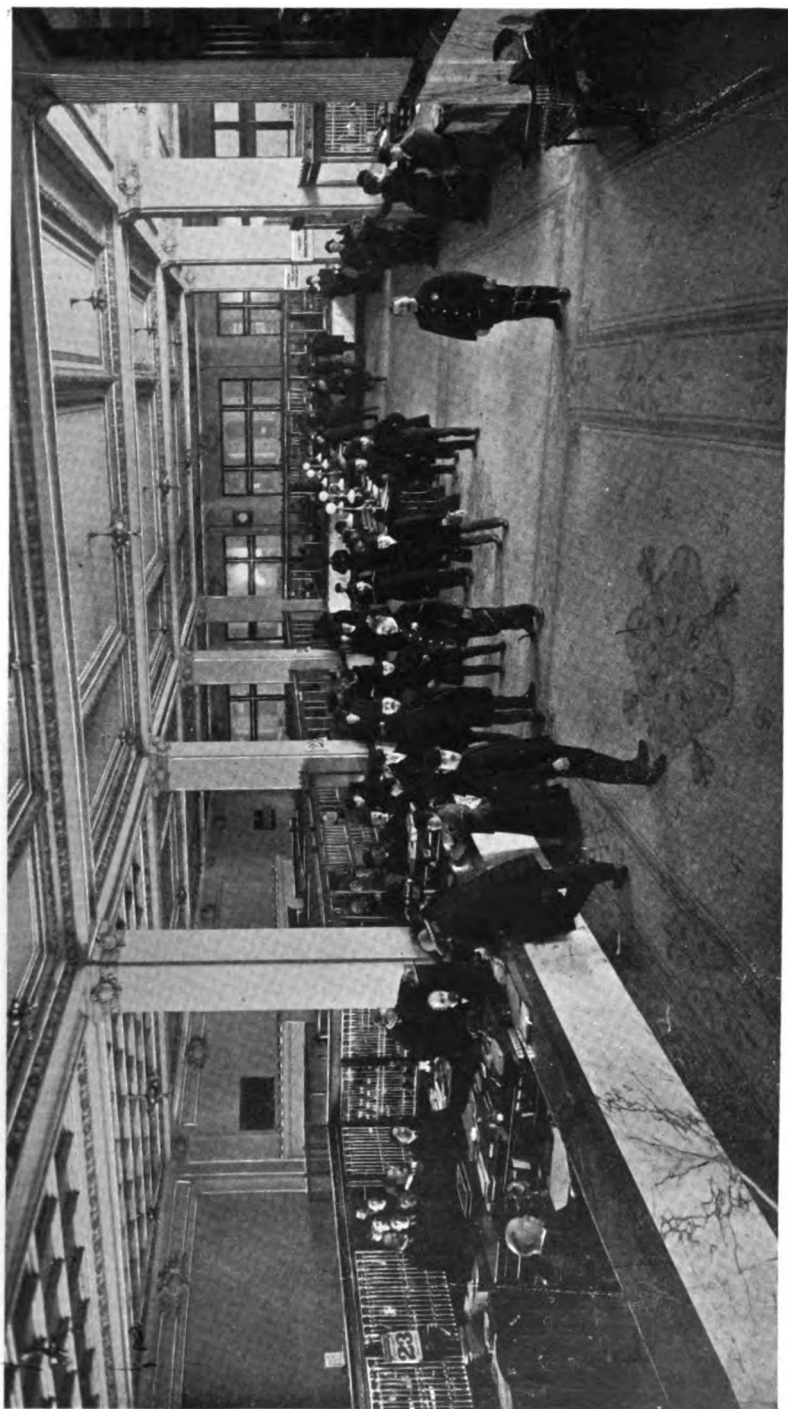
Following is a complete list of the officers and directors: Orson Smith, President; E. D. Hulbert, Vice-President; J. G. Orchard, Cashier; F. N. Wilder, F. G. Nelson, Assistant Cashiers; Leon L. Loehr, Secretary of Trust Department; P. C. Peterson, Manager Foreign Exchange Department; John E. Blunt, Jr., Manager Bond Department.

Directors: Marshall Field, Albert Keep, A. H. Burley, Elias T. Watkins, Orson Smith, Enos M. Barton, Cyrus



E. D. HULBERT, *Vice-President.*

H. McCormick, John W. Doane, Lambert Tree, Erskine M. Phelps, Moses J. Wentworth, E. D. Hulbert.



MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—INTERIOR VIEW.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Although it had only fairly got started when the 1893 panic came on (having been organized in 1891) this bank did not yield to the trying conditions of that period, for its foundations were well laid, and the men who controlled its management showed themselves worthy of confidence.

The years immediately following 1893 were "lean" ones for business of nearly every kind, but the National Bank of the Republic continued to grow. From April 30, 1895, to April 30, 1901, the volume of its business has grown more than fourfold, and from the same date in 1898 to April 30, 1901, there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. In one year (1898-99) the gain in deposits was \$4,200,000.

A better idea of the bank's progress in recent years may be obtained from the following comparative statement, showing the capital, surplus and profits, deposits and total resources on April 30 of each of the years named :

YEAR.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Total resources.
1901....	\$1,000,000	\$217,598	\$12,742,664	\$14,721,467
1900....	1,000,000	191,787	9,857,747	11,049,427
1899....	1,000,000	153,258	9,741,206	11,023,636
1898....	1,000,000	160,860	5,523,815	6,784,435
1897....	1,000,000	124,678	3,768,940	4,994,177
1896....	1,000,000	126,640	3,160,200	4,387,563
1895....	1,000,000	108,557	2,461,808	3,649,263

The management and administration of the bank's affairs are vested in wise hands, as may be inferred from the above convincing figures.

The present year marks the tenth anniversary of the bank's existence, and there is ample ground for satisfaction in the record of its first decade. It may be confidently predicted that it will continue to advance in prosperity and power.

John A. Lynch, the President, is about forty-six years of age, and is a native of Chicago and has always resided there. He began his business career as a member of the distilling firm of H. H.

Shufeldt & Co., and when the firm was absorbed by the trust, he became interested in organizing the National Bank of the Republic, and on the resignation of J. B. Mallers, a short time after the bank commenced business, Mr. Lynch was unanimously elected President.

W. T. Fenton, the Vice-President, is a native of Indiana and commenced his banking career in the old Fletcher & Sharpe bank, at Indianapolis, about twenty-eight years ago, and was Cashier for several years. Later he was for some years Cashier of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa. He assisted in organizing the National Bank of the Republic in 1891, becoming Assistant Cashier. A year later he was made Cashier, and in 1897 Vice-President also. Just recently, he was relieved of the double duties, continuing as Vice-President, and as heretofore active in the management.

Mr. Fenton has been honored by election to the presidency of the Bankers' Association of Illinois.

J. H. Cameron, the Cashier, was recently promoted to that position, having been Assistant Cashier since 1892, and previously serving in the various stages of banking in the Merchants' National Bank.

R. M. McKinney, the Assistant Cashier, was elected to that office a short time ago, after having been second Assistant since 1894.

Portraits of the above-named officers are presented on the following page.

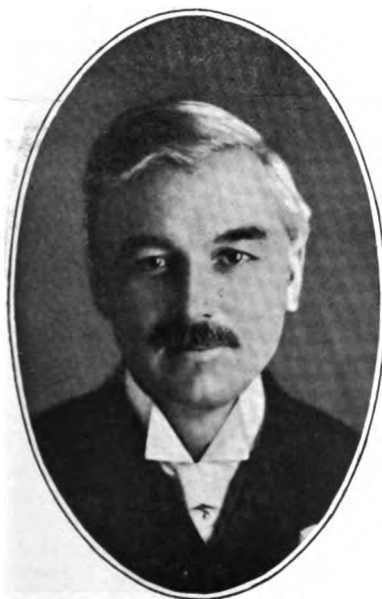
The directors are: Frank O. Lowden, lawyer; John A. Lynch, President; A. M. Rothschild, of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; E. B. Strong, of the late firm of Foss, Strong & Co.; J. B. Greenhut, capitalist, Peoria, Ill.; Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Co., packers; Tracy C. Drake, capitalist; Henry Siegel, of Siegel, Cooper & Co., New York and Chicago; Alexander Mackay, Vice-President New York Air Compressor Co.; W. T. Fenton, Vice-President.



JOHN A. LYNCH,
President.



W. T. FENTON,
Vice-President.



J. H. CAMERON,
Cashier.



R. M. MCKINNEY,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, CHICAGO.



N. W. HARRIS.



E. E. BLACK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & CO.

The rapid growth of wealth in America during the past few years is nowhere so fully manifest as in the gradual decline of the interest return on the better class of investment securities.

United States Government bonds, which a few years ago could be had to net the investor almost three per cent., to-day yield hardly better than one and one-half per cent., thus evidencing the



M. A. DEVITT.

highest credit of any nation in the world, while the decline in interest rates of municipal and the higher grade of railroad bonds has been even more marked.

It is the purpose of the successful investment banker of to-day to specialize in a particular line of securities, and to anticipate, as far as is possible, conditions which are likely to exist in the future. It is in this way that the full interest of their clients can be best served.

The firm of Devitt, Tremble & Co., of Chicago, are primarily dealers in high-grade municipal bonds, purchasing total issues outright before offering them to their clients.

On account of the extremely low interest return offered by this class of securities, however, they began some years ago to give special attention to investigation of the merits of corporation issues of a quasi-municipal character, notably first-mortgage bonds on street railroad, gas and electric light properties in the larger cities. It is their belief that such securities, predicated, as they are, on public utilities, possess the requirements essential to a conservative investment, and that they possess more intrinsic merit proportionate to the interest return than most of the so-called public securities.

The task of purchasing large issues of bonds of this character, and choosing only those founded upon merit of the highest order, is necessarily a very important one. In this particular the firm is well qualified. Mr. Devitt, the senior member, has special charge of the corporation bond department. He has been prominently identified with the bond business for the past fifteen years, and his wide experience in public and corporate finance well enables the firm to calculate the conditions upon which such securities are dependent, and to use the necessary discrimination in their selecting.

The policy of this firm is that in serving the interest of their clients they best serve their own interests, and that the firm has been eminently successful is evidenced by the wide and confidential clientage that they have come to enjoy.

The lessened yield of Government, State and municipal securities has made it necessary for Savings banks, executors and other trustees and investors to look outside these lines in order to get a reasonable return from the funds committed to their care. In going into what to many is an unknown field, the counsel of an investment banking firm of recognized capacity and standing is an added guaranty. Messrs. Devitt, Tremble & Co. have established a just reputation as experts in this and kindred departments of finance.



GEO. D. COOK, *President.*



GEO. SHAW COOK, *Vice-President.*



JAMES D. COOK,
Secretary and Treasurer.



A. B. TURNER,
Asst. Secretary and Treasurer.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY.

Geo. D. Cook Company was incorporated in September, 1895, the firm's business having previously been carried on as a partnership. During the first year of the company's business its attention was largely confined to the purchase and sale of bonds issued by counties and municipalities in the central and western portions of the United States. Because of the reduction in interest rates which came simultaneously with the first inauguration of President McKinley, and the consequent unprofitableness to investors of municipal bonds issued in this country drawing low rates of interest, the Geo. D. Cook Company determined to seek a new field which would make it possible to afford its customers a better interest return and at the same time offer them good security. With this object in view the company has for the past several years given a great deal of its attention to the Republic of Mexico, and during that time has been the means of directing the attention of investors in all parts of the United States to Mexico, with the result of having placed many millions of dollars in Mexican Government and State bonds and the securities of corporations operating in the Republic of Mexico.

In the spring of 1899, Geo. D. Cook Company, in connection with Mason, Lewis & Co., successfully placed with investors in the United States \$1,500,000 six per cent. gold bonds issued by the State of Jalisco, Mexico. This was the first issue of foreign bonds to be placed with investors in the United States, and undoubtedly opened the way for the numerous foreign bond issues which have since found a market in this country. The refunding of the Mexican Government external gold loan in June, 1900, a considerable portion of which was subscribed by New York banks, was due very largely to the efforts of Mr. Geo. D. Cook, of this company. In 1900 Geo. D. Cook Company and Mason, Lewis & Co. sold to their clients the second series of State of Jalisco, Mexico, \$1,000,000 six per cent. gold bonds, and during the past few months these two houses have successfully brought out and placed an issue of \$1,800,000 Mexican Government six per cent. bonds payable in silver; the latter issue being the first considerable amount of silver bonds successfully offered in the markets of the United States.

The company, in addition to its bond business, is also largely interested in the Mexican Lead Company, operating the great San Pedro mine at Monterey, and also is the largest owner of the stock of Cafetal Carlota Company, operating an extensive coffee plantation in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.



GRANGER FARWELL.

GRANGER FARWELL & COMPANY.

The firm of Granger Farwell & Company, with offices at 226 La Salle St., Chicago and 71 Broadway, New York, have achieved an enviable position as bankers and brokers, their special field being the listed securities of New York, and Chicago; and also as the financial agency for railways and for corporations of a *quasi* municipal character such as traction, gas, water and electric light companies.

The general partners are Granger Farwell and Albert G. Lester, residing in Chicago, and George A. McClellan, residing in New York; and the three special partners are Charles H. Deere,

the well-known head of the Deere Plow Company, of Moline, Ill.; Gilbert G. Shaw, for many years President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, and Arthur J. Richardson, whose family have been connected with and are large stockholders in the Diamond Match Company since its organization several years ago.

It will be seen that the men comprising the firm are such as to command confidence on account of their experience in business and financial affairs, and the reputation and success attained show that this confidence is well bestowed.

PHILADELPHIA.

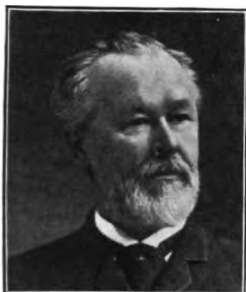
Herewith is presented a table showing the capital, surplus and profits, total deposits and total resources of the National banks of Philadelphia on July 15. In addition to the National banks there are in the city over fifty trust companies, title insurance companies and Savings banks. These several classes of institutions have deposits aggregating \$229,804,000, and their total resources are \$346,799,000, while the capital amounts to \$30,259,000 and the surplus and profits are \$37,463,000. Tabulating these items, and including the National banks, we have the following :

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Surplus and profits.</i>	<i>Total deposits.</i>	<i>Total resources.</i>
National banks.....	\$19,905,000	\$21,509,754	\$229,532,103	\$281,190,612
Trust companies, etc....	30,258,817	37,463,018	229,603,929	346,798,908
Total.....	\$50,163,817	\$58,972,772	\$459,326,032	\$627,989,520

The total deposits of the National banks and the trust companies are almost exactly the same. The combined resources of the two classes of institutions exhibit the city's great importance as a financial centre.

Table Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National Banks of Philadelphia, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Surplus and profits.</i>	<i>Total deposits.</i>	<i>Total resources.</i>
Bank of North America.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,803,152	\$10,861,909	\$14,107,857
Centennial National.....	300,000	280,440	2,868,044	3,525,485
Central National.....	750,000	2,111,038	9,538,008	12,450,046
Consolidation National.....	300,000	214,768	1,341,413	2,156,179
Corn Exchange National.....	500,000	716,779	12,671,802	14,252,381
Eighth National.....	275,000	626,743	2,338,745	3,413,989
Farmers and Mechanics' National.....	2,000,000	773,967	15,448,278	19,463,513
First National.....	1,000,000	603,426	12,908,002	14,711,428
Fourth Street National.....	1,500,000	2,198,279	34,118,157	38,887,433
Franklin National.....	1,000,000	1,096,141	11,943,162	15,032,003
Girard National.....	1,500,000	1,659,958	16,659,958	20,369,914
Kensington National.....	250,000	230,847	1,101,710	1,727,504
Manayunk National.....	200,000	220,207	1,468,896	2,015,904
Manufacturers' National.....	500,000	259,031	2,436,370	3,245,331
Market Street National.....	500,000	214,872	4,769,114	5,730,936
Mechanics' National.....	500,000	516,364	4,726,106	6,021,471
Merchants' National.....	600,000	549,982	14,628,064	16,373,548
National Bank of Germantown.....	200,000	451,088	2,181,092	3,025,582
National Bank of Northern Liberties..	500,000	781,594	3,307,652	4,638,646
National Security.....	250,000	353,050	1,985,074	2,788,124
Ninth National.....	300,000	313,478	2,188,479	2,902,157
Northern National.....	200,000	102,120	1,446,395	1,944,964
Northwestern National.....	200,000	279,995	2,181,258	2,851,503
Penn National.....	500,000	709,493	4,758,025	6,013,919
Philadelphia National.....	1,500,000	1,739,255	27,605,947	31,590,002
Quaker City National.....	500,000	267,691	2,516,007	3,580,999
Second National.....	280,000	292,553	1,624,689	2,343,142
Sixth National.....	150,000	217,424	1,031,263	1,436,186
Southwark National.....	250,000	147,344	1,288,904	1,735,348
Southwestern National.....	200,000	90,649	776,727	1,117,377
Tenth National.....	200,000	83,421	877,218	1,259,637
Third National.....	600,000	456,454	4,696,182	5,801,886
Tradesmens' National.....	500,000	395,571	4,667,590	5,813,161
Union National.....	500,000	546,474	3,145,369	4,429,243
Western National.....	400,000	226,110	3,518,354	4,433,814
Total.....	\$19,905,000	\$21,509,754	\$229,522,103	\$281,190,612



JNO. H. MICHENER.



JNO. H. WATT.



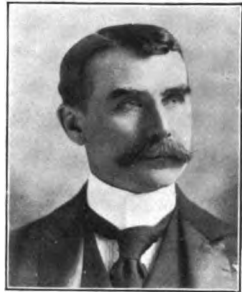
FRANCIS B. REEVES.



N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE.



L. L. RUE.



SIDNEY F. TYLER.



E. F. SHANBACHER.



SAMUEL S. SHARP.



HENRY G. CLIFTON.

PHILADELPHIA BANK OFFICERS.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA: Jno. H. Michener, President; Jno. H. Watt, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK: Francis B. Reeves, President.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK: N. Parker Shortridge, President; L. L. Rue, Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK: Sidney F. Tyler, President; E. F. Shanbacher, Cashier.

PENN NATIONAL BANK: Samuel S. Sharp, President; Henry G. Clifton, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

The above institution is the oldest bank in the United States. Its original charter was dated December 31, 1781, and was granted by the Congress sitting under the Articles of Confederation. Alexander

he set forth the necessity and prudence of the measure.

Subscriptions for the stock were obtained slowly, but by the fall of 1781 about \$70,000 had been paid in in cash. The Government obtained from France \$470,000 in specie, which was deposited with the bank. A meeting of those interested in the enterprise was held at the City Tavern on November 1, and a board of directors was elected. On the day following the board elected Thomas Willing, President, and a few days after Tench Francis was elected Cashier. Congress passed the act incorporating the bank December 31, 1781.

On January 7, 1782, the Bank of North America began active operations in a store belonging to its Cashier, on the north side of Chestnut street, a short distance west of Third street. There



BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
Building Occupied by the Bank in 1781.

Hamilton and Robert Morris were the founders of the bank. Morris was elected Superintendent of Finance February 20, 1781, and Hamilton took an early occasion to congratulate him, and at once urged the establishment of a National bank. Realizing the value of such an institution to the disorganized finances of the country, Morris drew up a plan for establishing the Bank of North America, and laid it before Congress May 17, 1781. This plan provided for a bank with \$400,000 capital, in shares of \$400 each, payable in gold or silver. Its bank notes, payable on demand, were by law to be made receivable for duties and taxes in every State of the Union, and were to be deemed in the settlement of accounts between the States and the United States as specie.

Congress approved the plan on May 26, 1781, and two days later Morris published it, accompanied by an address in which



BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
Present Building.

were only six employees, and their salaries were small, the Cashier receiving but \$1,000 a year. Accounts were kept in Mexican dollars and ninetieth parts thereof.

About \$254,000 in specie was paid for shares of the bank by Robert Morris, on behalf of the United States, but as the Government soon borrowed amounts far

exceeding this sum, the bank derived little benefit from it. Despite numerous difficulties, especially the opposition to its notes in some of the States, by careful management the bank soon achieved success and its notes circulated at par.

Doubts being entertained as to the right of Congress to grant a charter to the bank, a charter was obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1782.

The bank was of great benefit to the Government, loaning it large sums and paying large dividends on the stock held by the United States. Robert Morris gave the following testimony to its value :

"Without the establishment of the National bank the business of the Department of Finance could not have been performed. From the aids given by this institution the United States were able to keep up an army consisting of a larger number of men than they had had in the field before, or than they could have maintained without these aids. The army was in every point on a much more respectable footing than formerly, and they kept the enemy at bay."

By the beginning of 1784 the success of the bank was assured, and for that and the following year its annual dividends were at an average rate of fourteen per cent. The capital was increased in 1784 to \$880,000, a new issue of stock having been made to prevent the organization of a rival institution.

Considerable opposition soon began to be manifested against the bank, because it was claimed to be hostile to the Pennsylvania State currency, and for other reasons, founded perhaps in feelings of envy of its success. On September 13 a bill was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature repealing its State charter, but the bank continued to do business under its Federal charter ; but in order to be on the safe side, a charter was obtained from the State of Delaware on February 2, 1786, and the removal of the bank to that State was considered as a possibility. By the act of March 17, 1787, the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted a new charter to the bank, considerably

restricting its privileges. The bank continued to do a prosperous business. When the Government was organized under the Federal Constitution, Alexander Hamilton became Secretary of the Treasury. He desired to establish a great National bank, and suggested the reorganization of the Bank of North America in accordance with his recommendations, but these overtures did not apparently meet with the favor of the bank. In 1792 Mr. Willing resigned as President and was succeeded by John Nixon.

In the summer of 1798 there was an outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia, and the bank removed temporarily to Germantown. The bank advanced \$10,000 to relieve those who suffered from the epidemic. On March 20, 1799, the State renewed the charter of the bank for fourteen years. Owing to competition and other causes the bank now sustained some losses, but vigorous reforms in the management were instituted and its former prosperity was soon regained, and it began the accumulation of a surplus, laying aside \$15,000 by the close of 1809. By the sale of some unsubscribed shares this sum was shortly raised to \$80,000, and it was agreed that the annual interest on this amount should be accumulated until the fund reached \$100,000.

Mr. Nixon having died December 24, 1808, the first meeting of the board of directors in 1809 elected John Morton to succeed him as President of the bank. He continued to hold the office until 1822 when he resigned and was succeeded by Henry Nixon, a son of the former President.

During the War of 1812 the bank advanced about \$650,000 to the Government, besides contributing materially to the defence of the city. Like the other banks it suspended specie payments in August, 1814. On March 28, 1814, the Pennsylvania Legislature again renewed the charter for ten years, limiting the capital to \$1,000,000, and providing that no stock should be transferred to or held by aliens, except citizens of Holland. The bank was required to pay \$120,000

for its franchise. A still more stringent charter was granted March 21, 1825.

Henry Nixon, the President, died August 18, 1840, and was succeeded by John Richardson.

In 1841 the Bank of North America announced its readiness to pay all of its own notes in specie on demand. It had previously attempted to bring about resumption, and had loaned \$400,000 to the Bank of the United States to effect this result, but its efforts were defeated by the failure of that institution. In 1843 the capital stock of the bank was reduced to \$750,000. When the charter was renewed in 1846 the stockholders were made individually liable for the debts of the institution to an amount equal to the par value of their stock.

In 1847, the building in which the bank had transacted business for upwards of sixty-five years, being deemed too inconvenient and too much dilapidated for further occupancy, the bank moved to temporary quarters, and the old building was torn down and a new one put on the same site. The bank removed into its new building March 11, 1848. The charter was again extended in 1855. On July 16, 1857, James N. Dickson was elected President in place of John Richardson, resigned. Mr. Dickson held the office until August 9, 1860, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas Smith, the latter serving longer than any one who has ever held the office.

The Bank of North America was established by two great American patriots and statesmen, and its origin was founded in the necessities of the Government. When the War of the Rebellion broke out it was among the first of the banking institutions of the country to declare its unabated confidence in and regard for the National Government. Loyal alike from inclination and from a profound sense of gratitude to the power that had first brought it into existence, it hastened to take measures to aid in the preservation of the integrity of that National Union which it had done so much to promote. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for use by the Committee

of Public Safety, and the bank subscribed most liberally to the loans made to carry on the war and advanced large amounts to individuals on the deposit of Government securities.

In order to stimulate the employees to volunteer for the national defense, it was resolved by the directors that the salaries of all clerks who might be absent on the service of the State, or of the United States, should be continued as though no interruption in their daily labors had taken place.

In November, 1864, the Bank of North America was reorganized as a National bank. In view of the peculiar services it had rendered the Government, it was allowed to retain its title, and it is the only bank organized under the law in which the word National does not appear as part of the name.

The amount to the credit of surplus and profit and loss January 1, 1860, was \$288,361.81, and on January 1, 1881, \$1,100,000—a gain of \$811,638.19. During this period dividends were paid to stockholders amounting to \$3,700,000, showing total profits of \$4,511,638.19, or over 451 per cent.

Though so intimately associated with the history of the country, the Bank of North America has been in no sense a political bank, but has been carried on with regard to the soundest principles, and has always held the respect of the mercantile community.

On July 15, 1901, the bank reported \$1,000,000 capital, \$1,500,000 surplus, \$303,151 undivided profits, \$10,862,000 deposits and \$14,108,000 total resources. Time has brought no signs of decay to this venerable institution, but it ranks near the head of the National banks of Philadelphia despite the conservatism acquired during its one hundred and ten years of continued existence, and still shows a vigorous growth.

The present officers of the Bank of North America are: President, John H. Michener; Cashier, John H. Watt; Assistant Cashier, Samuel D. Jordan; Second Assistant Cashier, William J. Murphy.

Portraits of President Michener and Cashier Watt are presented in an accompanying illustration of Philadelphia bank officers.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK.

In point of volume of business the Fourth Street National is the largest bank in Philadelphia, having over \$34,000,000 of deposits and \$38,887,432 total resources. The remarkable addition made to its



RICHARD H. RUSHTON, *Vice-President.*

accounts in the past few years may be attributed in the main to the energy and discrimination of its managing officer, Richard H. Rushton, the Vice-President. Until quite recently he has also acted as Cashier as well.

How great the gain in the bank's business has been may be learned from the fact that in 1887 the individual deposits were only \$1,364,054; now they are \$10,740,086. In 1887 the total resources were a little more than \$3,000,000; on February 26, 1900, they were \$30,089,459, and on July 15, 1901, \$38,887,432.

There are few if any banks in the country that can make a showing the equal of this. It is the result partially of the upward tendency in commercial and manufacturing lines since 1896, and this

situation was opportunely grasped by a man who was capable of leading the bank's affairs safely along the way to the highest possible prosperity.

Richard H. Rushton, Vice-President of the Fourth Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, was born at Dalton, Ga., in 1851. He was educated at the academy at that place, and in 1869 came to Philadelphia, where he received a year's training in a commercial college. In May, 1870, he secured a position in the Commercial National Bank, rapidly advancing through the different positions until in 1878 he was elected Assistant Cashier. He filled this office for seven years, and toward the close of 1885 he resigned to assist in the organization of the Tenth National Bank. After serving as Cashier of this institution for six months, he was offered a position as Cashier of the Fourth Street National Bank, which was then being organized. He was later made Vice-President, continuing to act as Cashier also until quite recently.

In 1895 Mr. Rushton was signally honored by being elected the first President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. He is not only one of the most successful bank officers of the country, but is popular, both with bankers generally and the officers and clerks of his own bank. An evidence of the esteem in which the latter hold him having been manifested by the presentation of a handsome gold watch to Mr. Rushton on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

A condensation of the statement of the Fourth Street National, made to the Comptroller on July 15, 1901, is presented below:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$23,678,648.04
Due from banks.....	3,018,843.06
Exchanges for clearing-house..	2,123,688.55
Cash and reserve.....	10,066,273.05
Total.....	\$38,887,432.70
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits.....	2,198,278.95
Circulation.....	1,070,997.50
Deposits.....	34,118,156.25
Total.....	\$38,887,432.70



CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

At a meeting of the shareholders on September 4 it was unanimously decided to increase the capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, the new issue to be sold at a price that will enable the bank to raise its surplus to \$3,500,000. These additions to the capital and surplus will make these items in keeping with the bank's enlarged responsibilities. At the same meeting it was decided to increase the number of directors from 15 to 21.

A portrait of Vice-President Rushton is presented herewith; portraits of President Tyler and Cashier Shanbacher appear with illustrations of Philadelphia bank officers on another page. The additional officers are: B. M. Faires, Second Vice-President; W. Z. McLearn, Assistant Cashier, and Frank G. Rogers, Manager foreign exchange. The officers and directors of the Fourth Street National constitute a strong directing and executive force.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

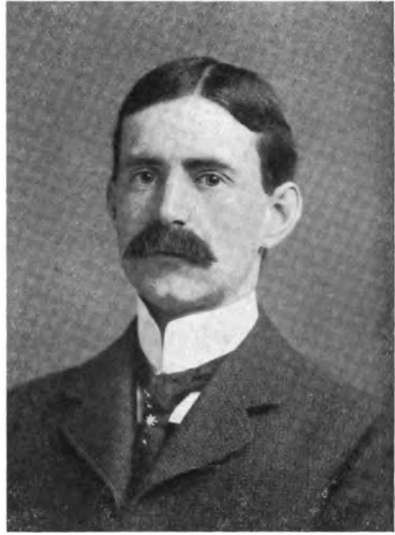
The accompanying illustrations, presenting exterior and interior views of the Corn Exchange National Bank building, Philadelphia, show that this bank has a handsome and unique home. It is a two-story brick structure with limestone trimmings, and the perfection of design which marks its outside appearance extends to the inside finish, and the arrangement and equipment of the vaults and other furnishings necessary to the safe and convenient transaction of business.

It is an old-established bank, having been incorporated in 1858 and reorganized as a National bank in 1864. At first the capital was \$180,000; it is now \$500,000.

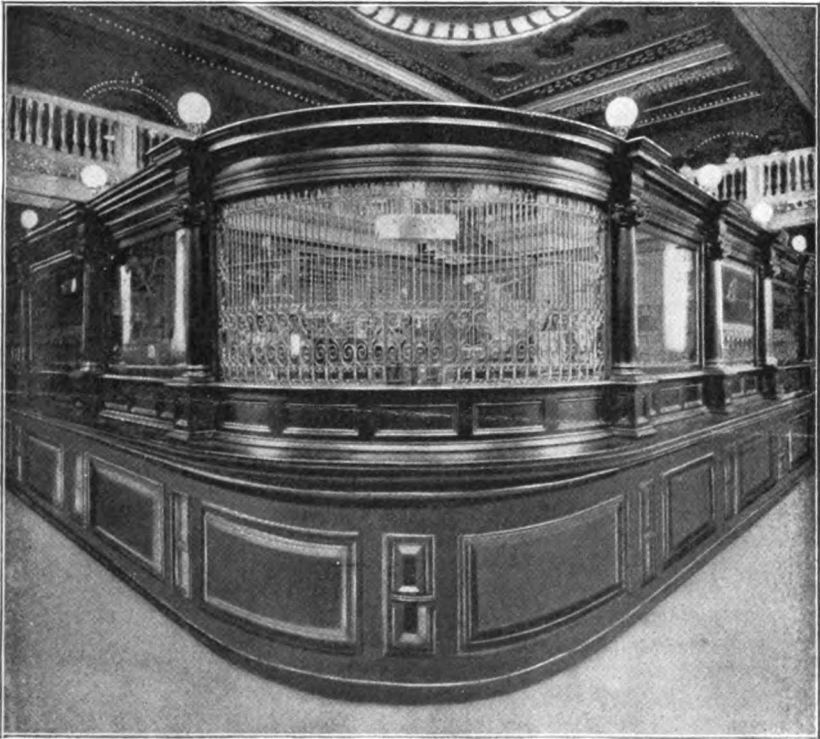
A summary of the statement made to the Comptroller on July 15 is as follows:



BENJAMIN GITHENS, *President.*



CHAS. S. CALWELL, *Cashier.*



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Capital.....	\$500,000
Surplus	600,000
Undivided profits.....	116,778
Deposits.....	12,571,802
Loans and discounts	6,754,310
Total resources.....	14,262,381

These figures represent progress, too, for the bank has grown at a most satisfactory rate. It has added about one hundred per cent. to the deposits in the last three years, and the surplus and profits have increased very largely.

President Benjamin Githens is one of Philadelphia's successful merchants, and he has long been identified with the bank. In 1900 he was elected President.

The other efficient officers are: Chas. S. Calwell, Cashier, and M. N. Willits, Jr., Assistant Cashier. They have won their present positions by proving their worth in subordinate places, and have both been associated with the bank for a number of years.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

The name of this institution perpetuates the memory of one of America's greatest merchants, bankers and philanthropists—Stephen Girard. Few men in the early history of the country were more successful, or made wiser use of their fortunes.

An interesting feature about this institution is the building it occupies. This structure was put up by the United States in 1795 for the first Bank of the United States, and was bought in 1815 by Stephen Girard. It has been found necessary of late to make extensive alterations and improvements in the interior arrangements, in order to accommodate the increased business of the bank, due to its absorption of the Independence National and the general growth of its deposit accounts.

The Girard Bank was chartered in 1832, and that it has been successful is shown by its present capital of \$1,500,000, surplus \$1,500,000 and deposits amounting to \$16,500,000.

It has maintained the reputation which its distinguished founder enjoyed for

business sagacity, and is a worthy successor of that great financier.

The present officers are: President, Francis B. Reeves; Vice-President, Richard L. Austin; Second Vice-President, Theodore E. Wiedersheim; Cashier, Joseph Wayne, Jr.

A portrait of President Reeves will be found on another page in an illustration showing a number of Philadelphia bank officers.

On July 15 last the total resources of the Girard National Bank were \$20,369,914, placing it among the largest National banks of the city.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants' National is another one of Philadelphia's big and well-managed banks, its deposits amounting to \$14,628,000 on July 15 last and the total resources exceeding \$16,373,000. It stands among the three or four largest banks of the city, and during the past few years has shown substantial additions to its deposits. The capital is \$600,000 and the surplus and profits \$549,981.

Mr. Hartman Baker, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, is one of Philadelphia's enterprising bank officers, ever on the alert to adopt improvements of practical value. The credit department of the bank, equipped with the best and most systematic means for supplying information in regard to applicants for loans, is something which he has brought close to perfection. In dealing with country correspondents Mr. Baker believes they should be considered as partners, and that their interests should be carefully watched.

In an address delivered before the last annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, Mr. Baker expressed the view that the imposition of charges on country checks by the New York Clearing-House Association was not the wisest possible solution of that question. He thought that this matter should be dealt with by the banks individually, and that the right way to de-

termine the value of an account was the profit to be had out of it. If the balances did not warrant the free collection of checks, a charge should be made. By maintaining a carefully-conducted analysis department, a bank could ascertain the value of an account at any time, and could thus decide what was best to do with the out-of-town checks. Mr. Baker also favored compensating country correspondents for making collections for city banks, and said that he had found the policy of "live and let live" a good one.

Evidently the lines on which the Merchants' National is conducted are giving it an exceptional degree of prosperity.

The other officers are: President, F. W. Ayer; Assistant Cashier, Thomas W. Andrew.

PENN NATIONAL BANK.

From 1828 to the present time this bank has held a strong place among the financial institutions of Philadelphia. It has \$500,000 capital, \$800,000 surplus and \$109,493 undivided profits. As time passes, the human frame wears out; but a bank, properly handled, grows stronger with every added year, and the

Penn National belongs in this category. Its deposits are now about \$4,758,000, while the total resources were \$6,013,919 on July 15 last.

Portraits of the President, Samuel S. Sharp, and the Cashier, H. G. Clifton, are presented on another page. H. C. Beitzel is the Assistant Cashier.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities is one of Philadelphia's leading trust and safe-deposit companies, the business of issuing life-insurance policies having been discontinued in 1872.

This company was chartered by the Legislature in 1812, a preliminary organization having been formed about three years earlier. The story of its success is told in its statement showing that \$149,825,730 in trust funds have been committed to the company's care. The capital is \$2,000,000, the surplus \$2,000,000, and the undivided profits \$420,000. Resources in the general department are \$20,351,150. The company has a large and fine building, which it occupies exclusively.

BALTIMORE.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National and State Banks of Baltimore, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Calvert Bank.....	\$100,000	\$20,000	.....	.....
Canton National.....	100,000	30,000	\$324,500	\$502,041
Citizens' National.....	500,000	825,930	3,348,621	4,708,451
Commercial and Farmers' National....	512,560	136,122	1,283,042	2,023,775
Commonwealth Bank.....	100,000	29,119	1,071,992	1,236,452
Continental National.....	224,920	.....	515,795	790,705
Drovers & Mechanics' National.....	300,000	375,299	4,293,312	5,038,612
Farmers & Merchants' National.....	650,000	453,673	2,703,752	3,855,925
First National.....	555,000	125,567	3,201,515	4,078,682
German-American.....	300,000	90,848	432,279	825,027
German.....	400,000	162,796	772,966	1,338,473
Manufacturers' National.....	500,000	75,640	1,218,112	1,891,303
Maryland National.....	205,660	8,148	443,088	706,896
Merchants' National.....	1,500,000	766,645	10,764,359	13,557,305
National Bank of Baltimore.....	1,210,700	308,336	1,737,588	3,406,982
National Bank of Commerce.....	300,000	206,238	1,681,006	2,487,244
National Exchange.....	1,000,000	579,376	3,194,000	4,937,702
National Howard.....	230,000	42,201	710,148	1,030,400
National Marine.....	400,000	139,927	1,838,422	2,518,350
National Mechanics'.....	1,000,000	914,134	7,940,476	10,844,610
National Union Bank of Maryland....	900,000	255,783	3,492,601	5,145,885
Old Town.....	200,000	28,120	533,420	785,633
Second National.....	500,000	609,651	1,094,522	2,304,173
Third National.....	500,000	87,414	1,884,704	2,622,118
Western National.....	500,000	396,637	2,697,712	3,644,942
Total.....	\$12,688,840	\$6,687,603	\$57,177,922	\$80,281,586

Statement Showing Condition of the Trust Companies of Baltimore, December 31, 1900.

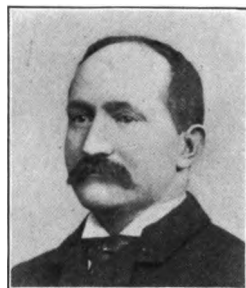
NAME OF TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Bonding & Trust Co.....	\$1,000,000	\$403,677	\$53,932	\$1,695,964
Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co.....	1,000,000	2,017,864	2,690,589	5,791,763
Central R. E. & Trust Co. of Md.....	500,000	251,300	.....	.....
City Trust & Banking Co.....	100,000	21,124	566,223	687,348
Colonial Trust Co.....	600,000	300,000	.....	.....
Continental Trust Co.....	2,000,000	3,029,392	2,950,360	7,979,752
Fidelity & Deposit Co.....	1,500,000	2,075,902	.....	4,381,314
International Trust Co.....	3,000,000	1,834,799	606,860	5,591,659
Maryland Casualty Co.....	750,000	1,387,300	.....	2,336,658
Maryland Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,932,734	1,849,238	5,281,972
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co.....	2,000,000	3,826,074	4,261,080	10,299,837
Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore.	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Security Storage & Trust Co.....	200,000	24,356	38,937	263,293
Union Trust Co.....	1,000,000	625,000	.....	.....
U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.....	1,500,000	763,426	82,174	2,375,872
Total.....	\$17,150,000	\$18,502,948	\$13,099,393	\$48,685,532



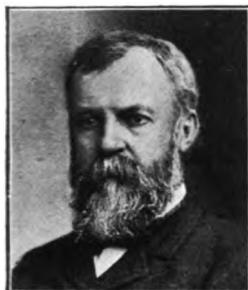
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS.



EUGENE LEVERING.



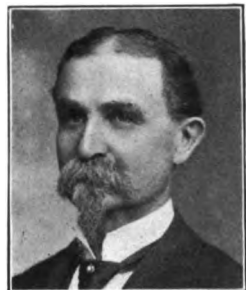
JNO. B. RAMSAY.



JAS. L. McLANE.



HENRY C. JAMES.



CHAS. W. DORSEY.



HARRY M. MASON.



J. H. JUDIK.



JOSEPH A. MCKELLIP.

BALTIMORE BANK OFFICERS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK: Douglas H. Thomas, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE: Eugene Levering, President.

NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK: Jno. B. Ramsay, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE: James L. McLane, President; Henry C. James, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK: Chas. W. Dorsey, President; Harry M. Mason, Cashier.

MARYLAND NATIONAL BANK: J. H. Judik, President; Joseph A. McKellip, Cashier.

BALTIMORE BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Douglas H. Thomas, President of the Merchants' National Bank, is one of the leading bankers of Baltimore. He is also well known for his active work while a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. His bank is one of the strongest in the city, and this is largely the result of Mr. Thomas's popularity and his untiring devotion to duty.

The combined capital, surplus and profits are \$2,286,645; deposits, \$10,764,859.

A portrait of Mr. Thomas is presented in a group of Baltimore bank officers on another page.

NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK.

One of the big banks of the Southern commercial capital is the National Mechanics'. Its capital is a round million dollars, and the surplus and undivided earnings amount to almost a million more. Deposits are close to eight millions, and the aggregate of resources is almost eleven millions.

John B. Ramsay (whose portrait appears on another page) is one of the distinguished bankers of the country. He has been honored by the bankers in his State by being elected as chief executive of the Maryland Bankers' Association.

NATIONAL UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

In accordance with the traditions by which the banks of Baltimore generally are governed, the National Union Bank of Maryland has made it its chief concern to see that the bank was kept on a perfectly sound and solvent basis; care has been exercised in keeping everything of an undesirable character out of the assets. Besides the capital of \$900,000, a further security to shareholders and depositors is found in the \$256,000 surplus and profits.

It is one of the large and profitable commercial banks of Baltimore City, having deposits of about \$3,500,000, and total resources exceeding \$5,100,000.

Wm. Winchester is President; Isaac H. Dixon, Vice-President; Robert A. Diggs, Cashier, and H. Murray Tinges, Assistant Cashier.

CITY TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY.

The above-named company was chartered by the Maryland Legislature with most liberal powers, and commenced operations January 1, 1899. It absorbed the Central Storage Co. and the Fraternal Trust and Banking Co. The company is in every way qualified to do a general banking and trust company business. A savings department and commodious warehouse and safe deposit rooms are leading features. An evidence of the company's progress was its removal in August, 1900, to its own large buildings, 517 to 525 West Baltimore street.

Charles O'Donnell Lee is President and Frank J. Kohler, Secretary and Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY.

Baltimore is noted for the number of its great trust companies. The Continental is one of the largest, having \$2,000,000 capital and over \$3,000,000 surplus and undivided profits. While the company has been in operation but a few years, it has already been instrumental in effecting many important negotiations in the matter of combining corporations, and its general trust company business has prospered greatly. The company recently completed a fine sixteen-story office building.

S. Davies Warfield, the executive head of the company, has an established reputation in the financial world, and he is ably aided by the Vice-President, Wm. A. Marburg, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Frederick C. Dreyer. Per-

haps nothing could better represent the exact status of the company than a list of its directors. They are: Executive Committee—Alexander Brown, William A. Marburg, Henry A. Parr, Henry J. Bowdoin. Directors—William A. Marburg, Henry J. Bowdoin, Edwin Warfield, J. Southgate Lemmon, Isidor Rayner, Wm. H. Grafflin, John K. Cowen, Henry A. Parr, S. Davies Warfield, Thomas J. Hayward, George C. Jenkins, E. L. Bartlett, Thornton Rollins, Louis E. McComas, Maryland; William A. Read, New York; J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, O.; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.; Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Julius S. Walsh, St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The names associated with the affairs of the International Trust Company of Maryland are among the best-known among men of capital and business achievement. They reside in several principal cities of the South and East, as well as in Baltimore.

At the close of last year the combined surplus and paid-in capital amounted to \$3,375,000. Total resources were \$5,591,658.

Transactions requiring great financial skill have been confided to the company, and satisfactorily accomplished. Douglas H. Gordon is President; J. Wm. Middendorf and Edward H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents; Chas. D. Fenhagen, Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

The banking house of Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons has rounded out 100 years, and has begun its second centennial. The house was founded in 1800 by Alexander Brown, who came to Baltimore from Ballymena, Ireland, and embarked in the business of importing Irish linens. The exact month is not known, but is supposed to have been in December.

The firm name continued Alexander

Brown until 1805, when a son of the founder was admitted into membership, and the name changed to Alexander Brown & Son. In 1809 two more sons became partners, and the firm name was again changed, this time to Alexander Brown & Sons. The business prospered from the start, and before many years had elapsed the founder of the house found it necessary to establish a fleet of vessels between Baltimore and Ireland. Following the inauguration of this service the firm began dealing in foreign exchange, and a banking department was next added. The house was probably the first in the United States to issue letters of credit and to buy and sell foreign exchange.

In 1810 William Brown went to Liverpool, where he established a branch under the name of William Brown. Two years later the name of the Liverpool house was changed to William Brown & Co.; in 1815 to William and James Brown & Co., and in 1838 to Brown, Shipley & Co. Another branch under the name of Brown, Shipley & Co. was established in London in 1863. In 1888 the Liverpool house was closed and its business transferred to the London house.

In 1818 John A. Brown opened a branch in Philadelphia under the name of John A. Brown & Co. The firm name was changed to Brown & Bowen in 1839, and in 1859 the present Philadelphia house of Brown Brothers & Co. was established.

In 1826 Mr. James Brown established the New York house of Brown Brothers & Co., and opened an agency in Boston under the same name. The various heads of the house have been Alexander Brown, the founder; Mr. George Brown, Mr. George S. Brown and Mr. Alexander Brown, the present senior member of the house and a great grandson of the founder; Mr. W. Graham Bowdoin is the other partner.

It is doubtful if any private banking house in the United States has continued business so long under one name as that of Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons. The house has passed through many panics and has seen institutions both pri-



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BANKING HOUSE OF ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

vate and public go down in the crashes, but never was there the least suspicion that it could not at all times meet its obligations. Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons have probably contributed more to Baltimore's excellent financial reputation than any other house in the city. During the past few years the house has engineered deals involving more than \$200,000,000.

J. WM. MIDDENDORF & CO.

Formerly this house was conducted under the style of Middendorf, Oliver &

Co., but on the retirement of Mr. Oliver in May of the present year the name was changed as above. The present partners are J. Wm. Middendorf, A. J. Robins, A. H. Rutherford and F. Lentz. As the head of the firm for many years Mr. J. Wm. Middendorf has acquired thorough experience in conducting a banking and brokerage business, and has established a name in keeping with the general excellent standing of the banks in Baltimore. The firm has offices in the Continental Trust Building, and is a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

BOSTON.

ELIOT NATIONAL BANK.

The figures given below, taken from the statement of July 15, 1901, concisely represent the condition of the Eliot National:

Capital.....	\$1,000,000
Surplus.....	500,000
Undivided profits.....	284,145
Deposits.....	10,344,456
Total resources.....	12,541,361

These figures entitle the bank to stand among the larger banks of the city, and show that its management is such as to win a very substantial amount of deposits.

The officers of the Eliot National are: President, Joseph H. White; Vice-President, Harry L. Burrage; Second Vice-President, Francis Harrington; Cashier, Wm. J. Mandell; Assistant Cashier,

Wm. F. Edlefson. Together they constitute a trained and capable staff of bank officers, always on the alert to increase the business and strengthen the position of their institution. The surplus and profits amounted to \$784,000 on July 15, and may be expected to equal the capital before many years.

Vice-President Harry L. Burrage is known to many members of the American Bankers' Association from his official connection with that organization. His portrait and biographical sketch will be found with the sketches and portraits of other officers in another part of this issue.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The figures given below, taken from the official report of July 15, 1901, indicate the size and strength of this bank:

Capital	\$500,000
Surplus.....	100,000
Undivided profits.....	148,325
Deposits	4,018,797
Total resources.....	5,065,572

It is the aim of the bank to be prompt, careful and progressive, and under this policy the business is going up all the time and at a good rate.

Otis H. Luke is President; J. Adams Brown, Cashier, and James H. Crocker, Assistant Cashier. Mr. Luke is a vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for Massachusetts.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.

A trust company in Boston is fortunate in many respects. It may lawfully perform several functions not permitted to National banks, and as there are no State banks such as exist in most other large cities, it is free from competition in that direction.

The Old Colony Trust Company has \$1,000,000 capital, \$2,000,000 surplus and almost a million undivided earnings. Besides carrying on the operations usual with trust companies, it transacts a general banking business, giving especial attention to accounts with ladies—a source of profit that too many banks neglect. The company also has fire and

burglar proof vaults of the best construction. The officers and directors are men who are representative of the business and wealth of Boston, and include several men of national renown. The company is one of the largest and strongest in New England, and has deposits of about \$25,000,000.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This corporation has \$1,000,000 capital and \$1,000,000 surplus and profits, and its total resources are climbing toward the ten million mark at a rate that assures the reaching of that point in a short time.

The company is a legal depository for money paid into court, and for administrators, executors, guardians and trustees. It also acts as trustees under mortgages and as transfer agent and registrar of stocks and bonds, and allows interest on deposits.

N. W. Jordan is President; C. H. Bowen, Secretary; E. A. Coffin, Treasurer, and G. W. Auryansen, Assistant Secretary. A board of directors made up of some of the best-known financiers in Boston constitutes a further guaranty of the company's standing. Undertaking the execution of trusts requiring absolute fidelity in their discharge, the managers of the company have realized the heavy obligations imposed upon them, and they have endeavored to command respect by strict and careful adherence to the soundest principles. That this aim has been achieved would seem to be shown by the advancement made in the amount of business the company is now doing.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

Being members of the New York, Boston and Chicago stock exchanges, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, are possessed of exceptional facilities for dealing in investment securities. Besides these connections the firm offers the advantage of the knowledge acquired during a long and extensive experience

in this department of banking. The house has made itself known as one that may be relied on for honorable methods and business-like dealing, and it is thor-

oughly qualified to serve investors who are seeking accurate information regarding the various securities offered in the markets.

PITTSBURG.

As this city is the center of the great iron and steel-producing section of the country, it was to be expected that the banks would show a very great increase in their business at this period of enormous activity in this line of manufacturing. Some interesting statistics in regard to the banks of Pittsburg have been compiled by 'The Banker,' of that city, from which a summary is selected. In 1890, there were forty-seven institutions making reports, with a total capital of \$15,218,750, and total surplus of \$8,799,840. In May, 1901, there were sixty-seven institutions with capital of \$23,653,294, and surplus of nearly \$16,000,000. Within the same period the undivided profits have increased from \$2,386,888 to \$8,372,201, and the dividends paid for the year ending May, 1901, amounted to \$600,000 more than for the year 1900. These figures relating to capital and surplus do not embrace the increase which has recently been voted by stockholders of various banks and trust companies and which are now being subscribed. The gains recorded during the past twelve months have been extraordinary, and the trust companies have led in the largest percentage of increase.

The following table strikingly illustrates the growth of the banks and trust companies since 1890. The trust companies are first given separately, and afterwards the State and National banks and trust companies combined :

Banks and Trust Companies of Pittsburg—Comparative Statements.

PITTSBURG TRUST COMPANIES.	May 1890.	May 1900.	May 1901.	Increase May 1900 to May 1901.	Increase per cent. 1900-1901.
Number.....	2	7	18	6	85.71
Capital.....	\$1,000,000	\$3,513,890	\$7,440,694	\$3,926,804	111.75
Surplus.....	30,000	599,942	1,788,442	1,188,500	203.15
Undivided profits.....	67,337	1,310,926	1,961,296	650,370	49.61
Loans.....	646,025	8,469,801	27,279,956	18,810,155	222.06
Investment securities.....	472,000	5,051,949	12,035,700	6,983,751	138.23
Deposits.....	1,038,035	12,656,396	38,120,357	25,463,961	201.19
Total resources.....	1,848,900	18,482,428	49,713,179	31,230,751	168.83
Dividends paid during year.....	30,000	193,000	315,000	122,000	63.21
TOTAL FOR PITTSBURG.					
Number.....	47	59	67	8	13.55
Capital.....	\$15,213,750	\$19,206,490	\$23,653,294	\$4,446,804	23.15
Surplus.....	8,799,840	13,834,439	15,994,678	2,160,239	15.61
Undivided profits.....	2,386,888	6,455,305	8,372,201	1,916,896	29.99
Loans.....	55,065,751	105,087,073	142,049,011	36,961,938	35.17
Investment securities.....	18,601,688	41,937,915	59,084,346	17,146,431	40.88
Deposits.....	71,302,567	166,851,587	223,772,456	56,920,869	32.51
Total resources.....	97,151,816	212,572,573	279,685,191	67,092,618	31.56
Dividends paid during year.....	1,024,040	1,365,756	1,643,012	277,256	20.20

Although the State and National banks have advanced faster than in any like period, they have been distanced by the trust companies, the progress of the latter institutions in the last year being astonishing.

Of late a number of the banks of Pittsburg have put up fine new buildings, and construction is still going on. In consequence the banks have greatly enlarged their facilities for doing business, and this was necessary to meet the demands of the times.

Statement showing the Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National and State Banks of Pittsburg (National Banks, July 15, 1901; State Banks, May 22, 1901).

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Allegheny National.	\$500,000	\$439,000	\$5,589,000	\$6,657,000
Allegheny Valley Bank	50,000	.....	104,000	157,000
Anchor Savings.....	50,000	33,000	732,000	815,000
Arsenal Bank.....	100,000	93,000	479,000	673,000
Bank of Pittsburg National Assn.....	1,200,000	732,000	4,866,000	7,298,000
Citizens' National.....	800,000	313,000	2,475,000	3,738,000
City Deposit Bank.....	200,000	292,000	1,668,000	2,160,000
Columbia National.....	300,000	246,000	4,938,000	5,584,000
Commercial National.....	300,000	113,000	1,636,000	2,099,000
Diamond National.....	200,000	328,000	1,819,000	2,546,000
Dollar Savings.....	.....	1,264,000	20,235,000	21,499,000
Duquesne National.....	500,000	663,000	1,533,000	2,796,000
Exchange National.....	1,200,000	715,000	3,281,000	5,896,000
Farmers' Deposit National.....	500,000	3,526,000	14,020,000	18,541,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	100,000	20,000	421,000	541,000
Fifth National.....	100,000	27,000	524,000	676,000
First National Bank of Birmingham...	100,000	171,000	826,000	1,198,000
First National Bank of Pittsburg.....	750,000	855,000	12,238,000	14,043,000
Fort Pitt National.....	200,000	254,000	2,585,000	3,097,000
Fourth National.....	300,000	115,000	443,000	959,000
Freehold Bank.....	200,000	923,000	5,827,000	6,950,000
German National.....	250,000	162,000	2,888,000	3,543,000
German Savings and Deposit Bank...	100,000	382,000	1,895,000	2,376,000
Germania Savings.....	150,000	206,000	5,572,000	5,928,000
Hilltop German Savings.....	75,000	2,000	158,000	235,000
Homewood People's Bank.....	*35,000	.....	26,000	.....
Iron and Glass Dollar Savings.....	100,000	161,000	1,392,000	1,632,000
Iron City National.....	400,000	308,000	2,536,000	3,294,000
Keystone Bank.....	300,000	295,000	2,348,000	2,943,000
Liberty National.....	200,000	77,000	1,167,000	1,494,000
Lincoln National.....	300,000	307,000	2,201,000	3,106,000
Manufacturers' Bank.....	100,000	113,000	596,000	808,000
Marine National.....	300,000	61,000	777,000	1,233,000
Mechanics' National.....	500,000	594,000	2,839,000	4,009,000
Merchants & Manufacturers' National.	800,000	733,000	4,253,000	6,576,000
Metropolitan National.....	200,000	107,000	828,000	1,335,000
Monongahela National.....	500,000	505,000	2,879,000	3,893,000
Nat. Bank of Western Pennsylvania...	500,000	336,000	2,669,000	3,555,000
Pennsylvania National.....	200,000	118,000	825,000	1,254,000
People's National.....	1,000,000	1,239,000	8,350,000	11,589,000
People's Savings.....	300,000	357,000	8,061,000	8,713,000
Pittsburg Bank for Savings.....	75,000	235,000	8,565,000	8,875,000
Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce	500,000	1,014,000	6,598,000	8,413,000
Real Estate Savings.....	100,000	29,000	1,406,000	1,536,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,040,000	12,127,000	13,764,000
State Bank of Pittsburg.....	50,000	9,000	293,000	352,000
Third National.....	500,000	180,000	1,038,000	2,266,000
Traders and Mechanics'.....	100,000	34,000	664,000	818,000
Tradesmen's National.....	400,000	229,000	3,462,000	4,289,000
Union National.....	250,000	1,181,000	4,357,000	6,037,000
United States National.....	200,000	62,000	540,000	852,000
West End Savings.....	63,000	70,000	695,000	828,000
Total.....	\$16,498,000	\$21,266,000	\$179,224,000	\$223,588,000

* March 6, 1901.

Statement showing the Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Trust Companies of Pittsburgh, May 22, 1901.

NAME OF TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Trust Co.....	\$967,000	\$12,000	\$983,000	\$1,961,000
City Trust Co.....	*306,000	473,000	1,902,000	2,683,000
Equitable Trust Co.....	750,000	314,000	576,000	1,640,000
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.....	1,000,000	754,000	.....	.....
Hazelwood Savings and Trust Co.....	125,000	.....	73,000	189,000
Moreland Trust Co.....	†200,000	5,000	389,000	594,000
Mercantile Trust Co.....	651,000	194,000	2,146,000	2,991,000
Pennsylvania Trust Co.....	498,000	258,000	1,922,000	2,696,000
People's Trust Co.....	150,000	1,000	255,000	.....
Pittsburg Trust Co.....	1,000,000	954,000	9,665,000	11,791,000
Prudential Trust Co.....	200,000	13,000	104,000	318,000
Real Estate Trust Co.....	1,000,000	85,000	1,458,000	2,544,000
Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Pittsburg	500,000	147,000	†9,215,000	656,000
Union Trust Co.....	500,000	974,000	15,649,000	17,123,000
Valley Trust Co.....	125,000	26,000	62,000	213,000
Guarantee Title and Trust Co.....	125,000	18,000	.....	145,000
Total.....	\$8,097,000	\$4,228,000	\$44,399,000	\$45,544,000
	* Aug. 19.	† Aug. 21.	† Trust funds.	

PITTSBURG BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Although Pennsylvania is now one of the greatest banking States in the Union, there was a time when banks were not regarded with much favor by the Legislature of that State. On March 19, 1810, an act was passed forbidding unincorporated banks organized under the act of March 28, 1808, from doing any business. As the Bank of Pittsburgh had been organized under the latter act some time previous to the passage of the prohibitory act, it was much disappointed, but obeyed the law and went out of business. Of course, the object of the law prohibiting banks to operate under a general law was for the purpose of confining banking to institutions specially chartered by the Legislature.

The history of the present Bank of Pittsburgh begins with its organization in 1810. As has been seen, the bank was legislated out of existence. It commenced business, however, as the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company on June

16, 1812. The first President was Wm. Wilkins. On May 17, 1814, a more liberal banking law having been passed, the stock of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company was duly transferred to the Bank of Pittsburgh. William Wilkins was elected President and Alexander Johnston, Jr., Cashier.

On November 23, 1819, a committee appointed to examine into the expenditures of the bank, reported that from May 1 to November 1, 1819, the expenses were \$3,880.12, made up of these items: rent, \$250; President, \$250; Cashier, \$1,000; teller, \$750; bookkeeper, \$500; porter, \$200; incidentals, \$480.12.

It would require several pages of the MAGAZINE to trace in detail the long and honorable history of the bank. In 1837, when the banks of the country generally suspended specie payments, the banks of Pittsburgh also suspended, not from necessity, but as a precautionary measure only. The Bank of Pittsburgh, in 1838, had already been paying in specie for some time and only delayed public announcement of the fact



THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

until the Philadelphia banks should resume. In 1839, 1837, 1860 and 1861, the Bank of Pittsburgh announced its readiness to pay all liabilities in specie on demand, notwithstanding general suspension by banks all over the country. The courage required to take such a course, particularly in 1860 and 1861, will be appreciated by bankers who went through the trying experiences of that period. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Bank of Pittsburgh took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and it not only subscribed liberally for the various loans but made large and numerous voluntary contributions to aid the Union cause in various ways. The minutes of the bank show that it has always been public-spirited, generously aiding in the relief of communities devastated by flood, fire or pestilence. As a business enterprise, the bank has realized the great interdependence of the different interests of the city, and has never pursued a narrow or selfish policy.

Its managers have understood that for the bank to prosper the commerce and manufactures of Pittsburgh must also prosper, and they have wisely contributed to bring about that result.

In 1899 the Bank of Pittsburgh went into the National banking system, and added to its title the words "National Association."

During its long existence the bank has steadily prospered. The capital has grown to \$1,200,000, the surplus to \$600,000, and the undivided profits are now \$131,808. Deposits were \$4,865,742

on July 15, 1901, and the total resources \$7,297,550.

The present officers are worthily sustaining the reputation made by the bank in its historic career. They are as follows: President, James J. Donnell; Vice-President, Wm. Roseburg; Cashier, W. F. Bickel.

It should be added that the Bank of Pittsburgh has one of the most beautiful and best equipped banking houses to be found anywhere.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

When the figures taken from a bank's statements show such a rate of progress as has been the case with the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, they tell a more interesting story of the institution's



DIRECTORS' ROOM.

growth than any sentences, however carefully constructed. Cold, hard facts, without any verbal embellishments



PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

whatever can be relied on in this instance. Here they are:

	1880.	1890.	1900.	1901.
Surplus...	\$248,000	\$549,000	\$1,208,000	\$1,238,000
Deposits..	607,000	2,231,000	5,800,000	8,350,000

While the rate of gain in each of the above periods has been remarkably grati-

fying to the management, the record made from 1900 to July 15, 1901, is even more so, the deposits increasing in that time over \$2,500,000. The bank takes pride in the fact that its surplus, amounting to \$1,238,000, is all earned. Besides accumulating this sum for the further protection of depositors and shareholders, the bank has paid since its organization in 1864 \$2,660,000 in dividends.

The following is a statement of the bank's condition on the date of its latest



WOMEN'S CORNER.

report to the Comptroller of the Currency, July 15, 1901:

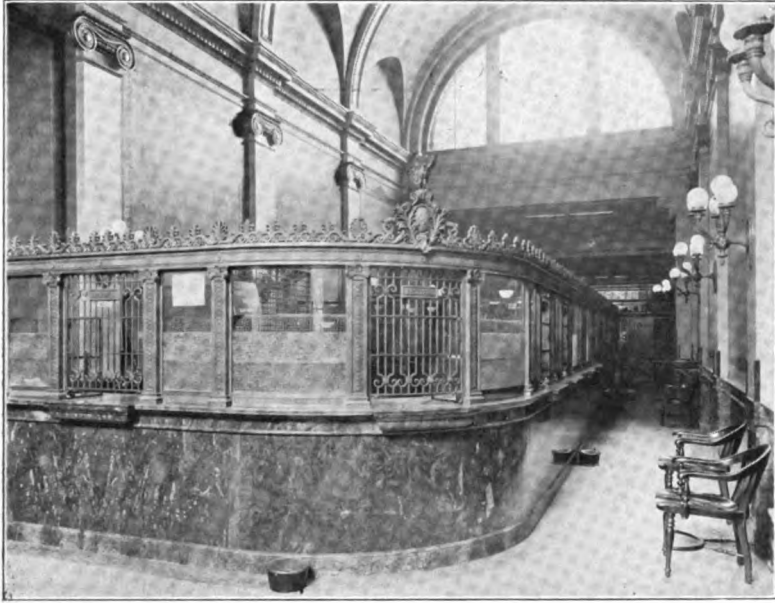
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments.....	\$7,677,476.90
Overdrafts.....	2,765.72
United States bonds.....	1,000,000.00
Banking house.....	155,000.00
Exchanges for clearing-house...	704,474.54
Due from banks and reserve agents.....	1,272,209.74
Cash.....	776,736.00
Total.....	\$11,588,663.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	238,607.56
Circulation.....	1,000,000.00
Deposits.....	8,350,056.94
Total.....	\$11,588,663.50

A bank that builds up its surplus and undivided profits to a point in excess of its capital is pursuing a policy that is sure to win the approval of those who



THE BANKING-ROOM.

discriminate in selecting their bank—in other words, it obtains the accounts that are most desirable. It is fortunate if an institution can thus strengthen its position while paying good returns to its

and equipment. Modern plans have been adhered to and the result is found in the admirable adaptability of the bank's quarters to the requirements of its large and ever-increasing business.

The men who have brought the People's National up to its present high standard are: President, A. E. W. Painter; Vice-President and Cashier, Robert Wardrop; Second Vice-President, D. E. Park; Assistant Cashier, W. Dwight Bell.

The directors are: A. E. W. Painter, President of Safe Deposit and Trust Company and steel manufacturer; B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlins, iron and steel manufacturers; D. McK. Lloyd, President People's Savings Bank; J. Painter, Jr., capitalist; George C. Davis, President and General Manager Davis Lead Company; Charles H. Spang, of Spang, Chalfant & Co., steel tube manufacturers; D. E. Park, of Park Steel Company, manufacturers of crucible steel; Henry Chalfant, of Spang, Chalfant & Co., steel tube manufacturers; Robert Wardrop, Vice-President and Cashier.



DINING-ROOM.

shareholders, as the People's National has done.

From the various views of the bank's exterior and interior presented herewith, an idea may be had of its arrangement

**INTERIOR OF THE BANK.****VAULTS OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.**

In the People's National Bank and its continued progress these gentlemen have a testimony of their fitness for the duties assigned them. The officers are evidently alert and well trained, and the directors are business men who take a real interest in the bank's affairs, helping to make it what it is—a strong, prosperous and well-conducted institution.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Reference is made elsewhere to the remarkable record made by the trust companies of Pittsburgh in the past few years. It is evident that modern business requires such institutions, and those organized in Pittsburgh have been, as a rule, fortunate in their management.

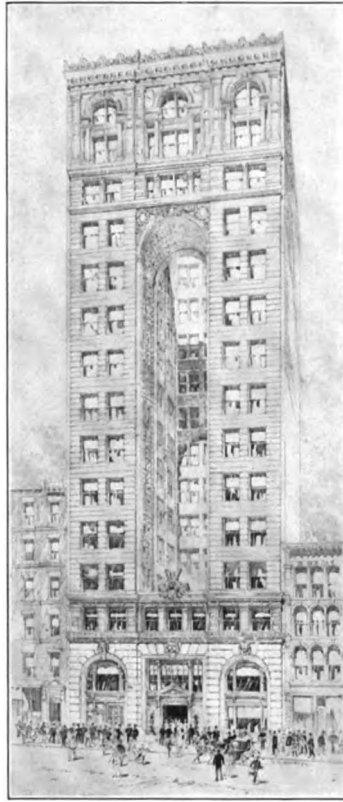
The Union Trust Company was organized in 1880, and for a time the capital was only \$250,000, but was subsequently increased to \$500,000; the surplus is \$500,000 and the undivided profits \$484,641. Its position to-day is certainly very strong, and it has built up a fine business in a comparatively short time. On June 29 its deposits amounted to \$17,781,437; loans and investment securities, \$14,770,859; total resources, \$19,242,595.

The company does a general trust company and banking business, acting as trustee, registrar, transfer and fiscal agent of corporations, and as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee and receiver. Takes full charge of real and personal estates, and receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances. Receives valuable papers to be held in escrow, and has an extensive safe-deposit department. Its building is one of the handsomest and best-equipped structures in the country, possessing every modern improvement and convenience. The officers who have made the Union Trust Company the great institution that it is are as follows: H. C. McEldowney, President; A. W. Mellon, Vice-President; J. M. Schoonmaker, 2d Vice President; William A. Carr, Treasurer; John A. Irwin, Secretary; Wm. I. Berryman, Trust Officer; James S.

Carr, Assistant Treasurer; H. W. Gelfer, Assistant Secretary.

THE KEYSTONE BANK.

The Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh occupies a high position among the conservative institutions of the State of



KEYSTONE BANK BUILDING.

Pennsylvania, and is adding steadily to the volume of its business, and enjoying a degree of prosperity that indicates able management.

The Keystone's statement on June 30, last, shows surplus and profits, \$295,859.63; deposits, \$2,635,208.75; loans, \$2,868,299.28, and total resources, \$8,237,128.38. This is an increase in the past six months of nearly \$800,000 in deposits.

The growth of this institution during

the past few years has been something remarkable. On June 30, 1898, deposits were \$850,000, or less than one-third the total of to-day, and resources were only slightly in excess of this percentage.

A comparison with reports of previous years shows that since June, 1897, deposits have grown \$1,880,211, or a little more than 200 per cent. In the same time loans have expanded \$1,378,172. This is really an extraordinary growth.

On October 1, 1901, the capital of the bank will be increased to \$500,000, and the surplus to \$700,000. This being done by the sale of 2,000 shares of new stock at \$300 per share, all of which has been subscribed for, the old stockholders only being entitled to subscribe for twenty per cent. of the increase.

The Keystone has under course of construction on Fourth avenue a fifteen-story building, having purchased the property of the Citizens' Insurance Company, which adjoined the old Keystone Bank building. The bank will occupy the entire lower floor of the new building, and when completed will have one of the finest banking rooms in Pennsylvania.

The officers of this institution are: G. M. Laughlin, President; W. H. Nimick, Vice-President, and A. S. Beymer, Cashier.

How the bank has grown in the past few years is shown in the following table:

JUNE 30.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Loans.	Resources.
1897.....	\$300,000	\$183,590	\$754,997	\$990,127	\$1,388,557
1898.....	300,000	207,287	851,782	1,016,435	1,550,099
1899.....	300,000	232,367	1,075,288	1,168,026	1,616,655
1900.....	300,000	258,116	2,008,990	1,868,332	2,573,106
1901.....	500,000	293,859	2,635,206	2,368,299	3,237,126

The bank has paid in dividends since its organization in 1884, \$234,000, the rate of dividend at the present time being eight per cent. per year. The market price of the stock is \$325 bid.

PITTSBURG TRUST COMPANY.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company has about \$12,000,000 resources and is worthy on account of its size and the character

of its management to be numbered with the leading companies of the city. Having \$1,000,000 capital and \$953,902 undivided profits, the strength of the company is apparent. Its deposits amount to about \$10,000,000. The officers are: President, C. B. McVay; Vice-President, J. I. Buchanan; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. H. Hays.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.

This is the oldest trust company in Western Pennsylvania, having been organized in 1867 under a special perpetual charter granted by the State Legislature. Having a continuous existence, ample capital, and being managed by experienced men, the company is not subject to the vicissitudes and uncertainties that beset individuals who attempt to exercise the duties that a trust company only can satisfactorily perform.

It occupies an absolutely fireproof six-story building, with cut-stone front. The floors, formed of steel beams, are arched with fireproof tiles; all partitions are of fireproof tile or brick.

The company is authorized to act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee or assignee; to receive from corporations, firms or individuals moneys to be held in trust, or to be invested, as directed; to act as agent in the manage-

ment, improvement, rental or sale of real estate, and as registrar of stocks and bonds. It engages in no banking business, and is entirely free from all speculative features.

The trust department, a special feature of the business, is under the charge of those familiar with the laws governing trusts. All trust funds and investments are maintained separate and apart from

the other departments of the business. Besides the strong character of the management, the careful execution of all trusts committed to the company is assured by the laws of the State regulating



WM. T. HOWE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

such matters, and the company is also under official supervision by the Banking Department of Pennsylvania.

A prominent feature of the company's business is in providing facilities for the safe-keeping of securities and other valuables. The vault in which are contained the safe-deposit boxes is safeguarded by the most modern methods. It stands separate and alone in the center of the ground floor, and the passage around it is patrolled day and night. The boxes and locks are of most modern construction; the entire vault—walls, ceiling and floor—is lined with a patented electric shield, so arranged that when the vault is closed the slightest attempt at entrance from any point, no matter where, immediately forms contact and alarms the Holmes' Protective Association, who maintain police duty at all hours. Even the opening and closing of the vault by the officers of the company

at the usual hours is made known to them. A daily report of this transaction is submitted weekly to the institution. In the safe-deposit department are separate parlors and coupon closets for the undisturbed and private examination by depositors of the contents of their boxes. The use of any or all of the facilities of the institution is extended to depositors, together with every convenience and comfort.

A large room has been set apart for the meetings of auditing committees, or families who desire to meet and discuss together their relations with the company.

Ample provision is made for the safe storage of silverware and other valuables and packages of bulk.

To summarize, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company endeavors, by strict attention to business, to act in the interests of its clients in any capacity permitted by its charter.

That the company is doing a large and successful business may be inferred from the fact that it has over \$9,000,000 of trust funds in its keeping.

A. E. W. Painter, President of the company, is also President of the People's National Bank, one among the most successful banks of the city. The other capable officers are: First Vice-President, Thomas Wightman; Second Vice-President, D. McK. Lloyd; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. T. Howe; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Robert C. Moore; Assistant Secretary, G. L. Rodgers; Counsel, H. A. Miller; Trust Officer, Newton Petrie.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.

This company is organized to do a regular trust company business, having \$1,000,000 capital stock which is now practically all paid in (\$966,698 on May 22, 1901). The undivided profits on this date were about \$12,000 and the deposits \$982,677. It is the aim of the officers to extend the company's business by giving the strictest attention to the safety of the funds deposited, and the careful execution of all trusts with which it may be charged. The officers are: President,

Francis L. Robbins; Vice-President, J. D. Nicholson; Second Vice-President, F. H. Skelding (Cashier First National Bank); Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Irwin; Solicitor, A. M. Neeper.

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.

On May 22 the above company had \$7,446,000 of resources, and besides had \$26,275,000 of trust funds in charge. The capital is \$1,000,000 and undivided profits \$754,254. In being entrusted with so large an amount of money for investment

the company has received the best possible endorsement of its policy, and the officers appreciate the obligations imposed by this manifestation of confidence. It is their aim to continue to deserve the very large share of trust company business which the company has always received.

John B. Jackson is President of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and he is one of the strongest men in the financial world of Pittsburg; James J. Donnell is Vice-President; James C. Chaplin, Treasurer and John McGill, Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

This institution was organized February 14, 1887, its original title being the New Jersey Trust Company of Newark. It commenced business on May 1, 1887, with an authorized capital of \$250,000. Shortly after beginning operations the name was changed to the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and subsequently the present name of Fidelity Trust Company was adopted. The capital has been increased to \$1,000,000 to meet the company's increase in business, and the surplus and undivided profits aggregate about \$1,500,000.

The company's investments are placed in high-grade bonds and stocks, and its loans are all secured by collaterals, as distinguished from loans made by banks on individual security only.

The story of the company's success is graphically told in the following statement of its condition at the close of business June 29, 1901:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$580,774.92
Stocks and bonds.....	1,579,090.78
Loans on collaterals.....	5,338,613.62
Loans to cities and towns.....	60,940.02
Overdrafts.....	18.17
Real estate.....	32,281.13
Cash deposited in banks, etc.....	676,670.31
Cash on hand.....	216,441.23
Title plant.....	119,142.05
Other assets.....	354,547.82
Total.....	\$8,956,520.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	200,000.00
Undivided profits (net).....	1,277,212.92
Demand deposits.....	6,228,074.20
Demand certificates of deposit.....	150.00
Certified checks.....	23,782.70
	6,252,006.90
Due to banks, etc.....	351.52
Bonds outstanding.....	200,000.00
Other liabilities.....	26,948.71
Total.....	\$8,956,520.05

In its banking department the Fidelity Trust Company allows interest on daily balances of \$1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and also transacts a general banking business. The capital, surplus and profits, amounting to about \$2,500,000, and the character of the management are an assurance of the company's high responsibility.

The important trust company functions which the company is empowered to perform, and which are a source of profit to the shareholders and of benefit to the public, include the duties of executor, trustee, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver, and all other fiduciary relations. A title-insurance department is also a prominent feature, and the safe-keeping of securities and other valuables is provided for in the safe-deposit department.

The trust company is an indispensable adjunct to modern business, rendering



OFFICES OF THE FIDELITY TRUST CO., NEWARK, N. J.

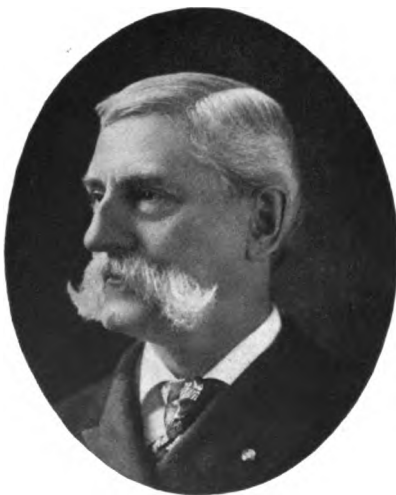
possible the consummation of enterprises beyond the capacity of individuals. The trust company, in the most important relations, such as those of guardian, trustee, executor and administrator, affords security and skill far superior to an individual discharging the same functions. It is a notable fact that the management of trust companies generally has been of a high character, and those in charge of the affairs of the Fidelity Trust Company are men who will sustain this enviable distinction.

The officers are : President, Uzal H. McCarter ; Vice-President, John F. Dryden ; Second Vice-President and Trust Officer, Jerome Taylor ; Secretary and Treasurer, Frederick W. Egner. The directors include a number of highly-successful business men and capitalists.

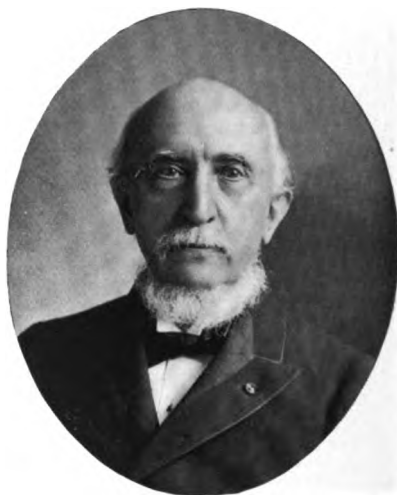
From an inspection of the accompanying illustration, it will be seen that the company's offices are in keeping with its large business and its reputation for progressiveness.

SAINT LOUIS.

Next to Chicago, St. Louis is the chief commercial center west of New York, and its banks and trust companies are large and numerous. Bank clearings have mounted upward year after year, almost uninterruptedly, the figures for 1900 being



WM. H. THOMSON,
President Clearing-House.



CHARLES PARSONS,
Ex-President Clearing-House.

the largest on record. The clearing-house was organized in 1869, and the clearings in that year were \$292,195,745. In the years named, they have been :

1870	\$387,407,729
1880	711,450,489
1890	1,118,573,210
1900	1,688,849,494

At the close of 1900 the trust companies reported \$8,250,000 capital ; \$6,812,660 surplus ; \$35,106,000 deposits and total resources amounting to \$50,169,000—an

increase of about \$8,000,000 in the latter item compared with the previous year. The combined statements of the National and State banks and trust companies of St. Louis at the close of 1900 showed :

Capital.....	\$25,150,000.00
Surplus.....	17,115,538.98
Circulation.....	8,527,597.50
Deposits.....	156,064,512.85
Total liabilities.....	\$206,867,648.83

This was a gain of over \$81,586,000 compared with the previous year.

Comparison of Aggregates—December, 1890, with December, 1900.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Nineteen banks.....	\$70,344,685	\$154,669,998	\$86,325,313
Five trust companies.....	8,487,372	50,166,229	41,678,857
Total.....	\$78,832,057	\$206,867,687	\$128,035,630

Statement Showing the Condition of the National and State Banks of St. Louis, June 29, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Exchange.....	\$500,000	\$478,000	\$6,259,000	\$7,237,000
Boatmen's Bank.....	2,000,000	845,000	10,146,000	13,032,000
Bremen Bank.....	100,000	239,000	1,678,000	2,017,000
Continental National.....	1,000,000	524,000	12,616,000	15,139,000
Fourth National.....	1,000,000	893,000	8,162,000	10,106,000
Franklin Bank.....	600,000	166,000	3,951,000	4,717,000
German-American Bank.....	150,000	904,000	4,511,000	5,565,000
German Savings Institution.....	250,000	503,000	5,641,000	6,394,000
International Bank.....	200,000	72,000	1,431,000	1,703,000
Jefferson Bank.....	100,000	46,000	656,000	801,000
Lafayette Bank.....	100,000	624,000	3,073,000	3,797,000
Mechanics' National.....	1,000,000	552,000	8,098,000	9,651,000
Merchants'-Laclede National.....	1,400,000	481,000	14,086,000	17,367,000
National Bank of Commerce.....	5,000,000	3,332,000	36,405,000	49,637,000
Northwestern Savings.....	200,000	116,000	1,810,000	2,126,000
Southern Commercial & Savings.....	100,000	25,000	399,000	524,000
South Side Bank.....	200,000	62,000	627,000	890,000
State National.....	2,000,000	595,000	8,205,000	11,960,000
Third National.....	2,000,000	1,050,000	14,434,000	19,477,000
Total.....	\$17,900,000	\$11,547,000	\$142,189,000	\$182,040,000

Statement Showing the Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Trust Companies of St. Louis, June 29, 1901.

NAME OF TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Commonwealth Trust Company.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	.....	.....
Lincoln Trust Co.....	1,000,000	415,000	4,071,000	6,038,000
Mercantile Trust Co.....	* 1,500,000	2,047,000	4,416,000	8,127,000
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.....	3,000,000	4,014,000	19,156,000	20,359,000
Missouri Trust Co.....	† 776,000	42,000	1,020,000	2,164,000
St. Louis Trust Co.....	3,000,000	2,043,000	10,506,000	15,642,000
Union Trust Co.....	† 1,000,000	1,127,000	7,493,000	9,621,000
Total.....	\$11,276,000	\$10,688,000	\$46,662,000	\$67,951,000

* June 5. † July 6. ‡ Capital increased to \$2,000,000 and surplus to \$3,000,000 July 1.

ST. LOUIS BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

On April 28, 1901, the Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis, changed its organization from a State to a National Bank, the title being altered to Mechanics' National Bank. This action will enable the bank to be more serviceable to its numerous correspondents throughout the country tributary to St. Louis, and will also permit it to take advantage of the amendments recently made to the National Banking Act whereby the profits of National banks are considerably enhanced.

The Mechanics' Bank was the last of the old State banks organized under the Missouri banking law of 1857, clinging tenaciously to the honored traditions of its history. But in a large city like St. Louis, a National bank has greater opportunities for adding to its business, and the conversion to the National system was a wise step.

The bank throughout its long career as a State bank has been fortunate in the personal and official character of its management, and is equally so to-day. Its officers are: President, R. R. Hutchinson; Vice-Presidents, D. K. Ferguson, B. B. Graham; Cashier, C. O. Austin; Second Assistant Cashier, Edward Buder. These gentlemen are thoroughly capable bank managers, who are prudent in all their dealings and they are adding steadily to the bank's business along safe lines.

The board of directors, comprising some of the most substantial business men of St. Louis, is as follows: R. R. Hutchinson, D. K. Ferguson, B. B. Graham, Ezra H. Linley, Morris Glaser, R. M. Hubbard, Henry Nicolaus, Chas. H. Turner, C. G. Knox, James T. Drummond, James Green, W. J. Kinsella, C. O. Austin.

The responsibility and standing of the bank may be inferred from its capital of \$1,000,000, re-enforced by \$500,000 surplus and \$62,000 undivided pro-

fits. The deposits on July 15, 1901, were \$7,859,611, and total resources, \$9,421,582.

Now that the bank has become qualified to act as reserve agent for other National banks, both those in reserve cities and those located in smaller places, its deposit accounts are sure to increase even more rapidly than they have in the past. It will be found that the accounts of correspondents will be looked after most carefully, with the view to establishing permanent and mutually profitable relations. It will be the aim of those in charge of this special department of the bank to keep its facilities up to the highest attainable standard. The success so far achieved in acting as reserve agent, and the thoroughly known standing of the Mechanics' National Bank, promise most auspiciously for this department.

In choosing a bank, either as a correspondent or as a depository for individual funds, it is an advantage to be able to select one that has been tested by time and has shown its ability to weather financial storms. It is none the less essential that those in present control shall be trustworthy in all particulars. The Mechanics' National Bank can stand both these tests of its fitness, and this explains why it is now receiving so many new and profitable accounts. It makes no undue solicitation of business, but relies upon its own superior standing and character to attract desirable business.

Mr. C. O. Austin, Cashier and director of the Mechanics' National Bank, is Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association from his State. His portrait, and a brief biographical sketch will be found with the portraits and sketches of other officers in another part of this number. He has been honored, also, by his own State association, having been elected vice-president at the last annual convention.

Mr. Austin's first banking experience

was obtained as clerk in a country bank, soon afterwards becoming Assistant Cashier. He resigned to become the first State bank examiner appointed under the present law, continuing in this office until 1897, when he was appointed Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank.

The Mechanics' National Bank takes a just pride in its history, and the present management will maintain the high standard of the past and extend the business within safe limits.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY.

The trust company has found in St. Louis a very profitable field, as may be seen by referring to a table printed above showing the growth of these corporations.

The city has grown to such a point in wealth and commercial power that there is now a very large volume of money seeking investment, requiring for its care institutions differing in their functions from ordinary commercial banks.

The Commonwealth Trust Company will be conducted in the best possible manner, its managers being affiliated with those who direct the policy of the Mechanics' National Bank—a guaranty of skill and discretion in carrying out every trust undertaken. It has banking, savings, trust and real estate departments, all thoroughly equipped for carrying on their respective functions to the complete satisfaction of patrons. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the surplus \$1,000,000. There are in the board of directors a number of the most active and successful business men of St. Louis.

The officers are: President, Charles H. Turner; Vice-Presidents, L. B. Tebbets, Geo. O. Carpenter and Lawrence B. Pierce; Secretary, J. M. Woods; Assistant Secretary, A. G. Douglass.

Organized with \$2,000,000 capital and surplus, and managed by men of demonstrated fitness, the Commonwealth Trust Company is already an assured success.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Banks of Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Bank of Buffalo.....	\$500,000	\$568,601	\$4,041,922	\$5,110,524
Buffalo Commercial Bank.....	250,000	89,965	1,907,146	2,247,113
Citizens' Bank.....	100,000	143,388	1,533,351	1,776,741
Columbia National.....	200,000	59,935	1,307,216	1,617,348
German-American Bank.....	200,000	145,284	2,577,044	2,922,321
German Bank.....	100,000	474,888	4,646,952	5,221,841
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	900,000	460,671	7,229,593	8,590,446
Marine Bank.....	200,000	1,045,084	9,276,053	10,520,138
Merchants' Bank.....	300,000	133,010	1,319,736	1,752,148
People's Bank.....	300,000	115,023	2,064,434	2,479,457
Third National.....	500,000	126,778	2,107,269	2,833,446
Union Bank.....	200,000	46,877	917,064	1,163,943
Buffalo Savings.....	.....	3,504,469	16,840,908	19,139,487
Empire State Savings.....	.....	57,801	1,361,447	1,397,820
Erie County Savings.....	.....	5,216,627	27,567,272	30,652,613
Western Savings.....	.....	933,396	5,439,310	5,984,669
Fidelity Trust Co.....	500,000	1,085,777	8,517,074	9,604,505
Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Dep. Co..	200,000	80,000	2,903,084	3,192,408
Totals.....	\$4,450,000	\$14,297,574	\$109,556,874	\$116,206,968

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National and State Banks of Cleveland (National Banks July 15, 1901; State Banks, April 1, 1901).

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Exchange National.....	\$250,000	\$84,047	\$1,576,336	\$1,910,383
Bankers' National.....	500,000	100,549	711,658	1,312,207
Bank of Commerce National Ass'n.....	2,000,000	1,199,394	8,444,011	11,643,403
Broadway Savings and Loan Co.....	300,000	150,208	2,377,180	2,827,386
Caxton Savings and Banking Co.....	200,000	50,000	.....	250,000
Central National.....	800,000	290,046	4,883,637	5,973,683
Century National.....	500,000	9,530	863,843	1,373,173
Citizens' Savings and Loan Ass'n.....	1,000,000	1,295,957	9,668,123	11,964,080
Clark Avenue Savings Bank Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland National.....	500,000	112,887	1,612,942	2,225,829
Cleveland Savings and Banking Co....	50,000	4,173	303,470	357,643
Coal and Iron National.....	833,700	238,174	3,241,809	4,313,183
Colonial National.....	1,500,000	600,229	3,457,569	5,557,798
Columbia Savings and Loan Co.....	50,000	16,790	464,078	530,868
Commercial National.....	1,500,000	384,331	3,164,240	5,048,571
Dime Savings and Banking Co.....	300,000	151,888	5,063,785	5,515,653
Dollar Savings and Banking Co.....	25,000	.....	20,000	45,000
East Cleveland Savings and Loan Co..	224,702	11,358	257,871	493,921
East End Banking and Trust Co.....	200,000	112,589	2,618,141	2,930,730
Equity Savings and Loan Co.....	135,840	.....	164,444	300,284
Euclid Avenue National.....	500,000	277,625	3,814,868	4,592,493
Farmers and Merchants' Banking Co..	50,000	5,436	399,357	454,793
First National.....	500,000	111,299	2,334,772	2,946,071
Forest City Savings Bank Co.....	100,000	2,000	867,516	969,516
Garfield Savings Bank Co.....	50,000	49,700	967,353	1,057,053
Genesee Savings and Banking Co.....	25,000	2,028	78,056	105,084
German-American Savings Bank Co..	50,000	10,224	538,987	599,211
Hough Ave. Savings and Banking Co..	25,000	3,794	101,343	130,137
Indemnity Savings and Loan Co.....	903,923	60,308	391,658	1,355,877
Lake Shore Banking and Savings Co..	200,000	46,000	1,190,000	1,436,000
Lorain Street Savings Bank Co.....	50,000	49,664	1,242,155	1,341,809
Market National.....	250,000	2,764	309,686	562,400
Mercantile National.....	600,000	3,779	399,617	1,003,396
Metropolitan National.....	500,000	225,689	2,240,958	2,966,627
National City.....	250,000	292,208	1,063,479	1,605,687
Ohio Mutual Savings and Loan Co.....	786,805	52,436	30,038	869,279
Park National.....	500,000	130,655	4,259,775	4,890,430
Pearl Street Savings and Loan Co.....	50,000	32,000	1,430,613	1,512,613
People's Savings and Loan Ass'n.....	100,000	125,000	2,939,232	3,164,232
Produce Exchange Banking Co.....	100,000	53,600	1,642,613	1,796,213
Society for Savings.....	.....	2,560,707	36,792,835	39,353,542
South Cleveland Banking Co.....	150,000	31,056	1,171,818	1,352,874
State National.....	500,000	127,574	3,500,669	4,128,243
Superior St. Savings and Banking Co..	50,000	3,227	129,211	182,438
Union Bank and Savings Co.....	170,000	1,137	351,295	522,432
Union National.....	1,000,000	301,115	6,463,066	7,764,181
United Banking and Savings Co.....	100,000	.....	2,269,357	2,369,357
Wade Park Banking Co.....	100,000	31,829	1,188,891	1,300,720
West Cleveland Banking Co.....	50,000	3,819	267,964	321,783
Windermere Savings and Banking Co..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodland Ave. Savings and Loan Co..	250,000	114,597	2,098,566	2,463,163
Total.....	\$21,329,960	\$9,763,376	\$129,902,709	\$160,995,045

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Trust Companies of Cleveland, April 1, 1901.

NAME OF TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources
American Trust Co.....	\$500,000	\$377,200	\$3,614,919	\$4,492,119
Central Trust Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Trust Co.....	250,000	25,994	763,634	1,039,628
Cleveland Trust Co.....	500,000	381,359	7,380,865	8,262,224
Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Co..	500,000	88,274	1,965,416	2,553,690
Federal Trust Co.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	1,500,000
Guardian Trust Co.....	500,000	130,086	4,792,825	5,422,891
Prudential Trust Co.....	1,000,000	250,000	554,644	1,804,644
Savings and Trust Co.....	750,000	229,721	6,299,426	7,279,147
State Banking and Trust Co.....	300,000	37,349	1,391,779	1,729,128
Western Reserve Trust Co.....	1,000,000	300,639	3,405,794	4,706,433
Total.....	\$4,300,000	\$1,570,802	\$29,614,658	\$35,485,260

STATE NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND.

Handling the accounts of country banks and bankers is a specialty with the State National Bank, of Cleveland; and it has given such careful attention to this branch of banking that it has acquired more than ordinary means of conducting it to the satisfaction of out-of-town banks in Ohio and elsewhere desiring to keep their reserve accounts in Cleveland, which is one of the reserve cities for National banks. The State National's connections are extensive, and it is prepared to make collections quickly and to grant every reasonable facility to country banks.

Having \$500,000 capital, and \$128,000

surplus and profits, and being under the control of bankers of experience, the safety of the State National as a custodian of reserve or other funds is undoubted. The deposits of the bank are now approximately \$4,000,000, about equally divided between banks and individuals.

With the enormous growth of Cleveland in recent years, particularly in reference to its banking interests, the accounts of bankers from other places will gravitate toward the city in increasing number, and the State National Bank is well equipped to take care of its share of the business. M. A. Bradley is President; H. C. Ellison, Vice-President; H. R. Sanborn, Cashier, and B. A. Bruce, Assistant Cashier.

OMAHA, NEB.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National Banks of Omaha, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Commercial National.....	\$400,000	\$69,288	\$1,510,346	\$2,129,635
First National.....	500,000	165,621	7,211,190	8,076,812
Merchants' National.....	500,000	116,616	3,365,866	4,132,542
National Bank of Commerce.....	200,000	17,435	269,220	636,666
Nebraska National.....	400,000	28,087	1,786,040	2,364,128
Omaha National.....	1,000,000	181,820	7,589,793	9,371,613
Union National.....	250,000	15,789	694,097	1,108,686
United States National.....	400,000	78,939	3,337,689	3,916,629
Total.....	\$3,650,000	\$673,504	\$25,764,241	\$31,736,701

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National and State Banks and Trust Companies of Kansas City, Mo. (National Banks, July 15, 1901; State Banks and Trust Companies, June 29, 1901.)

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American National.....	\$250,000	\$106,430	\$3,781,242	\$4,199,273
City National.....	250,000	42,171	1,871,888	2,265,125
First National.....	250,000	537,364	14,901,684	15,739,049
German-American.....	50,000	1,022	421,517	474,529
Kansas City State.....	200,000	16,248	1,122,568	1,338,817
Missouri Savings Association.....	50,000	28,810	451,747	530,058
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,000,000	961,913	33,349,822	36,311,736
New England National.....	300,000	114,416	3,261,562	3,784,411
Stock Yards Bank of Commerce.....	10,000	22,872	1,271,562	1,314,909
Traders'.....	50,000	7,638	435,949	493,587
Union Avenue Bank of Commerce.....	10,000	10,131	465,922	491,972
Union National.....	600,000	288,151	10,142,056	11,453,208
Western Exchange.....	100,000	37,148	1,060,720	1,197,868
Central Trust Co.....	83,000	10,000	.....	.....
Fidelity Trust Co.....	500,000	148,577	1,322,858	1,971,435
Total.....	\$3,703,000	\$2,332,391	\$73,841,097	\$80,565,877

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

While the banking business in Kansas City has been generally marked by prosperity and growth in the past few years, some of the banks have made such decided gains in the volume and profitable character of their business as to be deserving of particular mention. The American National Bank is one of these. In common with several other banks of Kansas City it suffered from the fall in values following the great upward movement in Western real estate, which culminated about 1890.

On December 1, 1897, the present executive head of the bank, Mr. R. W. Jones, Jr., became connected with the management, being elected Vice-President. At that time the deposits were \$1,119,223.03; surplus and profits, \$26,613.87, and the stock was selling at from sixty to sixty-five cents on the dollar. Mr. Jones was elected President in July, 1898. Under his management and the better business conditions the bank has

not only become fully re-established in public confidence, but has been profitable to its shareholders. On June 1, 1901, the deposits were \$3,795,460.35; undivided profits, \$103,110.84, and the stock is selling at about double what it did in 1897.

Besides adding this substantial sum to its surplus in the time mentioned, the American National has paid regular 6 per cent. dividends on its \$250,000 capital.

The conservative policy of the management in adding to the surplus has been supplemented and made possible by the energy and discrimination shown in making desirable additions to the bank's business. An increase of 300 per cent. in surplus, of almost 250 per cent. in deposits, and 100 per cent. in the value of stock—all in about three and one half years—is an enviable record. These fortunate results have been accomplished by the following officers and directors: President, R. W. Jones, Jr.; Vice-President, J. Martin Jones; Cashier, G. B. Gray; Assistant Cashier, Lamar Ross. Directors: Andrew Drumm, Drumm-

Flato Live Stock Com. Co.; Dr. J. P. Jackson; W. C. Scarritt, Scarritt, Griffith & Jones, attorneys; George Eysell, wholesale druggist; Hugh J. McGowan, president Kansas City, Mo., Gas Co.; O. W. Butt, of Morris & Butt; Frank H.

Woodbury, of Hopkins & Woodbury; Charles Weill, wholesale and retail iron; C. H. R. McElroy, real estate and investments; William A. Wilson, banker and broker; J. Martin Jones, Vice-President; R. W. Jones, Jr., President.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Banks and Trust Companies of Minneapolis, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank.		\$372,469	\$9,201,621	\$9,584,718
First National.....	\$1,000,000	209,558	7,285,599	9,283,657
German-American Bank.....	60,000	17,428	563,457	640,886
Germania Bank.....	50,000	6,891	147,585	204,476
Hennepin Co. Savings Bank.....	100,000	22,047	2,505,680	2,627,728
Metropolitan Bank.....	200,000	46,745	1,059,005	1,305,751
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,000,000	210,685	3,798,399	5,059,084
Northwestern National.....	1,000,000	421,999	6,200,539	7,718,389
People's Bank.....	60,000	2,500	230,000	300,000
Security Bank of Minnesota.....	1,000,000	111,743	6,785,369	7,877,113
South Side Bank.....	50,000	7,455	178,699	237,252
St. Anthony Falls Bank.....	125,000	30,000	650,000	805,000
Swedish-American National.....	250,000	49,839	1,712,486	2,110,275
Total.....	\$4,895,000	\$1,509,359	\$40,298,439	\$47,754,329
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Minneapolis Trust Co.....	\$500,000	\$40,064	\$337,587	\$477,651
Minnesota Loan and Trust Co.....	500,000	78,134	980,651	1,547,351
Total.....	\$1,000,000	\$118,198	\$1,298,238	\$2,425,002

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Measured by results, this institution may be justly called a successful bank. And these results have been secured by strict adherence to the highest principles of business, coupled with energetic and skillful management.

Starting in 1872 with \$200,000 capital, this amount was soon found inadequate, and the capital was raised in 1873 to \$500,000, and several years later was again increased, this time to \$1,000,000, at which figure it remains to day.

The rapid and substantial growth of Minneapolis is reflected in the bank's increased business. Loans have increased

from \$2,973,000 in 1890 to \$4,137,820 on July 15. In the same time deposits have grown from \$1,872,000 to \$6,200,539. While this large addition to the volume of business has been gratifying to the management, it is a source of equal satisfaction to know that it has been due to general prosperity in all lines of commerce and industry, and to the confidence which the bank holds in public estimation. The new business has been profitable, too, for the Northwestern National has continued to earn and pay good dividends, besides accumulating \$422,000 of surplus and profits. An exact idea of the bank's condition may be had from the official statement of July 15 last:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$4,137,820.22
U. S. and other bonds.....	808,408.42
Due from banks.....	2,073,875.43
Cash.....	698,245.30
Overdrafts.....	80.63
Total.....	\$7,718,389.00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....	250,000.00
Undivided profits.....	171,999.66
Circulation.....	95,850.00
Deposits.....	6,200,539.34
Total.....	\$7,718,389.00

J. W. Raymond, the President, was born in Chicago. He went to Minnesota in 1872 and engaged in merchandising and banking. Subsequently he was interested in several banks in Dakota and later became Treasurer of the Territory. He located at Minneapolis in 1888, becoming Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and was soon after elected President. In 1891 he resigned to become the managing officer of the Northwestern National.

W. H. Dunwoody, the Vice-President, was one of the organizers of the bank. He is prominently identified with the city's important business enterprises, being Vice-President of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and President of the

St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company.

E. W. Decker, the Cashier, is a native of Minnesota. He began as a messenger in the Northwestern National Bank in 1887, and was made receiving teller in 1895. In 1896 he resigned to become Assistant Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and was elected Cashier of that bank in the same year. In December, 1900, he resigned that position and returned to the Northwestern as Cashier.

Joseph Chapman, Jr., Assistant Cashier, is a native of Iowa. He entered the bank in 1887 and has worked his way up to his present position. Mr. Chapman is secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, and was for some time president of the Minneapolis Bank Clerks' Association, and has taken an active interest in educational work among bank clerks.

The Northwestern National Bank has been a training-school for some of the officers of the principal banks of the country—notably Messrs. J. B. and D. R. Forgan, respectively President and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Mr. G. G. Thorne, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, of New York.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Banks and Trust Companies of St. Paul, Minn.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
American Exchange.....	\$25,000	\$896	\$106,447	\$132,343
Capital Bank.....	100,000	37,995	688,730	842,951
Citizens' Savings.....	.....	1,280	47,100	48,380
First National.....	1,000,000	820,144	6,607,431	8,433,296
Merchants' National.....	1,000,000	178,754	4,394,680	5,773,435
National German-American.....	1,000,000	102,388	5,888,933	7,041,321
Scandinavian-American.....	100,000	49,319	774,525	923,844
Second National.....	200,000	110,383	2,189,279	2,567,662
State Bank.....	25,000	887	82,870	149,237
State Savings.....	.....	18,280	1,320,010	1,338,270
St. Paul National.....	600,000	45,855	2,013,827	2,987,682
Union Bank.....	100,000	21,197	402,000	523,197
Stock Yards Bank, South St. Paul.....	25,000	8,500	210,515	244,015
Bank of Hamline.....	5,000	2,000	43,000	50,000
Bank of Merriam Park.....	5,000	.....	15,000	21,000
Total.....	\$4,185,000	\$1,397,858	\$24,784,347	\$31,078,623

TRUST COMPANIES.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Security Trust Co.....	\$200,000	\$20,000	\$128,000	\$354,000
St. Paul Title & Trust Co.....	250,000	25,000	.....	275,000
St. Paul Trust Co.....	200,000	58,700	46,000	473,325
Total.....	\$650,000	\$101,700	\$174,000	\$1,102,325

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the National and State Banks of Cincinnati, July 15, 1901.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Atlas National.....	\$400,000	\$262,000	\$3,872,000	\$4,640,000
Brighton German Bank Co.....	*88,000	18,000	359,000	463,000
Citizens' National.....	1,000,000	508,000	9,009,000	11,859,000
City Hall Bank.....	1100,000	18,000	374,000	492,000
Equitable National.....	250,000	72,000	1,325,000	1,647,000
Fifth National.....	300,000	138,000	3,037,000	3,657,000
First National.....	1,200,000	465,000	7,672,000	10,228,000
Fourth National.....	500,000	569,000	4,273,000	5,843,000
Franklin Bank.....	240,000	90,000	.....	.....
German National.....	500,000	490,000	3,421,000	4,711,000
Market National.....	250,000	173,000	3,792,000	4,365,000
Merchants' National.....	600,000	234,000	3,676,000	5,111,000
National La Fayette.....	600,000	542,000	3,781,000	5,446,000
Northside Bank.....	*25,000	4,000	131,000	180,000
Ohio Valley National.....	700,000	239,000	4,713,000	5,717,000
Second National.....	200,000	213,000	2,898,000	3,365,000
Third National.....	1,200,000	465,000	5,064,000	7,962,000
Western German Bank.....	†200,000	357,000	2,018,000	2,586,000
Provident Savings Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$3,351,000	\$4,860,000	\$59,415,000	\$78,250,000

* August 1. † April 1. ‡ July 1.

Statement Showing Capital, Surplus and Profits, Total Deposits and Total Resources of the Trust Companies of Cincinnati, July 1, 1901.

NAME OF TRUST COMPANY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Total deposits.	Total resources.
Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co.....	\$250,000	\$35,000	.....	\$2,742,000
Cincinnati Trust Co.....	500,000	105,000	937,000	1,543,000
* Provident Trust Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ohio Loan and Trust Co.....	706,000	45,000	71,000	822,000
† Union Savings Bank and Trust Co....	500,000	719,000	7,422,000	8,640,000
Total.....	\$1,956,000	\$934,000	\$8,430,000	\$13,747,000

* No report. † April 1.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

FIRST NATCHEZ BANK.

The remarkable revival of business throughout the Southern States and the great development of the cotton-manufacturing industry in that part of the country are adding largely to the business of the Southern banks. And it is business of the best kind, for it is based upon the products that are staples in trade—not only cotton, although that is important, but upon a wealth of other material resources. Not only have the banks generally paid good dividends for several years, but they have steadily added to their surplus and profits.

One of these progressive institutions is the First Natchez Bank, of Natchez, Miss. Natchez is an important cotton center, and a considerable part of the bank's business consists in aiding in marketing this product in its raw and manufactured state.

A good idea of the bank's condition may be had from the official statement of July 15 last:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts on personal endorsements, real estate or collateral securities.....	\$746,743.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	3,962.49
Stocks and bonds.....	22,651.90
Other real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	5,446.00
Demand loans on cotton, stocks and bonds.....	\$155,845.13
Sight exchange.....	71,434.65
Cash on hand.....	96,090.80
Total.....	\$1,082,664.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus.....	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses..	32,521.21
Individual deposits subject to check.....	835,985.81
Due other banks.....	57,157.07
Total.....	\$1,082,664.09

It will be seen that the bank's position is strong. The capital of \$100,000 is reinforced by \$50,000 surplus and about \$40,000 undivided profits. Its demand loans, cash and sight exchange amount

to \$302,870 against \$835,985 of individual deposits. These figures show that the bank is prudently managed. The President, Mr. A. G. Campbell, is well



A. G. CAMPBELL, President.

known in Southern banking and business circles. He was formerly a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Campbell organized the bank and was its first Cashier. In 1890 he was elected President. The present Cashier is R. Lee Wood. Since the organization of the bank in 1887 it has paid \$120,000 in dividends. While making these gratifying returns to shareholders, the interests of the depositors have been carefully guarded, as the above official statement witnesses.

DULUTH, MINN.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Duluth, Minn., is one of the world's great grain markets, and to carry on this traffic banks of first-class equipment are required. The American Exchange National Bank has done a great deal to pro-

mote the grain business of Duluth, and has accumulated a line of deposits that might well be the envy of many older banks in some of the more populous cities.

The capital of the bank is \$500,000; surplus and profits, \$107,000, and the deposits \$3,615,000.

If any unforeseen event should cause a panic among the bank depositors of the country, the American Exchange Bank would not be caught napping. It has, in cash and demand loans, a reserve amounting to \$2,598,284. With such a sum as that available the officers of this bank can view all sorts of financial weather with indifference so far as they are immediately concerned. They have provided all necessary precautions in advance.

The officers of this profitable and pushing bank are: President, Hamilton M. Peyton; Vice-President, Melvin J. Forbes; Cashier, James C. Hunter; Assistant Cashier, Wm. G. Hegardt; Second Assistant Cashier, Isaac S. Moore.

Mr. Hunter was formerly a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. He is well acquainted and highly esteemed by the banking fraternity of the Northwest.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In a business sense East St. Louis is closely related to the greater city on the opposite side of the river. But aside from the prestige it gains from that relation, it is in itself an important trade emporium and the seat of many manufacturing establishments. The population is about 30,000.

Its banking interests are well cared for by the First National Bank, which has \$100,000 capital and between \$30,000 and \$40,000 surplus and profits. Its deposits are about \$700,000. These amounts are creditable for a bank in a city of this size, and speak well for those who are in charge of affairs. The officers are: President, Paul W. Abt; Acting Vice-Presi-

dent, J. C. Van Riper; Assistant Cashier, J. J. McLean. Its directors are local merchants, manufacturers and capitalists who have a direct personal interest in the bank's prosperity.

ILLINOIS STATE TRUST CO.

The Illinois State Trust Company, of East St. Louis, has been recently organized with \$250,000 capital. J. C. Van Riper, Acting Vice-President of the First National Bank, is President and R. L. Rinaman, Secretary. This company will be exactly what its name signifies—a trust company. Having ample capital, and being under the wise guidance of capable bankers, it is assured of a profitable career, for East St. Louis is a place of considerable wealth, and a trust company such as this will no doubt be well patronized. The large capital and the men who are backing the institution are two factors that will count for its success.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

The Ayers National Bank, of Jacksonville, Ill., is one of the oldest banks in the State, having been founded as a private bank by M. P. Ayers in 1832, the title being M. P. Ayers & Co. until March of the present year, when it became the Ayers National Bank, at the same time increasing the capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The deposits were \$688,594 on July 15, 1901, and the total resources \$991,098. The officers are: President, M. P. Ayers; Vice-President, A. E. Ayers; Cashier, John A. Ayers; Assistant Cashier, C. C. Rutledge. In his long career as a banker Mr. Ayers has acquired an asset that is perhaps as valuable as any the bank directly owns—the confidence of the people, based upon a record of half a century.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Albany City National Bank, of Albany, N. Y., has reason to feel grat-

ified by the record it has made in the past two or three years. When the present officers took charge in 1898, they found the bank with \$300,000 capital, \$30,000 surplus and profits and \$900,000 deposits. On April 24, 1901, the capital was \$300,000, surplus and profits, \$110,000 and deposits \$3,000,000.

So remarkable an augmentation of the bank's deposits and surplus in this short period is of itself the most telling tribute that can possibly be paid to the efficiency of the men who now control its affairs; viz., President, Geo. H. Thatcher; Vice-President, Geo. I. Amsdell; Second Vice-President, John E. Walker; Cashier, Charles H. Sabin; Assistant Cashier, Hugh N. Kirtland.

CLINTON, IOWA.

For a bank outside the larger cities there are not many that can make a better showing than the People's Trust and Savings Bank, of Clinton, Iowa. It has \$300,000 capital, \$90,000 surplus and \$3,820,000 deposits. The total resources are \$4,221,082.

The bank was organized in 1898, being the eighth bank to be established at Clinton. Since organization the bank has paid sixteen semi-annual dividends of three per cent., besides accumulating a surplus fund of \$90,000, reducing the real estate account from \$40,000 to \$25,000, and charging off the furniture and fixtures account, amounting at the organization of the bank to over \$10,000.

The People's Trust and Savings Bank offers exceptional facilities to those having banking business in Iowa, particularly in the matter of making collections, and solicits the accounts of out-of-town banks as well as profitable banking of every nature.

It is the policy of the bank to make its customers' interests identical with its own, to be satisfied with a small margin of profit on each account, and to depend upon a large volume of business for a reasonable profit to shareholders.

Its officers are: President, Garrett E.

Lamb; Vice-President, Chas. F. Alden; Cashier, J. H. Ingwersen. Mr. Ingwersen is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and his portrait and sketch will be found with the other officers of the association in another part of this issue.

The People's Trust and Savings Bank of Clinton, Iowa, is a sound and profitable bank—profitable to the community it serves as well as to its shareholders.

CHEROKEE, IOWA.

One of the representative bankers of Iowa is E. D. Huxford, Cashier of the



E. D. HUXFORD,

Retiring President Iowa Bankers' Association, and Ex-Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association for Iowa.

Cherokee State Bank, retiring President of the Iowa Bankers' Association and ex-Vice President of the American Bankers' Association for Iowa.

His selection for these positions is sufficient to show the estimation in which he is held by the bankers of his State. He has taken a deep personal interest in the work of both organizations, recognizing them as effectual means for broad-

ening one's acquaintance and knowledge, and for improving the standard of banking.

The popularity which Mr. Huxford has attained is due to his worth as a banker and his courteous disposition. He has won success by deserving it.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

The National Herkimer County Bank, of Little Falls, N. Y., is one of the solid country banks of the Empire State.

The Herkimer County Bank was authorized by act of the New York Legislature, March 18, 1833. On June 8, 1865, the National Herkimer County Bank succeeded the Herkimer County Bank. Since 1833 the bank has never failed to pay its annual dividends. The capital is \$250,000, the surplus and profits \$129,000, and the deposits were \$1,248,000 on July 15, 1901—an increase of \$168,000 in the latter item in the past year. A further illustration of its growth may be learned from the following comparison of deposits: July 1, 1890, \$720,000; July 1, 1895, \$900,000; June 29, 1900, \$1,080,000; July 15, 1901, \$1,248,000. It is, in fact, one of the strongest banks in the Mohawk Valley.

Hon. Geo. A. Hardin, President of the bank, died April 16, 1901, and his successor has not yet been chosen. On May 5 Geo. D. Smith was elected Cashier, to succeed Albert Story, who died April 21, 1900. Since his election Mr. Smith has assumed active management of the bank, assisted by a strong board of directors.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

OLD NATIONAL BANK.

The Old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is prominent among the banks of that State on account of its long career and the great success it has attained. Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier and Manager of the bank, is the oldest active banker in the State, having an experience of about fifty years to his

credit. He has been President of the Grand Rapids Clearing-House Association since its organization, and is prominently connected with a number of business, economic and philanthropic associations.

The Old National Bank is the successor of the First National Bank (the charter of the latter having run out), which was the successor of M. L. Sweet's bank, established about 1861. Mr. Hollister has been connected with these institutions from the first.

The Old National Bank has about \$3,000,000 deposits. Its capital is \$800,000 and the surplus and profits about \$300,000.

Recently the bank has remodelled its building, making it entirely adapted to the extensive business with which the institution is now favored.

J. M. Barnett is President; Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier, and Clay H. Hollister, Assistant Cashier.

LOUISVILLE.

NATIONAL BANK OF KENTUCKY.

The Bank of Kentucky, as it was until about a year ago, when it became the National Bank of Kentucky, is one of the oldest and soundest banks in the West, or in the country for that matter. It was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1834, and commenced business in the building formerly occupied by the branch Bank of the United States. It has not changed its location since that time, though such improvements have been made in the building as time and the growth of business have made necessary.

During the era of State bank notes the circulation of the Bank of Kentucky was in high credit, and if all the notes issued by these institutions had been as carefully secured, the National banking system would probably never have become a necessity.

Since its organization the bank has paid about \$14,000,000 in dividends. It has stood for nearly seventy years as a

representative of the best banking practices and traditions—a credit to the State of Kentucky and the City of Louisville. The capital now is \$1,645,000; surplus, \$1,000,000, and undivided profits, \$158,000. Oscar Fenley is President; J. M. Atherton, Vice-President; E. W. Hayes, Cashier, and D. W. Gray, Assistant Cashier.

DETROIT, MICH.

The State Savings Bank, of Detroit, occupies a building that is one of the most artistic and perfectly fitted up structures in the country. From June 1, 1890, to June 1, 1900, the deposits increased from \$1,817,673 to \$7,791,281, and they are now about \$9,000,000.

Geo. H. Russel, the President, was formerly President of the American Bankers' Association, and Peter White, one of the directors, was formerly a member of the executive council. Hon. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, is also a director.

COLUMBUS, GA.

The Third National Bank, of Columbus, Ga., was established in 1889 with \$100,000 paid-up capital, and in two months after it started the deposits exceeded the capital. By 1892 the deposits had grown to \$500,000, and they have increased from that time to the present, and are now in excess of those of any similar institution in the city. The bank has grown in other respects, too, its surplus and profits now amounting to over \$90,000, all earned, besides distributing substantial semi-annual dividends.

One reason for the bank's success is that, having once obtained the public confidence, it has never been false to the

people's trust. A feature that has made it popular with correspondents is the fact that the Third National actually remits on the day of collection.

G. Gunby Jordan, one of the best-known bankers of the South, is President; W. C. Bradley, Vice-President; C. E. Beach, Cashier, and Geo. C. Bates, Assistant Cashier.

Columbus is an important and prosperous manufacturing center, and the Third National Bank is an institution thoroughly suited to aid in marketing the products of the various industrial establishments and in promoting the general commercial activity of the city.

HOTEL PFISTER, MILWAUKEE.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

Delegates who attend the convention will be well entertained at the Hotel Pfister, which has been selected as headquarters for the convention.

It is a very large fireproof structure, built according to the most modern ideas in regard to hotel construction, and equipped with everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of its guests.

A. L. Severance, the Manager of the Pfister, is a thoroughly experienced hotel man, and entirely capable of caring for the many bankers who will make this establishment their home during the convention—and this will include the majority of those who attend. Although the capacity of the hotel is very large, it promises to be entirely filled.

It is fortunate for those who attend the convention that Milwaukee possesses a hotel so spacious and so well conducted as the Pfister.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE OPPORTUNITIES IN FRANCE.

Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General at Marseilles, writing under a recent date says :

"American life insurance companies have been transacting a large volume of business in France for many years ; but if our fire insurance companies have extended their field of operations to this Republic, I have yet to learn of the fact. My attention has been more particularly called to the matter by information recently received from Messrs. Roussier & Coulbaut, of 40 Rue Paradis, Marseilles. These gentlemen express their wish to be informed concerning reliable American companies desirous of underwriting policies taken by French companies, which wish to divide the risk. Various authorities whom I have consulted express a divergence of opinion as to the possibility of American companies engaging actively in the insurance business, and of occupying themselves passively underwriting risks already taken by French companies. While I have heard doubt expressed concerning the probable success of original effort on the part of American companies, all of my informants agree that they should be able to do a large amount of underwriting for the French companies. At present, British corporations are very much in evidence, but the field is not yet sufficiently well occupied, and the firm I have named, who are general agents for the Compagnie du Soleil, seek information which will enable them to share large risks that they do not feel like imposing exclusively upon their own company. I suggest the advisability of communicating directly with Messrs. Roussier & Coulbaut, who are prepared to supply all the detailed information necessary.

Companies desirous of engaging in business on their own account are required to satisfy various requirements of law with respect to their responsibility, and in addition, they pay upon the amount of their business (1) a stamp tax of four centimes (0.77 cent) per 1,000 francs of insured value ; (2) a tax of 0.006 franc (0.0011 cent) per 1,000 francs ; (3) a registration tariff amounting to ten per cent. of the premium."

CHASING FIRE INSURANCE RAINBOWS.

Some years ago, says the New York "Journal of Commerce," speculators commenced to exploit the fire insurance business by attempting to acquire controlling interests in fire insurance corporations at less than the liquidating value of the stock. At that time many insurance stockholders were ignorantly willing to part with their shares for less than they were really worth, and the result was that several companies eventually got into the hands of stock jobbers and were liquidated for the benefit of the purchasers at thousands of dollars' profit.

The "book" value, so-called, of a fire insurance stock is the percentage which its capital and net surplus added together bear to the capital. In case a company retires from business and reinsures its risks in some other corporation, the latter assumes them for usually much less than the reinsurance reserve, and hence as soon as such a transaction has been consummated the net surplus and, consequently, the book value, are enhanced by the addition of the difference between the reserve and what the company taking the outstanding risks will accept for carrying them out. Naturally, as the liquidating company has paid the agents' commissions and other

expenses of securing the business, the concern assuming it allows quite a discount. This varies according to the quality of the business and the value of the good will, or prospect of renewal of the desirable policies as they expire.

For instance, a fire insurance company might have, say, \$200,000 capital, \$100,000 net surplus, \$250,000 reserve and pay six per cent. annually to its stockholders. The stock would probably sell at about 110 per cent. A speculator comes along, tries to enlist the president of the company in his scheme, and, failing so to do, buys a small block of the stock, thus being legally entitled to the list of shareholders. He then issues a circular to them soliciting options on the stock at, say, 180 per cent., or twenty points above the last sale. He does not offer to pay anything for the options or to bind himself to take the stock if a majority of the shareholders are foolish enough to gratuitously give an option at such a price. If he gets options on a controlling interest, he can then sell them at a heavy profit without having risked any money of his own.

A slight calculation will demonstrate what a profitable scheme it is. The business, if of good quality, can be reinsured at thirty per cent. less than the reserve, or for, say, \$175,000. This immediately adds \$75,000 to the net surplus, making it \$175,000. The stock then has a book value of 187½. The expense of winding up or "wrecking" the concern is very small, and the speculator who can get the stock of such a company can sell it to some capitalist who will therefore, after the customary delay in settling its affairs, pocket a profit of fifty-seven and one-half points less the speculator's remuneration and some small charges. This is a very attractive deal if the options can be secured for nothing, and when attacks on this line were first made they frightened the officers of the companies on which onslaughts were instituted, as they feared a successful outcome; or that, even if nothing else happened, the agents would be seriously demoralized and their confidence in the permanence of the institution badly shaken.

The promoters of such schemes, however, tried so many companies and caught so few that now such an attempt does a company much less damage, although it of course annoys the officers. Men who would have difficulty in raising sufficient cash of their own for even a small venture have approached officers of fire insurance companies and have glibly promised them a personal fee of a hundred thousand dollars or so if they would further a plan to purchase a controlling interest worth a million or two or more. If fire insurance companies wish to retire they can do so with far better results to the stockholders through a liquidation by the officers whereby the stockholders get all of the profit there is. It is not necessary to sell out the stock at a sacrifice.

Those desiring options should be asked to state whom they represent, required to pay for them, and should be dealt with cautiously unless able to show responsibility. That the fire insurance business has been very unsatisfactory for a year or more is quite apparent, but it does not follow that it will permanently continue so. While there is burnable property there will be a demand for insurance and a supply will be imperatively required. In the present situation strong companies having good business on their books and guided by cool-headed, able underwriters will not give up the fight; but, on the contrary, pursue a conservative course awaiting the turn of the tide which will surely come.

IRRESPONSIBLE FIRE COMPANIES.

The following from the "Insurance Herald" is a timely warning to bankers who accept the stock of insurance companies as collateral security or who have loans upon property protected by fire insurance. It will be advisable to carefully investigate insurance stocks or policies before accepting them as security for loans, etc.:

"It may, we think, be predicted with safety that history will repeat itself and that the fire insurance companies which have retired and which may retire in the near future will be replaced by a crop of new companies. The unprofitable condition of the fire insurance business during the two and more years past, and which has forced companies which ventured too much on limited resources out of the business, is not in the least likely to deter optimistic people, who have or can control capital, from going into the insurance business. The promoters and the stockholders of new companies have the average supply of human nature of that especial brand which leads a man to have confidence in his own ability to avoid the mistakes of his fellows and to achieve success where they suffered failure. Already we hear of a half score of projected companies, East and West, Chicago and New York naturally representing the greater number. Some of these, or others later on, will doubtless be equipped with ample capital and surplus and managed by competent underwriters will be a welcome and permanent addition to the ranks of existing reliable companies. Another class there will be which, with small capital and large ambitions, will attempt to spread out over a wide field, write freely if not recklessly, and after a year or two of venturesome endeavor will end their tribulations by reposing in the receiver's bosom. Still another class, already in a state of 'pernicious activity,' consists of the wildcat contingent, which we always have with us. These fake concerns will take advantage of the present indisposition of the reliable companies to take big lines, however good, and their refusal to cover some risks at any price. These fellows, with elegantly engraved policy and letter heads and ingeniously devised false statements of resources, may be expected to do an unusually good stroke of business with credulous property owners who are looking for a chance to supply the shortage in their partially protected lines. There will no doubt be interesting developments and some surprises in the insurance field during the next few months, but in the end there will be plenty of good companies to do the business if adequately paid for it."

INSURANCE AS A HELP TO EDUCATION.

The "Insurance Monitor" says that a young woman of Somerville, Mass., has insured her life for the benefit of a friend, who advanced money with which to complete her education. The premiums are to be paid by the insured, and the policy is made payable to her estate, being assigned as collateral to the creditor, who will have to establish an interest when the policy becomes a claim. Here is an idea which may be useful to other struggling students.

WESTERN BANK NOTE AND ENGRAVING COMPANY.—A man is often judged by the company he keeps, and a bank by the stationery it uses. Cheap printing, when it implies inferior quality of materials and inferior workmanship, is poor economy.

The Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., of Chicago, is equipped for doing all kinds of bank printing, lithographing, engraving, etc., and its long experience in this line enables the company to do superior work at moderate prices.

As a means of getting business an attractive folder or pamphlet is often very effective, but the printing and illustrations must be artistic. It will be found good policy to have the bank's checks, drafts, letter-heads and all of its printed matter up to a high standard, and such a standard the Western Bank Note and Engraving Co. endeavors to maintain in whatever it turns out of its various departments.

THE PROSPECTIVE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Hon. Charles G. Dawes having tendered his resignation as Comptroller of the Currency, to take effect October 1, it is intimated that his successor will be Wm. B. Ridgely, of Chicago. A brief biographical sketch of the prospective Comptroller follows:

Wm. Barret Ridgely was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 19, 1858. His parents were Charles Ridgely and Jane M. Barret; both also born in Springfield. Nicholas H. Ridgely, father of Charles Ridgely, grandfather of Wm. Barret Ridgely, went to St. Louis from Baltimore in 1824, and was an officer of the St. Louis branch of the old United States Bank. In 1835 he went to Springfield, Illinois, to be Cashier of the State Bank of Illinois. After winding up the affairs of the Bank of Illinois, he opened a private bank in Springfield.

The Ridgely family has been continuously in the banking business in Springfield ever since.

In 1866 the banking business was organized as a National bank under the title of the Ridgely National Bank.

Charles Ridgely, father of the subject of this sketch, entered his father's bank on leaving college in 1852. On the organization of the Ridgely National Bank he was elected Vice-President, and has held this position ever since.

He was also President of the Springfield Iron Company and President of the Consolidated Coal Co., of St. Louis.

He was for many years a director of the Wabash Railroad, and has taken a leading part in railroads and railroad banking and business matters throughout his very active life.

Wm. Barret Ridgely was educated and prepared for college in the public schools of Springfield, and graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., in 1879 with the degree of civil engineer.

After leaving college he engaged in business in Springfield and was successively superintendent, secretary and Vice-President of the Springfield Iron Co., large manufacturers of iron and steel.

He was also, for a time, president of the Springfield Gas Light Company, and for several years Second Vice-President of the Ridgely National Bank, with the active management of which he was associated for several years previous to his moving to Chicago.

In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Springfield by President McKinley. He resigned the postmastership May 1, 1899, and went to Chicago to become district manager for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, a large combination which had absorbed the Springfield Iron Company, in whose management he had been active.

In 1899 he was elected secretary of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which position he still holds.

While never a candidate for an elective office, Mr. Ridgely has always been actively interested in politics, believing it was the duty of every citizen to do so. He was a member of the county central committee for many years, and for two terms was secretary of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Ridgely is a member of the University, Technical and Exmoor Clubs of Chicago, and Sangamon Club of Springfield; also a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Institute of Mining Engineers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of **NEW NATIONAL BANKS** (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), **STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS**, **CHANGES IN OFFICERS**, **DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES**, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The corner-stone of the new Stock Exchange building was laid with appropriate ceremonies on September 9.

—In settlement of a trustee's accounts twenty shares of the stock of the National City Bank, of which James Stillman is President, were recently sold at auction, the price paid for each \$100 share being \$670.

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the New York National Exchange Bank will be held September 25 to vote on an increase of the stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

—The new bank which is to be established uptown will be called the Bank of Washington Heights, and will have offices on the east side of Amsterdam avenue, just south of 155th street. The bank will begin business next month with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$100,000.

—N. Wetmore Halsey, for many years associated with N. W. Harris & Co., and for the past ten years resident managing partner of the New York office, has established a new firm under the style of N. W. Halsey & Co., to do a general banking and investment business. Offices are in the Atlantic Building at 49 Wall street.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Charges on Check Collections.—The executive committee of the Connecticut Bankers' Association has issued a letter suggesting a general convention of delegates from the several State bankers' associations to oppose the system of charges on country checks imposed by the New York Clearing-House. It is proposed that State and district clearing-houses be established, and that a bank be founded in New York to act as a collection agency and depository for country banks.

Bank Absorbed.—The Franklin Savings Bank, of Pawtucket, R. I., will go into voluntary liquidation, its assets having been purchased by the Slater Trust Co.

Boston, Mass.—Seventy-six country banks with a grievance are causing considerable annoyance by a peculiar method which they have lately adopted to "get square" with the other 500 National banks and trust companies in New England. The Boston Clearing-House, upon which the burden comes directly, is said to be growing impatient under the trial.

The seventy-six banks, all located in the country and long distances from Boston, are the only ones of institutions of this character in New England which have refused to enter into an agreement to pay checks on each other at face value. Instead they insist on the legal exchange, which is one-tenth of one per cent.

To circumvent this scheme of the country banks the clearing-house tried sending the checks by express. This had the desired effect of compelling the country banks to pay the checks at face value, but they retaliated by returning the amounts in silver dollars by express to Boston, where the express charges, often considerable, have to be paid. The country banks get the coin from the Sub-Treasury in Boston under the act making an appropriation for the transportation of silver coin. Under this act the country banks have the silver shipped to them free, but the Boston Clearing-House must pay expressage for the privilege of having it returned.

New Hampshire Banks.—The Board of Bank Commissioners has completed its tabulation of figures contained in the reports of the Savings banks and savings departments of the trust and banking companies that are in active operation, showing their condition at the close of business June 29, 1901.

The aggregate resources of these institutions are \$66,999,696. There is due depositors \$57,128,616, an increase during the year of \$3,231,905. The guaranty fund and interest amount to \$4,471,620, an increase of \$251,027. The premium on bonds and stocks is \$5,299,461, an increase of \$1,253,693. The number of depositors represented in this tabulation is 142,480, an increase during the year of 5,916. Loans secured by Western mortgages show a decrease of \$340,391. Cash on hand shows an increase of \$3,248; total assets an increase of \$4,893,627.

The State banks and trust companies, with a capital stock of \$610,000, show surplus and undivided profits of \$118,906. Deposits subject to check, \$11,073,818. Total assets, \$2,069,716.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 5921—Hackensack National Bank, Hackensack, New Jersey. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5922—Ardmore National Bank, Ardmore, Indian Territory. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5923—National Bank of Anadarko, Anadarko, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5924—People's National Bank, Margaretville, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5925—United National Bank, Providence, Rhode Island. Capital, \$500,000.
- 5926—First National Bank, Seabright, New Jersey. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5927—Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, California. Capital, \$200,000.
- 5928—First National Bank, Wolcott, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5929—First National Bank, De Queen, Arkansas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5930—First National Bank, Georgetown, Delaware. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5931—State National Bank, Lowell, Indiana. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5932—First National Bank, Kemp, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5933—Chilton National Bank, Chilton, Wisconsin. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5934—First National Bank, Dysart, Iowa. Capital, \$50,000.
- 5935—First National Bank, Wetumka, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5936—First National Bank, Northport, New York. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5937—First National Bank, Pilger, Nebraska. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5938—Citizens' National Bank, Crandall, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5939—First National Bank, Glenville, West Virginia. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5940—City National Bank, La Fayette, Indiana. Capital, \$100,000.
- 5941—Farmers' National Bank, Pilger, Nebraska. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5942—Langlade National Bank, Antigo, Wisconsin. Capital, \$30,000.
- 5943—First National Bank, Grantsville, Maryland. Capital, \$25,000.
- 5944—First National Bank, Mansfield, Massachusetts. Capital, \$50,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- First National Bank, Leger, Oklahoma; by C. T. Herring, *et al.*
- Citizens' National Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.
- First National Bank, Cordell, Oklahoma; by H. L. Rowley, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Northwood, North Dakota; by W. H. Robinson, *et al.*
- Ridgway National Bank, Ridgway, Pennsylvania; by Fred H. Ely, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Abbeville, Alabama; by F. M. Holley, *et al.*
- People's National Bank, Georgetown, Ohio; by Eli B. Parker, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Eureka, California; by A. B. Hammond, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Matthews, Indiana; by John H. Wood, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Dinuba, California; by C. A. Murdoch, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Ceylon, Minnesota; by Geo. Stickney, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Live Oak, Florida; by Cary A. Hardee, *et al.*
- Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Forney, Texas; by John M. Lewis, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Royalton, Minnesota; by A. B. Davidson, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Jackson, Alabama; by E. J. Buck, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Newton, North Carolina; by W. C. Kenyon, *et al.*
- Osceola National Bank, Osceola, Iowa; by P. L. Fowler, *et al.*
- Marietta National Bank, Marietta, Indian Territory; by F. H. Sherwood, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Chokio, Minnesota; by C. H. Cadwell, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Virginia, Minnesota; by C. T. Fairbairn, *et al.*
- Cordele National Bank, Cordele, Georgia; by B. H. Palmer, *et al.*
- Dairymen's National Bank, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin; by John E. Thomas, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Traders' Bank, Baxter Springs, Kansas; into Baxter National Bank.
 Farmers and Mechanics' State Bank, Barnesville, Minnesota; into Barnesville National Bank.
 Hamlin County Bank, Castlewood, South Dakota; into Hamlin County National Bank.
 Old Town Bank, Baltimore, Maryland; into Old Town National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

LOUISVILLE—Bank of Louisville; capital, \$50,000.

ARKANSAS.

DE QUEEN—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' Savings Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. C. Williamson; Cas., F. M. Smith.
 GREEN FOREST—Bank of Green Forest; capital, \$10,000; Pres., W. R. Sneed; Cas., J. O. Mitchell.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$200,000; Pres., Wm. B. Wightman; Vice-Pres., R. J. Waters; Cas., A. J. Waters; Asst. Cas., Geo. E. F. Duffet.
 SAN BERNARDINO—California State Bank; capital, \$50,000.
 SAN FRANCISCO—North American Trust Co.; capital, \$50,000.

DELAWARE.

GEORGETOWN—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Robert G. Houston; Vice-Pres., John T. Wagamon; Cas., John L. Thompson.

FLORIDA.

LAKE CITY—Adams Bros.

GEORGIA.

MACON—Home Savings Bank.

ILLINOIS.

DIERBERG—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Cas., H. Baldwin.
 GOREVILLE—Bank of Goreville; Cas., W. S. Burkhart.
 GRANT PARK—State Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.
 STONEFORT—Saline County Bank; Pres., J. S. Lewis; Cas., M. Ozment; Asst. Cas., C. B. Ozment.
 ZION CITY—Zion City Bank (Branch); Mgr., Chas. J. Barnard; Cas., Wm. S. Peckham.

INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE—City National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Samuel Hene; Vice-Pres., W. T. Dobbins; Cas., Le Roy C. Slocum; Asst. Cas., J. M. Oppenheimer.
 LOWELL—State National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., John Lynch; Vice-Pres., A. A. Gerrish; Cas., F. E. Nelson; Asst. Cas., P. A. Berg.
 NORTH MANCHESTER—Indiana State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. H. Shaffer; Cas., J. C. Goochenour.
 VAN BUREN—Van Buren Bank (Howard Bros. & Co.).
 WABASH—Wabash Valley Bank; capital,

\$60,000; Pres., Howard M. Atkinson; Vice-Pres., Frank W. Morse; Cas., John H. Bireley.

WINGATE—Farmers' Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Charles R. McKinney; Sec., John W. McCorkle.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—Ardmore National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., C. R. Smith; Cas., Lee Cruce; Asst. Cas., G. W. Stuart.
 WETUMKA—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. H. Holman; Cas., Nathaniel Williams.

IOWA.

DYBART—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Oscar Casey; Vice-Pres., C. Brandan; Cas., J. H. Luneman.
 GRAVITY—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Thomas F. Merrigan; Vice-Pres., J. P. Hardin; Cas., Francis J. McCarty.
 GRUVER—Bank of Gruver (Archie Pierce); capital, \$10,000.
 SOLDIER—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (Branch of Sioux City); Cas., C. L. Harold.
 WELDON—Weldon Savings Bank.
 WINTHROP—People's Savings Bank; Pres., Thomas Thompson; Cas., L. N. Norman.

KANSAS.

LYNDON—Lyndon State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
 MILAN—Milan State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., John E. Stewart; Cas., A. H. Darrington.
 PERTH—State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

MARYLAND.

GRANTSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. H. Jennings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MANSFIELD—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Alfred B. Day; Cas., Ira C. Gray.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND HAVEN—State Savings Bank.
 GRAYLING—Bank of Grayling (Marius Hanson) Asst. Cas., E. M. Hanson.

MINNESOTA.

DUNNELL—Bank of Dunnell; Cas., G. W. Gruwell.
 HINCKLEY—J. J. Folsom.
 NASSAU—Nassau State Bank.

MISSOURI.

BELLE—Belle Bank; capital, \$10,000.
 POPLAR BLUFF—State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
 STRASSBURG—Farmers' Bank; capital, \$10,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

MAYBEN—Bank of Mayben; capital, \$8,000.

NEBRASKA.

AUBURN—Nemaha County Bank; Pres., A. M. Engles; Vice-Pres., Fred Lampe; Cas., Wm. Gaede.

FILLEY—Bank of Filley.

JAMSEN—State Bank (successor to Jamsen Bank); capital, \$8,000; Pres., Jacob Knapp; Cas., C. W. Knapp.

PILGER—Farmers' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Walter Key; Cas., B. Stevenson.—**First National Bank** (successor to Pilger State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. G. Ohman; Cas., B. H. Schaberg.

NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK—Hackensack National Bank (successor to Hackensack Bank); capital, \$100,000; Pres., David A. Pell; Vice-Pres., M. E. Claredon; Cas., A. D. Terhune.

SEABRIGHT—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. M. Sandt; Vice-Pres., Charles McCue; Cas., Thomas A. Ward.

NEW YORK.

GROTON—Groton Savings Bank.

MARGARETVILLE—People's National Bank (successor to People's Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. L. O'Connor; Vice-Pres. and Cas., N. D. Olmstead; Asst. Cas., H. D. Swart.

NEW YORK—Bank of Washington Heights.
NORTHPORT—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Edward Pidgeon.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Poughkeepsie Trust Co.

WOLCOTT—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Charles H. Palmer; Vice-Pres., Geo. S. Horton; Cas., Edwin D. Scott.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BARLOW—First State Bank.

GRAND FORKS—Northern State Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., L. F. Thurber; Cas., F. S. Sargent; Asst. Cas., W. H. Shulze.

HEBRON—Bank of Hebron.

LUCCA—Baldwin State Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., F. J. Sanger; Vice-Pres., F. S. Churchill; Cas., M. A. Baldwin.

PINGREE—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank.

SPIRITWOOD—First State Bank.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO—National Bank of Anadarko; capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. T. Smith.

HITCHCOCK—Bank of Hitchcock; capital, \$5,000.

HOBART—Bank of Hobart; capital, \$15,000.

GUYMON—Star Banking Co.; capital, \$10,000.

INGERSOLL—Bank of Ingersoll; capital, \$5,000.

RIPLEY—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DONORA—Donora Trust Co.

PHILADELPHIA—Hamilton Trust Co.; Pres., D. F. Shull; Treas., Wm. H. Schembs.

PITTSBURG—Fort Pitt Trust Co.; Pres., Edmund G. Edrington.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—United National Bank (successor to Fifth, Rhode Island, Second and Eagle National Banks); capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$500,000; Vice-Pres., Charles Warren Lipitt; Cas., Frank W. Gale.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ETHAN—Ethan State Bank; Pres., O. L. Bronson; Vice-Pres. and Cas., W. S. Snyder.

HERBA—Herba State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

TEXAS.

CRANDALL—Citizens' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., James K. Brooks; Cas., C. Thompson.

DALLAS—Dallas Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$5,000.

KEMP—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Cas., G. B. Davidson.

PECAN GAP—Bank of Pecan Gap; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Cal. T. Scott; Vice-Pres., G. W. Day; Cas., B. W. Yeager.

WASHINGTON.

DAVENPORT—Lincoln County State Bank; Pres., H. H. McMillan; Cas., F. W. Anderson; Asst. Cas., E. W. Anderson.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON—Kanawha Banking and Trust Co.; capital, \$200,000.

GLENVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Gilmer County Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. N. Shackelford; Cas., John Claypool.

WISCONSIN.

ANTIGO—Langlade National Bank (successor to Langlade County Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., J. F. Albers; Cas., H. C. Humphrey.

CHILTON—Chilton National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Julius Feind; Cas., Wm. J. Paulsen.

CLEAR LAKE—Bank of Clear Lake; capital, \$5,000.

MOUNT HORN—State Bank; capital, \$20,000; Pres., N. C. Evans; Cas., W. M. Curtiss.

WYOMING.

SHERIDAN—State Bank; capital, \$50,000.

CANADA.**ONTARIO.**

TORONTO—Union Trust Co.; Pres., Dr. Cronhyatehka; G. E. Foster and E. Stevenson, Vice-Presidents.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

CALIFORNIA.

HANFORD—First National Bank; A. D. King, Asst. Cas.

OAKLAND—Central Bank; Charles R. Yates, Cas., deceased.

COLORADO.

IDAHO SPRINGS—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of G. E. Armstrong.

CONNECTICUT.

MYSTIC—Croton Savings Bank; Henry B. Noyes, Jr., Treas. in place of A. H. Simmons.

WINSTED—Winsted Savings Bank; Lorrin A. Cook, Pres.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE—National Bank of Jacksonville; R. E. Wheeler, Asst. Cas. in place of W. L. Gibson.

GEORGIA.

MACON—American National Bank; E. J. Willingham elected director.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Commercial National Bank; capital increased to \$2,000,000.

GRANT PARK—Grant Park National Bank; Cass J. Hayden, Asst. Cas.

SECOR—Secor Bank; Henry Dierking, proprietor, deceased.

VANDALIA—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; F. I. Henry, Cas.

INDIANA.

COLUMBUS—First National Bank; F. T. Crump, Pres. in place of W. J. Lucas; H. Griffith, Vice-Pres. in place of F. T. Crump.

HAMMOND—Commercial Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

WABASH—Citizens' Bank; Otto G. Hill, Cas. in place of John H. Bireley.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DURANT—First National Bank; Robert Walker, 2d Vice-Pres., deceased.

MIAMI—First National Bank; D. N. Fink, Cas. in place of W. E. Rowsey.

MUSCOGEE—Commercial National Bank; D. H. Middleton, Pres.; C. W. Turner, Vice-Pres.; David N. Fink, Cas.

RAVIA—Bank of Ravia; L. D. Woods, Cas., deceased.

TISHOMINGO—First National Bank; Edward F. Dunlap, Vice-Pres. in place of W. J. Smith; B. R. Brundage, Cas. in place of R. E. Wade.

IOWA.

IOWA CITY—Citizens' Savings and Trust Co.; G. W. Lewis, Pres.

SIOUX CITY—First National Bank; A. S. Garretson, Cas.

KANSAS.

HOWARD—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of Charles Green, deceased.

KINGMAN—First National Bank; Paul L. Woods, Cas. in place of A. C. Tredick.

KENTUCKY.

CARLISLE—Farmers' Bank; Frank Kennedy, Cas. in place of T. H. Pickereel, resigned.

COVINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; J. H. Dorsel, Cas. in place of Wm. G. Allen.

LOUISIANA.

LEESVILLE—Bank of Leesville; G. R. Ferguson, Pres.

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana National Bank; A. Luria, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MAINE.

HALLOWELL—Hallowell Savings Institution; E. Rowell, Treas.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Hopkins Place Savings Bank; William T. Dixon, elected director, — Citizens' National Bank; capital increased to \$1,000,000.

NEW WINDSOR—First National Bank; Job Hibberd, Pres., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BRIDGEWATER—East Bridgewater Savings Bank; Joshua S. Deane, Vice-Pres., deceased.

HOLYOKE—People's Savings Bank; John Tilley, Pres. in place of William Skinner, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR—Ann Arbor Savings Bank; Christian Mack, Pres., deceased.

CONCORD—Farmers' State Bank; capital, decreased to \$25,000.

GRAND RAPIDS—Grand Rapids Clearing-House; Ed. H. Hunt, Mgr. in place of S. V. MacLeod.

MULLIKEN—Bank of Mulliken; M. E. Reed, Cas.

MINNESOTA.

BATTLE LAKE—Warfield's Bank; interest sold to W. L. Winslow.

WINONA—Winona Deposit Bank; capital increased to \$200,000.

CARUTHERSVILLE—Bank of Caruthersville; capital increased to \$45,000.

KANSAS CITY—City National Bank; S. W. Jurden, Pres. in place of R. M. Snyder.

JERICHO—P. Lloyd Banking Co.; Peter Lloyd, Pres., deceased.

MONETT—Commercial Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

SEDALIA—People's Bank; absorbed by Sedalia National Bank.

NEBRASKA.

MCCOOK—First National Bank; F. A. Pennell, Cas. in place of W. F. Lawson; no Asst. Cas. in place of F. A. Pennell.

PAWNEE CITY—Farmers' National Bank; J. T. Trenery, Pres. in place of John Steinauer; H. C. Van Horne, Cas. in place of J. T. Trenery.

NEVADA.

WINNEMUCCA—First National Bank; Geo. S. Nixon, Pres. in place of F. M. Lee; F. M. Lee, Cas. in place of Geo. S. Nixon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD—National State Capital Bank; Lewis Dowling, Jr., Pres., deceased; also Vice-Pres. Loan and Trust Savings Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

BLOOMFIELD—Bloomfield Savings Institution; Joseph K. Oakes, Vice-Pres., deceased.

LAKEWOOD—First National Bank; J. H. Todd, Cas. in place of Chas. F. Braoch.

ORANGE—Second National Bank; W. Stanley Grinstead, Asst. Cas., resigned.

PLAINFIELD—First National Bank; Francis S. Runyon, Cas., deceased.—City National Bank; J. F. Hubbard, Pres. in place of Charles Hyde, deceased; Jas. T. Closson, Vice-Pres. in place of J. F. Hubbard.

RIDGEWOOD—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of Peter Ackerman, deceased.

NEW YORK.

CANANDAIGUA—McKechnie Bank; Bradley Wynkoop, Pres. in Place of Orin S. Bacon, deceased.

COLD SPRING ON-THE-HUDSON—National Bank of Cold Spring; J. G. Southard, Pres. in place of Daniel Butterfield, deceased; W. E. Perry, Vice-Pres. in place of J. G. Southard.

HOOSICK FALLS—People's National Bank; John B. V. Quackenbush, Pres. in place of John M. Rosebrooks; Levi E. Worden, Vice-Pres. in place of John B. V. Quackenbush.

NEW YORK—First National Bank; Charles H. Stout, additional Vice-Pres.—Bank of the Manhattan Company and Greenwich Savings Bank; Geo. W. Smith, director, deceased.—Atlantic Trust Co.; Clifford A. Hand, director, deceased.—New York National Exchange Bank; Lewis E. Pierson, Vice-Pres.; Rollin P. Grant, Cas.

NORTHPORT—Bank of Northport; Dexter K. Cole, Vice-Pres. in place of James Cockcroft.

TROY—United National Bank; George H. Cramer, Pres., deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HOPKINS—First National Bank; J. P. Brown, Pres.; E. D. Wallace, Vice-Pres.

VALLEY CITY—American National Bank; no Pres. in place of A. L. Plummer.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Lakewood Savings and Banking Co.; capital increased to \$100,000.

CLYDE—People's Banking Co.; Dremont E. Fuller, Cas. in place of John C. Bolinger, resigned.

PAULDING—First National Bank; Z. J. Wheeler, Vice-Pres.; Wm. J. Wheeler, Asst. Cas.

TIFFIN—Tiffin National Bank; John W. Chamberlin, Cas., deceased.

TOLEDO—Union Central Savings Bank Co.; capital increased to \$100,000.

YOUNGSTOWN—Dollar Savings and Trust Co.; capital increased to \$500,000.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO—First National Bank; H. W. Johnson, Vice-Pres.; H. H. Bull, Asst. Cas.
CASHION—Bank of Cashion; capital increased to \$10,000.

ENID—Citizens' Bank; capital increased to \$25,000.

HENNINGESBY—First National Bank; E. B. Cockrell, Asst. Cas. in place of J. S. Wogan.

HOBART—Hobart National Bank; Frank T. Chandler, Cas.; R. Klatt, Asst. Cas.

LAWTON—First National Bank; removed from Fort Sill and title changed to City National Bank.

STILLWATER—National Bank of Commerce; Frank J. Wickoff, Pres. in place of H. E. Hand.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADDOCK—First National Bank; William Henry Watt, Pres., deceased.

MASONTOWN—First National Bank; Geo. W. Neff, Pres. in place of Alexander Mack; John Sterling, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. W. Neff.

NEWTOWN—First National Bank; J. Pemberton Hutchinson, Pres., deceased.

PENNSBURG—Farmers' National Bank; A. F. Fluck, Cas., deceased.

ROSCOE—First National Bank; Oliver J. Miller, Cas., deceased.

ROYERSFORD—National Bank of Royersford; E. R. Thomas, Cas. in place of U. S. G. Finkbner.

SCRANTON—Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; Frank L. Phillips, Treas. and 3d Vice-Pres.

SHARPSBURG—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Robert McMaisters Coyle, Cas., deceased.

WAYNESBURG—People's National Bank; J. A. Dunn, Cas. in place of W. D. Cotterrel.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Commercial National Bank; capital reduced to \$500,000.

TEXAS.

CANYON—Stockmen's National Bank; D. A. Park, Asst. Cas.

KAUFMAN—First National Bank; George W. Smith, Asst. Cas. in place of J. A. Nash.

MART—First National Bank; L. B. Smyth, Vice-Pres.; W. W. Woodson, Cas.

SHERMAN—Commercial National Bank; R. G. Hall, Asst. Cas.

TAYLOR—Taylor National Bank; capital increased to \$150,000.

VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER—Shenandoah Valley National Bank; H. S. Hansbrough, Pres. in place of H. S. Slagle.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—People's Savings Bank; R. H. Denny, Vice-Pres. in place of J. D. Farrell.
—Seattle Clearing-House; M. F. Backus, Pres. in place of James D. Hoge.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MANNINGTON—Bank of Mannington; J. Marion Tetrick, Pres., deceased.

WISCONSIN.

STEVENS POINT—Citizens' National Bank; W. W. Spraggon, Pres., deceased.

CANADA.**NOVA SCOTIA.**

HALIFAX—People's Bank of Halifax; P. J. O'Mullin, Pres., deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.**GEORGIA.**

ATLANTA—Bankers' Trust Co.; in hands of Receiver.—Atlanta Loan and Investment Co.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Home Savings and Trust Co.

MICHIGAN.

VASSAR—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation August 1.

NEBRASKA.

PAWNEE CITY—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation August 1.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO—Metropolitan Bank; accounts transferred to German Bank.
POUGHKEEPSIE—City National Bank; in voluntary liquidation August 9.

OHIO.

CAREY—Carey Banking Co.
CLEVELAND—Superior Street Savings and Banking Co.; in hands of W. D. Sayle, Receiver.

MALVERN—Sandy Valley Banking Co.

NEW MATAMORAS—Bank of New Matamoras.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PARKER CITY—Exchange Bank.

RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY—National Phenix Bank; in voluntary liquidation August 15.

TENNESSEE.

JAMESTOWN—Fentress County Savings Bank.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN—First National Bank; in hands of William L. Yerkes, Receiver, August 8.—James H. Raymond & Co.
CHILDRESS—Bank of Childress; in hands of R. L. Ellison, Assignee.

WASHINGTON.

FAIRHAVEN—Citizens' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation August 26.

WISCONSIN.

PRESBOTT—H. S. Miller.

RELIEF FOR THE MONEY MARKET.—On September 6, while the President of the United States was making an address at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., he was shot by an anarchist, and for some time it was feared the wound would prove fatal. Happily, it appears at this time that the President will speedily recover.

The excitement following the attempt on the President's life, and the strong out-of-town demand for money at this season of the year, tended to create a feeling of uneasiness in the New York money market. On September 9, pursuant to action of the clearing house committee, the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:

NEW YORK, September 9, 1901.

The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Buffalo, N. Y.:

The continued absorption of money by the Treasury, in view of the increasing demand for currency for crop moving, we trust will have your immediate attention, and measures adopted by which at least some portion of this surplus may be replaced in circulation for the benefit of the business community.

F. D. TAPPEN,

Chairman Clearing-House Committee.

Secretary Gage, realizing that the situation required prompt action on the part of the Government, promulgated the following order on September 10:

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that he will receive and consider proposals for the sale to the Government, on account of the Sinking Fund of the United States, 3 per cent. bonds, loan of 1908 1918; 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907; 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1920, and 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000. Proposals should be submitted to the Secretary, by letter or telegraph, not later than Thursday, the 13th inst., and bonds accepted be promptly delivered at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York or to the Treasury Department at Washington. The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

L. J. GAOGE, *Secretary.*

He also directed that incoming internal revenue receipts be placed with National bank depositories until a balance with each is reached equal to the par value of the bonds held as security from such depositories. He estimated that this would divert about \$3,000,000 from the Treasury vaults.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the **BANKERS' MAGAZINE** has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on July 15, 1901. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of February 5, 1901, and April 24, 1901. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the **BANKERS' MAGAZINE** exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$683,755,065	\$631,200,751	\$602,073,485
Overdrafts.....	22,284	150,748	115,683
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	32,485,000	32,425,000	31,825,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	84,027,800	84,084,800	35,096,800
U. S. bonds on hand.....	2,067,130	1,080,280	187,910
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	1,965,068	1,940,977	1,951,856
Stocks, securities, etc.....	76,481,416	78,268,942	79,553,434
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	15,467,912	15,929,058	16,280,809
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	1,661,964	1,670,202	1,450,302
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	40,538,985	43,573,199	51,737,144
Due from State banks and bankers.....	5,746,069	5,761,547	5,642,082
Due from approved reserve agents.....	.....	.....	.....
Checks and other cash items.....	3,245,127	5,306,786	5,846,855
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	178,984,339	221,395,276	220,815,222
Bills of other National banks.....	1,211,760	893,155	977,343
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	63,709	70,269	67,498
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	.....	.....	.....
Gold coin.....	9,189,412	9,271,650	7,118,483
Gold Treasury certificates.....	79,849,330	70,920,180	56,680,870
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	73,120,000	68,395,000	71,980,000
Silver dollars.....	87,106	89,403	96,642
Silver Treasury certificates.....	14,066,589	15,104,408	15,700,665
Silver fractional coin.....	608,129	715,429	651,421
Legal-tender notes.....	47,799,772	49,337,888	53,549,789
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.....	.....	820,000	1,780,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer.....	1,616,747	1,605,947	1,580,147
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,108,407	1,334,276	1,361,273
Total.....	\$1,255,847,877	\$1,291,853,918	\$1,264,040,462
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$62,800,000	\$63,850,000	\$62,550,000
Surplus fund.....	47,401,154	47,846,475	47,565,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	29,746,076	32,411,649	32,630,770
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand.....	31,516,320	31,565,225	30,990,815
State bank notes outstanding.....	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks.....	285,094,297	283,431,105	249,201,718
Due to State banks and bankers.....	191,046,348	184,873,617	192,817,897
Dividends unpaid.....	116,066	91,499	184,952
Individual deposits.....	559,150,657	598,130,615	598,087,272
U. S. deposits.....	32,252,395	32,726,010	33,296,422
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	338,898	322,007	118,110
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	400,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	16,399,101	17,149,165	16,191,521
Total.....	\$1,255,847,877	\$1,291,853,918	\$1,264,040,462
Average reserve held.....	26.90 p. c.	26.18 p. c.	26.33 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$224,738,338	\$214,643,908	\$207,537,870

	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 5, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 5, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 5, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$11,150,759	\$12,067,952	\$13,009,954	\$98,227,716	\$41,451,089	\$41,073,919	\$167,243,549	\$175,971,490	\$177,971,477
Overdrafts.....	8,080	8,780	6,520	60,535	54,043	8,485	75,127	87,981	69,880
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	639,000	639,000	639,000	8,753,000	8,902,000	3,801,000	6,477,500	6,477,500	6,477,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	222,100	222,100	222,100	2,839,000	2,839,000	2,839,000	4,131,000	4,131,000	4,131,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,800	70,780	70,780	900,000	900,000	900,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	110,450	110,450	110,450	187,312	191,533	183,321
Stocks, securities, etc.....	1,371,000	1,590,377	1,755,379	4,054,533	4,343,128	4,352,536	7,622,414	10,322,948	10,100,049
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	286,000	286,000	286,000	2,457,353	2,533,337	2,637,496	2,622,410	2,109,095	2,110,049
Real estate and mortgages owned.....	97,016	121,700	81,700	104,746	107,977	40,309	183,138	183,138	183,143
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	8,049,337	2,976,750	3,683,652	4,424,981	4,120,176	5,074,649	13,745,058	13,727,080	15,451,855
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,401,971	1,698,935	1,890,512	5,623,231	5,119,124	5,993,510	1,967,471	1,968,070	1,968,070
Due from approved reserve agents.....	8,103,715	2,382,090	2,311,357	5,823,583	5,313,724	5,953,510	38,577,776	38,577,776	38,577,776
Checks and other cash items.....	82,551	304,065	304,065	194,306	194,306	271,030	474,021	474,021	474,021
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	184,178	170,744	170,744	2,572,679	4,237,632	3,703,085	13,733,113	13,733,113	13,733,113
Bills of other National banks.....	54,372	55,396	55,396	673,524	673,524	243,080	1,673,679	1,673,679	1,673,679
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	8,572	8,572	8,572	16,249	17,011	14,197	21,113	21,113	21,113
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	471,411	492,237	494,885	574,129	620,021	604,748	1,725,590	1,693,905	1,648,215
Gold Treasury certificates.....	378,000	862,000	862,000	1,277,870	686,160	667,080	4,961,150	4,961,150	4,961,150
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	865,000	465,000	110,000	3,605,000	3,605,000	3,765,000
Silver dollars.....	38,368	38,545	38,545	46,544	38,438	42,923	120,590	34,897	41,778
Silver Treasury certificates.....	48,501	47,664	47,664	1,060,354	1,060,354	1,060,354	3,056,366	3,164,236	3,164,236
Silver fractional coin.....	42,624	82,097	80,692	75,232	79,988	61,823	164,370	153,614	153,614
Legal-tender notes.....	813,314	842,146	842,146	1,579,592	2,715,795	2,102,000	9,120,215	8,966,421	8,067,213
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000	.....	.....	.....
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	31,950	31,950	31,950	187,800	187,800	180,045	823,875	823,875	823,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,200	1,200	1,000	8,250	28,962	3,005	196,402	194,900	199,880
Total.....	\$23,423,664	\$25,402,513	\$25,533,369	\$71,852,907	\$76,764,403	\$75,563,968	\$281,535,476	\$294,450,560	\$294,577,864
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,550,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,550,000	\$11,308,290	\$11,508,290	\$11,453,290	\$37,400,000	\$37,400,000	\$37,080,000
Surplus fund.....	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	4,457,000	4,450,000	4,450,000	14,318,000	14,318,000	14,318,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	323,422	323,422	323,422	1,715,797	1,712,897	1,901,230	6,450,118	6,450,242	7,420,778
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	693,647	614,597	614,597	3,075,080	3,690,710	3,734,350	6,343,950	6,343,950	6,339,817
State bank notes outstanding.....	8,238,590	8,917,923	9,712,058	11,998,194	12,653,974	12,160,004	45,017,330	45,017,330	47,258,123
Due to other National banks.....	3,699,750	2,797,793	2,638,150	8,593,441	7,381,047	6,559,932	40,989,593	40,989,593	37,728,719
Dividends unpaid.....	25,297	25,297	25,297	67,998	43,237	135,821	13,106	33,628	15,013
Individual deposits.....	7,315,451	9,609,141	8,973,857	27,123,411	32,413,411	32,720,991	121,781,440	127,231,553	128,635,997
U. S. deposits.....	208,081	213,973	198,149	2,221,115	2,230,884	2,163,519	3,764,066	3,689,221	3,693,149
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	5,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000	88,859	167,471	90,977
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	124,000	364,000	245,000	989,500	1,955,500	1,951,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	64,769	57,419	50,000	2,293,200	2,245,700	2,293,700
Total.....	\$23,423,664	\$25,402,513	\$25,533,369	\$71,852,907	\$76,764,403	\$75,563,968	\$281,535,476	\$294,450,560	\$294,577,864
Average reserve held.....	33.04 p.c.	33.12 p.c.	33.14 p.c.	23.70 p.c.	23.25 p.c.	25.14 p.c.	33.17 p.c.	33.19 p.c.	33.19 p.c.
*Total lawful money reserve.....	\$1,791,606	\$1,836,190	\$1,836,067	\$6,170,035	\$6,236,731	\$6,360,624	\$22,723,230	\$23,875,662	\$23,813,566

	CLEVELAND, OHIO.			COLUMBUS, OHIO.			DENVER, COLORADO.		
	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$40,974,746	\$45,154,743	\$46,844,882	\$7,964,977	\$8,561,189	\$9,098,590	\$15,709,029	\$15,865,845	\$16,217,467
Overdrafts.....	96,171	71,452	70,799	14,671	8,764	5,405	118,572	131,889	128,850
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	3,690,000	3,250,000	4,490,000	604,000	604,000	604,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	275,000	275,000	325,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	45,173	47,585	83,920	225,850	241,270	98,630	62,100	62,100	61,850
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	2,800,726	2,536,040	3,591,649	20,955	24,149	23,272	62,850	4,695,021	5,490,301
Stocks, securities, etc.....	464,662	473,813	498,764	2,092,710	2,042,597	2,272,964	4,724,195	4,724,195	60,300
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	128,970	134,160	10,284	204,940	50,161	99,750	70,050	89,750	82,896
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	4,443,711	3,960,717	4,545,533	1,087,188	88,389	96,389	305,842	313,705	322,966
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	2,018,568	2,093,763	1,812,723	1,897,718	1,898,718	1,293,867	1,898,419	1,906,419	1,578,511
Due from State banks and bankers.....	6,781,833	6,967,568	5,895,602	1,572,655	1,572,655	1,099,768	934,651	934,651	7,977,014
Due from approved reserve agents.....	171,430	179,552	380,017	73,758	58,481	69,763	89,782	104,527	64,670
Checks and other cash items.....	562,663	544,953	904,880	185,813	124,014	300,233	618,099	781,711	708,368
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	251,466	218,763	167,874	145,298	146,582	125,208	655,777	640,404	543,380
Bills of other National banks.....	12,183	8,861	9,476	3,400	3,400	1,941	2,120	1,944	911
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	1,802,977	1,667,585	1,773,987	493,427	441,687	384,705	2,899,985	3,107,245	3,115,997
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:.....	763,070	740,000	699,980	119,580	176,500	211,500	280,000	280,000	310,000
Gold coin.....	202,622	125,432	141,551	68,559	43,579	36,370	118,561	134,060	128,719
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	293,500	241,291	259,068	163,862	811,522	231,170	170,002	140,000	100,000
Silver dollars.....	79,649	55,583	55,962	20,524	17,386	21,829	49,772	35,943	54,139
Silver fractional coin.....	2,473,495	2,037,010	1,923,758	709,216	88,101	769,729	1,095,000	1,595,000	1,465,000
Legal-tender notes.....	172,400	194,230	222,850	39,475	59,475	39,475	85,000	85,000	85,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	43,432	65,452	28,985	2,000	2,000	.....	2,134	2,694	764
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....									
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....									
Total.....	\$68,246,684	\$71,023,068	\$74,943,928	\$16,400,839	\$17,495,539	\$17,329,732	\$40,485,204	\$42,483,825	\$41,541,749
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,775,000	\$11,075,000	\$12,983,700	\$2,050,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Surplus fund.....	2,763,000	2,763,000	3,571,350	153,675	578,000	605,000	475,000	475,000	500,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	3,967,890	3,671,680	4,254,060	604,000	286,042	275,624	567,302	494,967	494,967
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	9,322,013	9,496,593	10,274,861	1,256,216	1,200,617	1,543,738	1,682,400	1,682,400	1,691,060
Due to other National banks.....	11,061,940	10,711,590	11,701,946	1,794,644	2,066,112	2,062,091	2,967,561	2,967,561	3,098,238
Due to State banks and bankers.....	2,406	2,406	2,406	1,594	579	2,284	2,910,670	2,910,670	2,900
Dividends unpaid.....	28,239,851	28,600,039	28,610,339	9,630,296	10,104,042	9,633,010	28,702,508	28,702,508	28,647,969
Individual deposits.....	457,819	468,681	465,192	236,357	232,014	275,168	333,088	333,088	234,117
U. S. deposits.....	20,360	20,360	20,360	6,075	11,719	3,168	621,189	611,257	640,691
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....									
Notes and bills rediscounted.....									
Bills payable.....									
Liabilities other than those above stated.....									
Total.....	\$68,246,684	\$71,023,068	\$74,943,928	\$16,400,839	\$17,495,539	\$17,329,732	\$40,485,204	\$42,483,825	\$41,541,749
Average reserve held.....	29.89 p. c.	25.22 p. c.	25.14 p. c.	28.23 p. c.	29.50 p. c.	28.85 p. c.	40.53 p. c.	42.88 p. c.	39.08 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$5,599,448	\$4,867,151	\$4,895,206	\$1,514,499	\$1,873,706	\$1,695,808	\$5,213,300	\$5,232,251	\$5,173,895

—DES MOINES, IOWA.—			—DETROIT, MICH.—			—HOUSTON, TEXAS.—		
Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	\$4,015,065	\$4,951,184	\$15,899,596	\$14,854,271	\$15,441,499	\$2,994,702	\$2,982,002	\$3,290,429
Overdrafts.....	41,888	25,989	7,540	7,540	6,898	987,487	443,822	181,817
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	465,800	481,600	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	380,000	380,000	480,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	310,000	310,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand.....	151,000	1,000	300	300	1,000	.....	.....	.....
P. S. bonds.....	17,400	33,987	135,812	135,812	135,812	.....	.....	.....
Stocks, securities, etc.....	905,662	928,081	1,605,639	1,759,904	2,293,450	30,639	30,225	21,966
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	119,416	119,416	94,268	94,268	94,268	22,600	22,434	25,091
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	75,151	155,664	380,013	376,169	382,268	188,271	188,855	192,963
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	728,324	682,126	1,467,292	1,716,615	1,881,918	84,125	129,318	122,033
Due from State banks and bankers.....	68,268	147,161	84,610	1,071,175	1,171,650	1,171,650	2,138,460	1,761,541
Due from approved reserve agents.....	1,463,569	1,961,623	3,612,570	2,728,508	2,600,565	1,124,423	1,883,898	98,709
Checks and other cash items.....	17,522	22,861	17,946	18,468	18,427	1,292,459	1,893,513	1,893,513
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	63,761	64,884	438,165	398,680	552,523	8,768	5,045	5,045
Bills of other National banks.....	61,800	96,923	258,064	200,669	552,523	122,024	40,796	90,161
Fractional paper currency in bank, viz.:	1,965	3,412	8,569	7,253	6,197	298,379	167,061	121,893
Gold coin.....	103,525	86,079	1,102,587	1,045,717	988,042	2,924	4,440	2,362
Gold Treasury certificates.....	22,000	32,420	171,980	171,980	166,042	304,920	293,875	313,117
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	6,340	10,000	96,000	105,000	361,320	345,960	368,580
Silver dollars.....	36,170	36,663	41,946	41,946	41,946	141,455	93,681	141,666
Silver Treasury certificates.....	52,881	174,273	218,157	154,667	211,816	227,728	208,068	203,567
Silver fractional coin.....	12,484	14,688	73,543	62,915	40,079	32,548	38,143	50,497
Legal-tender notes.....	306,187	484,515	848,078	784,379	1,103,151	623,066	693,668	798,255
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas. Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	30,277	22,780	72,500	72,500	72,500	17,873	18,675	18,675
Total.....	\$9,233,515	\$11,083,902	\$23,696,798	\$27,351,060	\$29,670,741	\$9,328,865	\$10,074,185	\$9,986,991
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,350,000
Surplus fund.....	240,000	240,000	616,000	616,000	622,000	615,000	615,000	675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	87,016	74,585	324,680	374,568	342,385	221,248	290,960	290,639
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand.....	402,997	453,000	1,415,700	1,394,680	1,398,290	305,000	350,350	345,330
Due to other National banks.....	2,091,235	3,207,624	3,893,443	3,104,668	3,293,497	1,821,724	2,292,991	1,840,666
Due to State banks and bankers.....	2,900,482	3,288,019	5,900,543	5,798,605	6,393,110	641,788	594,690	438,968
Dividends unpaid.....	771	523	508	950	5,697	5,283	4,749	25,814
Individual deposits.....	2,465,521	2,774,650	13,012,298	12,026,455	13,622,390	4,628,586	4,874,918	5,105,071
U. S. deposits.....	293,315	294,005	683,670	683,409	651,630	.....	.....	.....
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	12,164	11,494	53,153	80,688	57,610	.....	.....	.....
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	59,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$9,233,515	\$11,083,902	\$23,696,798	\$27,351,060	\$29,670,741	\$9,328,865	\$10,074,185	\$9,986,991
Average reserve held.....	\$9,233,515	\$11,083,902	\$23,696,798	\$27,351,060	\$29,670,741	\$9,328,865	\$10,074,185	\$9,986,991
	\$9,233,515	\$8,54 p. c.	\$9,233,515	\$27.28 p. c.	\$27.31 p. c.	\$5,105 p. c.	\$5,105 p. c.	\$6,857 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$539,247	\$504,466	\$3,531,054	\$3,523,693	\$2,792,231	\$1,725,925	\$1,688,475	\$1,871,394

	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.			KANSAS CITY, KANS.			KANSAS CITY, MO.		
	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$9,406,368	\$10,368,978	\$11,867,096	\$8,762,176	\$4,897,734	\$4,743,067	\$39,619,963	\$30,867,218	\$34,862,000
Overdrafts.....	389	564	682	11,965	9,560	82,220	663,974	500,068	822,888
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	430,000	630,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	1,745,600	1,745,600	1,745,600
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	2,068,000	2,068,000	2,068,000	.....	.....	.....	984,000	984,000	1,012,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	102,160	428,160	451,210	.....	.....	.....	88,000	88,000	72,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	2,613	15,847	19,887	80,493	80,862	80,862	.....	.....	.....
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,002,617	2,800,096	2,214,947	1,000	.....	1,000	3,743,611	5,943,821	6,850,725
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	259,625	259,627	280,670	2,182	.....	.....	888,860	888,861	888,861
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	68,725	68,697	67,663	.....	.....	.....	123,941	116,858	116,858
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	4,118,706	3,876,111	3,636,430	62,280	62,285	128,670	3,868,967	2,665,969	2,911,698
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,117,030	1,061,254	1,150,193	43,360	119,068	120,611	8,964,896	8,901,708	8,504,872
Due from approved reserve agents.....	4,808,967	3,644,156	3,449,322	782,855	685,948	1,178,119	12,762,282	14,412,037	15,189,651
Checks and other cash items.....	30,985	28,844	74,685	108,649	108,649	108,641	108,649	67,289	67,289
Exchanges for clearing-houses.....	378,961	345,740	495,369	159,548	256,451	239,497	622,123	1,020,298	1,080,478
Bills of other National banks.....	676,595	713,822	687,812	14,940	89,685	7,677	486,459	628,754	589,779
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	5,101	4,120	4,185	458	389	327	17,008	35,577	10,073
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,197,067	1,169,280	1,283,907	153,420	180,377	103,270	1,677,140	1,387,255	1,204,425
Gold Treasury certificates.....	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	.....	.....	.....	1,080,520	1,368,060	1,168,300
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	45,900	43,306	56,453	6,689	14,388	19,121	232,964	186,060	219,012
Silver Treasury certificates.....	82,327	143,904	198,278	.....	.....	.....	941,261	1,712,670	731,494
Silver fractional coin.....	18,928	19,629	16,065	5,046	6,967	3,914	72,640	89,432	85,678
Legal-tender notes.....	638,900	613,944	762,069	71,784	432,431	507,918	1,144,280	760,960	613,960
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	300,000	300,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	16,497	28,997	29,997	35,000	35,000	35,000	87,280	87,280	87,280
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	70,100	13,000
Total.....	\$27,994,243	\$28,403,776	\$30,531,676	\$6,044,670	\$4,930,943	\$7,956,479	\$64,198,077	\$69,183,687	\$73,777,066
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,227,650	\$2,443,530	\$2,618,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,450,000	\$2,450,000	\$2,450,000
Surplus fund.....	1,860,000	1,850,000	1,405,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	960,635	1,067,100	1,175,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	274,381	429,732	414,823	800,082	844,326	832,611	1,071,154	1,071,154	1,275,586
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	334,060	674,060	684,060	666,400	697,250	700,000	1,744,200	1,744,200	1,744,200
Due to other National banks.....	5,184,065	4,675,367	5,234,362	1,261,784	1,797,586	2,367,847	20,076,101	23,658,068	24,943,340
Due to State banks and bankers.....	4,640,032	4,570,198	5,226,482	938,409	1,043,964	1,307,263	15,473,433	15,473,433	17,061,069
Dividends unpaid.....	278	.....	3,676	.....	225	1,500	1,910	496	1,745
Individual deposits.....	12,121,605	12,474,153	13,102,011	1,532,339	1,796,459	1,997,256	21,481,432	23,082,276	23,960,877
U. S. deposits.....	1,006,046	1,617,362	1,621,015	.....	.....	.....	608,652	780,250	911,966
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	266,273	249,142	265,044	.....	.....	.....	60,141	59,097	34,962
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$27,994,243	\$28,403,776	\$30,531,676	\$6,044,670	\$4,930,943	\$7,956,479	\$64,198,077	\$69,183,687	\$73,777,066
Average reserve held.....	41.87 p. c.	37.32 p. c.	36.16 p. c.	30.94 p. c.	29.76 p. c.	35.62 p. c.	36.46 p. c.	36.96 p. c.	33.47 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$8,018,117	\$8,060,108	\$8,406,783	\$238,989	\$584,659	\$683,123	\$5,098,945	\$5,729,457	\$4,822,949

	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOS ANGELES, CAL.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 4, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,273,958	\$2,270,007	\$2,264,008	\$4,722,195	\$4,585,312	\$4,950,638	\$13,585,156	\$14,329,098	\$14,431,171
Overdrafts.....	31,070	22,142	18,271	15,121	80,245	82,988	34,435	34,407	34,510
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	260,000	260,000	260,000	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,153,000	3,555,000	3,555,000	3,555,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	2,360,700	2,360,700	2,360,700
U. S. bonds on hand.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	234,000	234,000	234,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	12,143	13,083	13,083	2,382	2,013	2,013	122,305	122,305	122,305
Stocks, securities, etc.....	167,065	153,336	153,336	458,112	393,677	450,913	2,044,184	1,977,665	1,977,665
Banking house, furniture and fixture.....	78,154	77,230	77,230	230,200	230,200	230,200	210,276	210,276	210,276
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	25,757	15,732	15,732	145,777	125,302	104,561	44,496	44,496	44,496
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	664,266	672,185	672,185	418,515	409,899	409,899	1,353,314	1,353,314	1,353,314
Due from State banks and bankers.....	100,230	182,450	182,450	240,021	215,312	215,312	703,458	703,458	703,458
Due from approved reserve agents.....	422,191	665,967	665,967	575,066	575,066	575,066	3,622,217	3,622,217	3,622,217
Checks and other cash items.....	26,897	88,178	16,315	25,660	38,012	42,153	30,860	30,860	30,860
Exchanges for clearing house.....	20,060	80,182	62,984	73,894	78,563	185,077	290,176	166,847	78,963
Bills of other National banks.....	7,145	12,552	14,793	62,915	50,966	49,322	112,594	112,594	64,416
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	1,466	2,539	1,960	1,179	1,179	1,433	6,508	8,000	8,619
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	98,185	130,630	89,775	567,610	680,110	909,240	714,107	819,175	792,630
Gold Treasury certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	38,430	46,030	46,030	68,000	145,000	172,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	11,525	9,438	13,762	119,000	180,000	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver Treasury certificates.....	51	681	210	31,648	21,208	8,845	48,688	38,456	32,288
Silver fractional coin.....	2,060	10,781	7,538	53,946	64,368	50,029	10,005	20,005	20,005
Legal-tender notes.....	59,473	62,194	121,089	47,658	27,082	16,057	28,752	28,889	21,991
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	49,551	82,827	69,585	845,232	1,065,360	915,615
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	12,585	12,585	13,000	57,650	57,650	57,650	177,750	182,470	208,050
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	1,000
Total.....	\$4,888,068	\$4,723,073	\$5,282,909	\$9,630,739	\$10,240,049	\$10,434,255	\$39,416,737	\$39,717,842	\$39,110,027
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$4,645,000	\$4,645,000	\$4,645,000
Surplus fund.....	48,000	55,000	59,000	251,000	251,000	252,540	1,807,500	1,807,500	1,812,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid.....	31,668	35,268	34,710	335,535	365,290	363,242	385,376	385,376	303,497
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	230,200	230,200	230,000	1,067,085	1,101,645	1,072,145	3,542,500	3,542,500	4,150,450
Due to National banks.....	592,873	664,238	794,944	232,013	234,032	184,018	4,854,185	4,853,490	4,710,670
Due to State banks and bankers.....	873,165	1,010,603	1,250,253	431,214	457,630	395,460	3,544,988	3,549,705	3,549,705
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	58	102	630	1,455	3,222	14,862	12,062	15,633
Individual deposits.....	2,282,180	2,282,180	2,443,899	5,785,430	6,255,435	6,701,205	9,174,263	9,174,263	9,434,901
U. S. deposits.....	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,814	41,144	73,827	1,977,421	1,977,421	1,997,607
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	.....	.....	.....	97,086	101,445	68,624	204,977	204,977	160,275
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,455	317,455	40,000
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....	20,000	20,000	150,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,612	118,390	138,088
Total.....	\$4,888,068	\$4,723,073	\$5,282,909	\$9,630,739	\$10,240,049	\$10,434,255	\$39,416,737	\$39,717,842	\$39,110,027
Average reserve held.....	21.61 p. c.	26.50 p. c.	23.38 p. c.	32.01 p. c.	33.36 p. c.	30.71 p. c.	23.65 p. c.	24.41 p. c.	23.20 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$176,314	\$213,672	\$232,359	\$604,408	\$1,183,650	\$1,209,736	\$1,712,734	\$2,138,980	\$1,964,664

RESOURCES.	MILWAUKEE, WIS.			MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.			NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$22,602,735	\$22,683,242	\$22,770,188	\$13,362,790	\$13,324,384	\$14,322,386	\$15,574,226	\$15,794,056	\$16,781,462
Overdrafts.....	305,562	267,385	270,188	772,000	10,412	10,412	1,408,367	1,127,454	178,817
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	800,000	850,000	1,050,000	772,000	900,000	900,000	1,400,000	1,460,000	1,460,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	660,000	660,000	1,160,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	18,710	18,570	13,670	1,000	2,000	2,000	51,240	51,240	51,240
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	4,233	4,000	37,640	1,000	2,000	2,000	46,520	46,520	46,520
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,847,147	2,813,774	2,823,298	1,143,118	675,254	664,228	1,315,530	2,789,726	2,677,242
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	100,910	101,214	98,515	2,000	2,000	2,000	618,424	620,477	634,367
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	118,763	113,714	113,150	297,128	145,000	140,000	103,844	103,844	85,170
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,801,638	1,601,135	1,793,234	1,076,727	1,233,044	1,233,044	953,632	1,221,598	880,205
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,064,000	1,087,800	1,029,970	696,686	405,084	639,038	1,423,596	980,429	927,540
Due from approved reserve agents.....	4,778,126	5,154,949	4,885,050	2,240,177	2,263,583	2,417,983	2,789,636	2,541,264	2,448,010
Checks and other cash items.....	28,891	15,212	43,919	29,913	38,318	43,980	48,172	27,884	31,657
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	428,979	778,787	658,398	617,247	597,149	628,677	1,670,967	1,417,798	1,768,165
Bills of other National banks.....	48,541	47,483	61,022	38,589	91,438	74,900	76,204	240,677	118,470
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	15,110	10,853	6,579	7,943	8,745	7,535	23,800	27,032	10,412
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,571,460	1,575,050	1,749,230	776,902	816,427	945,405	222,178	232,178	212,928
Gold Treasury certificates.....	675,000	670,000	670,000	40,180	35,000	70,000	1,606,060	454,820	419,760
Gold clearing-house certificates.....							270,000	560,000	405,000
Silver dollars.....	90,058	85,619	89,302	67,510	26,793	42,547	185,644	121,585	52,784
Silver Treasury certificates.....	68,000	100,000	110,000	10,700	15,540	30,000	404,985	482,523	690,116
Silver fractional coin.....	29,690	44,433	31,980	17,618	4,481	44,629	229,570	216,451	68,850
Legal-tender notes.....	1,337,815	1,383,846	1,623,056	250,031	563,540	554,000	860,868	1,084,471	814,025
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....									
Five per cent redemption fund with Treas.....	45,000	47,500	52,500	33,000	36,100	45,000	70,500	72,000	75,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	6,000	11,200	7,450	.....	1,100	6,415	34,500	3,000	4,000
Total.....	\$39,727,313	\$40,260,591	\$41,044,714	\$21,562,180	\$21,284,915	\$24,171,406	\$33,199,351	\$32,432,596	\$31,882,476
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Surplus fund.....	850,000	850,000	825,000	725,000	640,000	695,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	3,065,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	404,421	505,417	451,230	317,046	242,591	397,082	439,959	655,715	401,531
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	889,300	680,800	1,043,250	766,000	718,250	832,200	1,239,045	1,372,195	1,367,945
Due to other National banks.....	4,317,909	3,985,882	3,775,559	3,985,882	3,868,070	4,721,987	3,040,053	2,766,458	3,006,067
Due to State banks and bankers.....	4,000,739	3,515,771	3,353,513	2,773,040	3,004,249	3,100,723	3,016,649	2,502,157	2,299,626
Dividends unpaid.....	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,802	6,772	20,752	8,152	24,124
Individual deposits.....	25,301,192	23,647,389	23,629,812	8,964,219	9,052,752	10,827,029	19,588,979	18,277,648	18,277,648
U. S. deposits.....	497,264	464,615	273,153	283,972	322,600	322,600	313,912	318,970	316,520
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	124,256	189,873	121,943	.....	22,497	17,080	.....	.....	.....
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$39,727,313	\$40,260,591	\$41,044,714	\$21,562,180	\$21,284,915	\$24,171,406	\$33,199,351	\$32,432,596	\$31,882,476
Average reserve held.....	27.82 p. c.	29.02 p. c.	28.02 p. c.	25.42 p. c.	27.30 p. c.	31.26 p. c.	31.83 p. c.	28.43 p. c.	25.83 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,772,383	\$3,943,977	\$4,173,387	\$1,172,141	\$1,533,292	\$1,693,451	\$4,093,394	\$3,351,717	\$2,663,453

			PITTSBURGH, PA.		
			Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts.....	\$13,771,696	\$14,264,694	\$15,707,482	\$128,710,638	\$183,580,963
Overdrafts.....	174,268	123,253	175,016	19,807	12,808
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	10,389,500	10,389,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,504,000	4,504,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	3,500	8,900	8,900	69,700	9,700
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	76,273	76,292	75,417	431,588	438,456
Real estate, securities, etc.....	1,508,109	1,338,698	1,278,214	27,019,324	28,003,964
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	914,212	817,312	513,662	3,708,431	3,861,595
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	322,468	343,448	335,186	6,961,295	6,961,295
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,547,665	1,594,443	2,302,588	14,067,492	18,541,492
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,067,363	1,066,982	96,471	3,042,480	3,042,480
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2,867,179	3,353,582	3,922,123	35,163,571	35,163,571
Checks and other cash items.....	84,504	170,127	183,602	1,853,168	1,853,168
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	553,386	608,144	601,556	13,658,830	13,658,830
Bills of other National banks.....	203,923	194,818	245,744	449,609	449,609
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	7,478	7,484	7,771	36,504	47,630
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:					
Gold coin.....	664,800	753,115	845,567	1,663,694	1,862,789
Gold Treasury certificates.....	215,000	190,000	113,000	5,231,960	3,523,880
Gold clearing-house certificates.....				10,400,000	8,485,000
Silver dollars.....	131,961	136,641	113,455	2,388,356	2,388,356
Silver Treasury certificates.....	210,445	237,784	352,143	3,641,446	4,255,163
Silver fractional coin.....	72,644	69,024	66,689	3,331,297	3,849,076
Legal-tender notes.....	935,042	1,301,119	1,405,047	3,421,516	3,859,174
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	92,250	91,251	82,500	634,175	630,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	5,019	2,000	11,448	519,235	519,235
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....				211,820	211,820
Total.....	\$28,822,566	\$29,753,289	\$31,733,414	\$239,155,582	\$283,828,347
			PHILADELPHIA, PA.		
			Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$13,771,696	\$14,264,694	\$15,707,482	\$128,710,638	\$183,580,963
Overdrafts.....	174,268	123,253	175,016	19,807	12,808
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	10,389,500	10,389,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,504,000	4,504,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	3,500	8,900	8,900	69,700	9,700
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	76,273	76,292	75,417	431,588	438,456
Real estate, securities, etc.....	1,508,109	1,338,698	1,278,214	27,019,324	28,003,964
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	914,212	817,312	513,662	3,708,431	3,861,595
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	322,468	343,448	335,186	6,961,295	6,961,295
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,547,665	1,594,443	2,302,588	14,067,492	18,541,492
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,067,363	1,066,982	96,471	3,042,480	3,042,480
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2,867,179	3,353,582	3,922,123	35,163,571	35,163,571
Checks and other cash items.....	84,504	170,127	183,602	1,853,168	1,853,168
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	553,386	608,144	601,556	13,658,830	13,658,830
Bills of other National banks.....	203,923	194,818	245,744	449,609	449,609
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	7,478	7,484	7,771	36,504	47,630
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:					
Gold coin.....	664,800	753,115	845,567	1,663,694	1,862,789
Gold Treasury certificates.....	215,000	190,000	113,000	5,231,960	3,523,880
Gold clearing-house certificates.....				10,400,000	8,485,000
Silver dollars.....	131,961	136,641	113,455	2,388,356	2,388,356
Silver Treasury certificates.....	210,445	237,784	352,143	3,641,446	4,255,163
Silver fractional coin.....	72,644	69,024	66,689	3,331,297	3,849,076
Legal-tender notes.....	935,042	1,301,119	1,405,047	3,421,516	3,859,174
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	92,250	91,251	82,500	634,175	630,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	5,019	2,000	11,448	519,235	519,235
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....				211,820	211,820
Total.....	\$28,822,566	\$29,753,289	\$31,733,414	\$239,155,582	\$283,828,347
			PITTSBURGH, PA.		
			Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$19,905,000	\$19,905,000
Surplus fund.....	417,500	408,500	408,500	17,920,000	18,565,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	190,158	259,775	246,989	3,001,403	4,294,125
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand.....	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	10,389,500	10,389,500
Due to other National banks.....	5,638,909	9,967,801	6,822,556	59,867,740	65,801,588
Due to State banks and bankers.....	4,388,461	4,713,170	5,641,381	37,561,207	38,671,567
Dividends unpaid.....	867	22	16,182	35,653	22,225
Individual deposits.....	11,360,613	11,960,599	12,600,810	116,158,751	123,011,077
U. S. deposits.....	676,981	688,976	611,814	4,054,839	4,045,620
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	244,367	294,434	292,949	.....	.....
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$28,822,566	\$29,753,289	\$31,733,414	\$239,155,582	\$283,828,347
Average reserve held.....	20.02 p. c.	30.23 p. c.	29.99 p. c.	32.50 p. c.	29.59 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,535,972	\$2,640,883	\$2,865,832	\$24,967,970	\$23,556,437

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

531

	PORTLAND, ORE.			ST. JOSEPH, MO.			ST. LOUIS, MO.		
	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 5, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,468,222	\$3,806,777	\$3,437,828	\$3,175,086	\$3,008,783	\$3,586,019	\$2,351,085	\$2,451,732	\$711,132,170
Overdrafts.....	63,310	123,632	93,942	18,234	10,966	13,946	79,832	62,319	60,943
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	623,500	625,000	625,000	164,500	165,000	165,000	9,450,000	9,450,000	11,550,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	101,800	101,800	101,800	25,800	25,800	25,800	126,600	20,000	468,140
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	906	906	906	906	906	906	211,555	213,490	384,312
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,337,495	2,339,256	2,794,105	522,256	76,137	71,137	6,118,302	6,157,744	6,222,349
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	215,556	215,556	215,556	72,000	72,000	72,000	756,000	750,000	200,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	151,448	152,784	106,232	106,232	714,560	714,560	176,159	168,551	163,292
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	499,918	493,079	317,965	109,643	114,130	767,685	20,230,262	15,963,097	14,761,516
Due from State banks and bankers.....	259,610	277,746	207,746	109,643	125,429	245,350	4,689,120	4,489,960	3,407,432
Due from approved reserve agents.....	817,947	959,608	1,506,782	1,750,345	1,437,433	2,167,307	129,105	149,068	525,068
Checks and other cash items.....	27,443	47,447	39,061	57,253	27,440	57,253	2,005,537	2,005,537	3,133,963
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	64,905	61,082	61,155	159,164	141,556	141,556	111,229	255,170	218,349
Bills of other National banks.....	9,045	7,785	10,135	13,675	23,755	23,755	3,357	3,357	3,716
Fractional paper currency in bank, viz.:									
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,386,247	1,016,615	975,965	115,902	145,682	170,190	1,938,935	2,197,715	2,402,932
Gold Treasury certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	29,920	17,870	27,940	8,974,940	6,475,500	5,163,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	13,207	13,244	4,318	24,978	23,294	30,666	45,666	58,648	62,046
Silver Treasury certificates.....	10,927	7,758	8,766	183,829	245,020	292,367	1,550,454	1,903,290	2,455,992
Silver fractional coin.....	39,551	23,888	15,822	5,774	5,463	9,642	16,317	22,310	23,523
Legal-tender notes.....	20,361	20,349	48,069	154,417	216,673	229,026	5,212,463	6,521,424	4,891,510
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	81,250	81,250	81,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	472,500	472,500	500,902
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	400	6,000	7,150	5,800	1,650	30,750	8,800
Total.....	\$10,810,926	\$10,902,361	\$11,405,312	\$6,807,702	\$7,290,341	\$8,101,116	\$112,050,442	\$124,806,527	\$129,693,941
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$11,400,000	\$12,400,000	\$13,400,000
Surplus fund.....	187,500	187,500	187,500	112,700	112,700	112,700	2,900,000	3,850,000	4,800,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	646,868	632,242	670,406	90,870	108,620	109,591	8,191,744	8,454,777	8,304,750
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	603,550	586,710	595,780	164,500	165,000	165,000	9,277,997	9,277,997	10,404,560
Due to other National banks.....	812,022	1,068,114	1,123,071	1,340,378	1,370,968	1,745,546	27,680,091	20,134,449	31,458,000
Due to State banks and bankers.....	810,190	680,704	753,800	1,897,453	1,969,276	1,174,786	19,254,265	23,240,187	22,946,642
Dividends unpaid.....	466	180	180	.....	.....	.....	4,040	9,156	15,337
Individual deposits.....	6,178,501	6,223,266	6,404,263	2,765,235	2,963,866	3,245,910	35,333,858	38,890,474	40,960,965
U. S. deposits.....	102,269	63,481	134,186	85,694	94,910	94,923	2,780,172	2,888,604	2,930,913
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	370,048	433,082	357,853	594	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$10,810,926	\$10,902,361	\$11,405,312	\$6,807,702	\$7,290,341	\$8,101,116	\$112,050,442	\$124,806,527	\$129,693,941
Average reserve held.....	30.89 p. c.	27.42 p. c.	32.61 p. c.	43.78 p. c.	38.35 p. c.	46.06 p. c.	23.17 p. c.	24.40 p. c.	20.35 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$1,449,293	\$1,067,054	\$1,062,435	\$514,751	\$480,212	\$729,521	\$12,898,705	\$17,191,896	\$15,018,462

RESOURCES.	ST. PAUL, MINN.			SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			SAVANNAH, GA.		
	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Feb. 6, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,123,508	\$13,068,875	\$12,330,784	\$18,072,852	\$18,817,929	\$19,639,350	\$2,118,800	\$2,060,408	\$1,883,218
Overdrafts.....	1,880	70,073	2,089	110,977	94,087	43,830	1,971	216	682
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	698,000	1,033,000	698,000	2,360,000	2,410,000	8,450,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	788,000	418,000	1,058,000	574,000	574,000	574,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	.....	30	.....	.....	70,000	41,000	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	.....	30	.....	49,843	51,155	121,072	.....	5,677	1,500
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,555,106	2,915,377	3,172,154	1,431,311	1,439,080	1,538,877	31,232	81,232	27,579
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	665,218	665,218	665,218	304,230	311,150	304,230	66,131	66,131	66,131
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	194,869	194,869	182,319	31,186	30,642	30,705	.....	.....	.....
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	882,863	882,863	882,863	624,185	782,406	864,734	51,897	21,857	67,172
Due from State banks and bankers.....	299,076	210,195	802,021	8,913,176	8,231,716	4,295,115	16,596	10,596	10,644
Due from approved reserve agents.....	4,278,656	2,963,606	4,328,115	1,407,081	1,466,587	1,965,642	88,310	62,566	146,780
Checks and other cash items.....	183,712	116,640	110,526	383,718	383,718	22,116	191	467	197
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	884,863	297,645	882,430	567,251	677,720	1,114,769	84,798	14,866	84,568
Bills of other National banks.....	93,884	121,066	133,970	34,240	54,380	67,563	10,000	10,000	15,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	3,583	2,568	2,542	3,405	.....	1,700	2,633	1,861	977
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,875,008	1,808,018	1,567,470	3,532,585	3,693,880	3,682,378	38,000	81,000	41,000
Gold Treasury certificates.....	44,769	23,720	34,800	250,170	385,420	815,100	48,000	48,000	11,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	745,000	266,000	215,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	149,252	106,440	91,425	55,775	67,149	56,160	8,000	21,000	16,000
Silver Treasury certificates.....	71,915	127,469	284,386	36,739	17,874	11,302	69,800	41,000	34,800
Silver fractional coin.....	30,146	32,251	23,810	60,989	63,007	41,092	15,000	29,000	11,000
Legal-tender notes.....	280,111	342,369	380,153	13,728	7,688	9,784	90,000	35,422	60,521
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	34,800	34,800	34,800	118,000	118,000	160,750	10,000	10,000	10,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	12,580	33,749	33,729	.....	.....	1,000	2	2	2
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	\$25,424,794	\$25,409,225	\$26,803,269	\$34,381,193	\$35,304,292	\$39,103,741	\$2,966,432	\$2,842,055	\$2,715,309
Total.....	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000	\$38,800,000
Capital stock paid in.....	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000	730,000
Surplus fund.....	497,983	514,612	529,236	755,273	824,236	815,152	124,116	124,116	111,471
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	653,230	653,230	651,720	2,331,640	2,331,640	2,331,640	197,585	197,585	194,845
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	8,020,140	8,020,140	8,020,140	1,122,534	1,122,534	1,122,534	115,908	115,908	115,908
Due to other National banks.....	2,004,823	2,004,823	2,004,823	5,558,399	5,499,587	6,104,805	238,475	238,475	238,475
Due to State banks and bankers.....	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,380	1,380	1,380
Individual deposits.....	18,810,408	18,007,947	13,727,833	15,285,185	15,757,183	17,867,580	823,028	782,810	790,243
U. S. deposits.....	470,410	475,067	740,155	464,110	558,028	584,864	87,578	87,578	89,398
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	298,108	270,252	24,642	90,000	.....	.....	33,938	33,938	78,497
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000	37,500	20,000
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330,000	845,000	125,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	22,115	50,000	32,083	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$25,424,794	\$25,409,225	\$26,803,269	\$34,381,193	\$35,304,292	\$39,103,741	\$2,966,432	\$2,842,055	\$2,715,309
Average reserve held.....	38.38 p. c.	29.64 p. c.	34.81 p. c.	35.66 p. c.	32.66 p. c.	35.16 p. c.	29.16 p. c.	24.69 p. c.	27.64 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$2,301,782	\$2,440,308	\$2,381,553	\$4,687,978	\$4,512,998	\$4,830,816	\$251,300	\$300,422	\$164,121

WASHINGTON, D. C.			
Feb. 5, 1901. Apr. 24, 1901. July 15, 1901.			
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts.....	\$11,966,240	\$12,306,269	\$12,292,979
Overdrafts.....	8,077	12,616	12,774
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,219,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	451,000	451,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	157,700	155,800	151,290
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	58,178	58,502	57,566
Stocks, securities, etc.....	1,182,781	1,305,409	1,396,370
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	1,197,660	1,273,183	1,296,806
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	88,874	101,544	101,547
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,938,016	2,184,819	1,939,119
Due from State banks and bankers.....	306,170	326,840	394,832
Due from approved reserve agents.....	3,040,788	3,865,361	2,692,848
Checks and other cash items.....	279,878	161,110	219,123
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	383,788	189,874	250,153
Bills of other National banks.....	4,065	6,070	13,495
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	7,429	7,148	7,538
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin.....	50,844	54,222	747,237
Gold Treasury certificates.....	1,146,290	1,265,980	981,970
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	6,377	6,683	8,289
Silver Treasury certificates.....	680,720	708,429	643,258
Silver fractional coin.....	32,618	31,131	38,653
Legal-tender notes.....	1,195,716	1,240,575	802,931
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer.....	54,092	55,950	55,950
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	40	8,500
Total.....	\$25,456,292	\$27,009,530	\$25,663,284
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,775,000	\$2,775,000	\$2,775,000
Surplus fund.....	1,492,500	1,592,500	1,803,456
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	558,988	520,377	510,600
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand.....	1,090,665	1,093,755	1,085,015
State bank notes outstanding.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to other National banks.....	299,463	369,737	366,080
Due to State banks and bankers.....	1,069,464	1,083,824	724,161
Dividends unpaid.....	6,958	4,611	19,926
Individual deposits.....	17,738,678	19,202,965	18,131,188
U. S. deposits.....	395,976	373,246	353,537
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	80,446	50,432	69,323
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$25,456,292	\$27,009,550	\$25,663,284
Average reserve held.....	84.90 p. c.	37.29 p. c.	32.83 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,112,565	\$3,337,019	\$3,172,388

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Georgia.—The Bankers' Trust Company and the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, of Atlanta, were both reported in the hands of Receivers on August 23.

New York.—On August 13 the Metropolitan Bank, of Buffalo, decided to go out of business, transferring its assets to the German Bank, which will pay off all deposits of the Metropolitan Bank on demand.

Ohio—CLEVELAND.—The Superior Street Savings and Banking Company went into the hands of a Receiver on August 23. Deposit liabilities are reported at \$80,000, and the outlook for payment is said to be bad.

—The Carey Banking Company, of Carey, Ohio, was reported closed on August 27.

—The Sandy Valley Bank, of Malvern, assigned August 26.

—The Bank of New Matamoras closed August 26, due to the failure of a Cleveland correspondent.

Pennsylvania.—The Exchange Bank, of Parker City, owned by Parker, Fullerton & Co., suspended August 22, with about \$36,000 owing depositors.

Tennessee.—The Fentress County Savings Bank, located at Jamestown, closed August 27; liabilities \$40,000, and assets reported to be \$23,000.

Texas.—On August 13 the Bank of Childress was reported in the hands of an assignee.

Wisconsin.—H. S. Miller's bank at Prescott, which had been running nearly thirty years, was closed August 14.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1901.

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE AND THE CROP SITUATION have commanded the most attention during the month just closed. In each case the developments have been such as to modify to a considerable extent any pessimistic views that were previously entertained.

Early in the month the President of the Amalgamated Association of Workers extended the strike to all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation. The order of President Shaffer, however, disclosed the weakness of the position of the association, for it failed to bring about a complete suspension, and every day now discloses new evidence of the failure of the strike. In fact the steel strike has ceased to be considered a disturbing influence in Wall Street where, if anywhere, sentiment is most sensitive to any serious difference between labor and capital.

Trouble in another quarter has been avoided at least for a time. A reduction in wages was proposed by the managers of the mills at Fall River, and a strike seemed inevitable. The purpose of the reduction was said to be to incite the employees of the mills to go out, so that production might stop until the stocks of manufactured goods were disposed of. The decision to reduce wages was reconsidered, however, and the strike averted.

Concerning the crops there have been some favorable developments. Copious rains have brought relief to some portions of the corn-growing section and expectations of a better yield than was indicated a month ago are now justified. The report of the Department of Agriculture on August 10 as to the condition of the growing crops on August 1 was far from favorable. The condition of corn showed a decline of 27.8 points during July, falling to 54, which was 33.5 points lower than on August 1 last year, 35.9 points lower than in 1899 and 38.6 points lower than the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. Upon the basis of that report the yield of corn this year was estimated at about 1,400,000,000 bushels.

This would be a decrease of 700,000,000 bushels as compared with the record yield of last year, but it is estimated that 600,000,000 bushels have been carried over from the old crop, which would go toward supplying any deficiency resulting from the decreased yield this year. During August, however, the weather generally has been very favorable and a larger yield of corn is now promised than was the case a month ago.

The Department of Agriculture reported a decline also in the condition of spring wheat on August 1, the average being 15.3 points lower than July 1, the condition standing at 80.3. This, however, is 23.9 points higher than on August 1, 1900, and within 3.3 points as high as it was in 1899. From this condition was figured a possible yield of about 250,000,000 bushels for spring wheat, bringing the total wheat crop this year up to about 660,000,000 bushels. It is believed, however, that this estimate is not liberal enough and that the final results will show from 700,000,000 to 750,000,000 bushels harvested this year.

This is extremely encouraging, for the reason that once more Europe is face to face with a short crop, and this country is therefore assured a good market for her wheat. The "Mark Lane Express" of a recent date publishes an estimate that the

wheat crop of the United Kingdom will be 56,000,000 bushels, of France 300,000,000 bushels and of Belgium and Holland 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat-importing area of Northwestern Europe, which will require 664,000,000 bushels. This deficit of 268,000,000 bushels, the English authority says, will have to be supplied by the United States, other wheat-growing countries not being in a position to export any large quantity.

As an earnest of what the foreign demand for American wheat will be the export movement in July may be studied. Nearly 25,400,000 bushels of wheat were exported in that month compared with less than 12,000,000 bushels in July, 1900, and less than 15,000,000 bushels in 1899. While the corn movement will be small, there is excellent promise of large exports of wheat, and at prices that will be highly satisfactory to the producer. From the wheat movement the railroads also expect to secure a large and profitable traffic.

The increased export movement in wheat has already caused the total exports to show a large increase in value. The latest complete returns are for July, and in that month the total exports of merchandise were valued at \$109,031,158, as compared with \$100,452,807 in 1900 and \$94,926,170 in 1899. The exports of breadstuffs in July were valued at \$24,168,076, as compared with \$18,669,175 in 1900 and \$21,084,805 in 1899. The breadstuffs exports were twenty-two per cent. of the total exports this year, as against eighteen per cent. last year and twenty-two per cent. in 1899. If, as has been feared, there should be any falling off in exports of manufactures, the export of food products promises to make good the loss.

The merchandise export movement continues to exceed all previous records. Never before were the exports in July as large as during July of this year. They were valued at \$109,000,000, or nearly \$8,600,000 more than in July last year. The large increase in imports made the net balance of exports fall slightly below that of a year ago, but it amounted to the large sum of \$36,000,000. The net exports of merchandise and specie for the month amounted to about \$39,000,000, or at the rate of nearly \$470,000,000 a year. The continued creation of such tremendous balances makes all apprehension as to gold exports from the United States, at least as arising from necessity, seem unwarranted.

July, 1901, completed two consecutive years during which the exports of merchandise have exceeded \$100,000,000 each month, although for two years prior thereto the exports averaged \$100,000,000 monthly. In the two years ended July 31, 1901, the exports of merchandise aggregated \$2,896,000,000, while the imports were about \$1,686,000,000, making the net exports \$1,210,000,000. Such a showing was never before made in any corresponding period, and yet there is no evidence of any immediate turn in the tide.

That such a condition may lead to a large gold-importing movement is not unlikely. There is the more reason to expect this because Europe is exceptionally well provided with gold. The four principal European banks, England, France, Germany and Austro-Hungary, have on hand about \$1,050,000,000 of gold as compared with about \$955,000,000 a year ago, an increase of \$95,000,000. The Bank of England, which has more gold than at any previous time in more than four years, has \$20,000,000 more than it held a year ago; the Bank of France \$38,000,000 more, the Bank of Germany \$22,000,000 and the Bank of Austro-Hungary \$14,000,000 more.

Our own supply of gold is, of course, very large, although with the exception of about \$22,000,000 net imported in October and November last year, we have practically obtained no gold from abroad since the autumn of 1898. The supply of gold in use as money in the United States is now about \$1,140,000,000, of which amount the United States Government holds in its Treasury about \$520,000,000, and absolutely owns nearly \$280,000,000. Only about five years ago there was less than \$600,000,000 gold in the country, of which about \$455,000,000 was in actual circula-

tion, and only about \$100,000,000 was owned by the Government. During the same period, since June, 1896, the National banks of the United States have increased their gold holdings from about \$160,000,000 to \$315,000,000, and the clearing-house banks in New York city have increased their specie reserves from \$60,000,000 to \$180,000,000.

There would seem therefore to be no special demand for gold in any quarter, but any approach to stringency in the money market here would undoubtedly stimulate gold imports.

With the possibility of an active demand for money in the near future, there has been some inquiry as to the ability of the United States Treasury to afford relief. The Treasury continues to absorb money, and it now has a balance of nearly \$329,000,000 on hand, of which about \$104,000,000 is in National bank depositaries. The surplus in the Treasury is sufficient to retire all the greenbacks outstanding except about \$18,000,000, and it is possible that enough notes would never be presented for redemption to make up that difference.

The Secretary of the Treasury continues his policy of buying bonds, but the offerings are not very large. The Secretary limits his purchases to a price that nets an interest of 1.726 per cent. upon the investment. This makes the net price on September 1, 108.2883 for the 3s of 1908, 112.5895 for the 4s of 1907 and 107.7303 for the 5s of 1904.

While the Treasury continues to accumulate a surplus, the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions issued last month shows that the Government disburses its funds with no stinted hand. On June 30, 1901, there were 997,735 persons on the pension roll, or nearly a million, and the pension payments during the year were more than \$188,500,000. Since July 1, 1865, the Government has paid for pensions nearly \$2,667,000,000. Most of these payments were on account of the Civil War. The total war and navy disbursements during the four years ended June 30, 1865, were \$3,027,000,000, an amount which the pension payments will shortly duplicate. In 1881, sixteen years after the war closed, the pension disbursements were at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year. They are nearly three times that figure now. Perhaps no better evidence of the wealth of the country could be offered than an exhibit of the pension roll of the Government.

Another interesting document issued by the Government last month was the statement prepared under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency showing the expansion of the National banking system under the Act of March 14, 1900. From that date until August 1, 1901, there were organized 665 National banks with a capital of \$34,267,000. Of these, 457 banks were organized with less than \$50,000 capital each, and of these sixty-three were formerly State institutions.

While the law has caused the incorporation of a number of small banks, it has also caused a very important increase in the volume of National bank notes in circulation. In New York city alone the circulation of National banks has increased from \$19,000,000 to more than \$30,000,000 since March, 1900, while in the United States the circulation has increased from \$254,000,000 to \$356,000,000. That the law has probably reached nearly to the limit of its powers in this direction seems a fair proposition. The National banks now hold about \$400,000,000 of the new two per cent. bonds, which alone are desirable bonds for purposes of circulation. This is just about ninety per cent. of all that class of bonds outstanding. It is a question how many more can be obtained for use as security for circulation.

The general business situation continues favorable. The railroads particularly are busy and are reporting excellent earnings. The "Financial Chronicle's" figures for the first half of 1901 shows that the gross earnings on 181,337 miles of road, principally in the United States, amounted to \$749,000,000, as compared with \$661,-

000,000 on about 4,400 less miles last year, an increase of nearly \$68,000,000, or almost ten per cent.

This is a most encouraging showing, taken in connection with the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission recently issued giving the results of the operation of railroads during the twelve months ended June 30, 1900. The gross earnings on 192,556 miles were \$1,487,000,000, against \$1,818,000,000 on 187,534 miles in the year preceding, an increase of thirteen per cent. in earnings and of only about three per cent. in mileage. The total dividends paid by railroads in the year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to nearly \$140,000,000, as against \$111,000,000 in the previous year, \$96,000,000 in 1898 and \$87,000,000 in 1897. Further evidence of the prosperity of the railroads is afforded in the large surplus reported in 1900, nearly \$88,000,000, after paying the increased dividends. The surplus in 1899 was only \$53,000,000, in 1898 \$44,000,000, in 1897 \$6,000,000 and in 1896 \$1,500,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Rates for call money have declined slightly, but for time money on Stock Exchange collateral have advanced. Lenders at present are not freely offering time contracts, while the rates for commercial paper are so high that little business is doing. At the close of the month call money ruled at 2 @ 3 per cent., averaging about 2½ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 2½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days and 4½ @ 5 per cent. for 4 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4½ @ 5 per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5½ @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Apr. 1.	May 1.	Jun. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	2¼-3	3¼-6	3-3¼	5-	2¼-4	2-3
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	2-	4-	3-	4-	3-	2¼-
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	3¼-	4-	4-	4-	4-	4-
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	3¼-3½	4-	4-4½	4-	4-4½	4-4½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	3¼-	4½-	4-4½	4-	4½-5	4½-5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	3¼-4	4-4½	3½-4	3½-4½	4-	4½-
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4-4½	4½-5
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	5-	5-6	5-6	5-5½	4½-5	5½-6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The surplus reserve of the local banks was cut nearly in half during the month, although the deposits increased more than \$12,000,000. Loans were expanded, however, nearly \$17,000,000 and the banks lost \$7,000,000 cash, of which \$3,700,000 was specie and \$3,400,000 legal tenders. While deposits are \$44,000,000 less than the maximum amount recorded last March, loans are only \$23,000,000 below the record made at the same time.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Aug. 8. ...	\$378,506,900	\$180,545,700	\$80,597,700	\$955,912,200	\$22,165,850	\$30,572,800	\$1,188,155,600
" 10. ...	386,455,600	183,096,500	79,202,700	965,381,000	20,962,950	30,553,200	1,149,008,400
" 17. ...	384,810,300	181,711,100	77,883,100	964,629,200	18,421,900	29,639,000	1,028,606,000
" 24. ...	387,837,400	182,928,600	77,258,900	968,149,600	18,148,100	29,007,600	984,503,100
" 31. ...	395,186,600	176,791,400	77,159,000	968,121,900	11,919,925	30,097,400	1,125,833,500

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	\$823,037,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February.....	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825
March.....	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April.....	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500
May.....	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June.....	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,395,200	21,253,050
July.....	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375	971,382,000	8,484,200
August.....	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,550
September.....	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925
October.....	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600	.....	.....
November.....	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	.....	.....
December.....	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675	.....	.....

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$111,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Aug. 3.....	\$70,863,500	\$75,115,500	\$3,095,300	\$3,915,300	\$7,873,800	\$2,097,900	* \$1,796,775
" 10.....	69,879,100	75,621,000	3,070,000	4,221,100	8,356,800	2,304,700	* 952,650
" 17.....	69,924,600	75,866,900	3,068,800	3,942,100	8,063,300	2,542,000	* 1,295,525
" 24.....	70,086,400	75,251,700	3,011,300	3,944,900	8,072,900	2,818,000	* 965,828
" 31.....	69,910,100	75,084,200	3,045,400	3,963,600	8,841,000	2,517,900	* 890,850

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Aug. 3.....	\$192,061,000	\$214,226,000	\$14,226,000	\$8,144,000	\$8,100,000	\$135,624,200
" 10.....	193,868,000	213,913,000	13,923,000	7,938,000	5,962,000	130,086,300
" 17.....	191,705,000	201,972,000	14,099,000	8,018,000	6,057,000	117,042,400
" 24.....	191,663,000	208,507,100	13,997,000	7,923,000	6,054,000	114,967,200
" 31.....	191,798,000	206,897,000	13,970,000	7,503,000	6,064,000	106,154,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Aug. 3.....	\$172,226,000	\$198,984,000	\$50,918,000	\$9,823,000	\$87,863,800
" 10.....	172,179,000	197,373,000	51,081,000	9,820,000	79,206,100
" 17.....	169,324,000	197,678,000	52,059,000	9,806,000	102,785,600
" 24.....	169,961,000	199,636,000	55,763,000	9,860,000	127,229,600
" 31.....	171,355,000	207,832,000	60,403,000	9,815,000	89,219,700

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The only change in official rate of discount by any of the European banks in August was an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. on August 22 by the Bank of Spain. The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta and the Bank of Bombay at Bombay each made an advance from 3 to 4 per cent. Open market rates have generally declined. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., against $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. a month ago. The open market rate at Paris was 2 per cent. against $1\frac{1}{8}$ @ 2 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $2\frac{3}{8}$ against $2\frac{3}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Mar. 22.	Apr. 26.	May 17.	June 14.	July 12.	Aug. 16.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	3½	3½	3½	2½	2½	2½
6 months bankers' drafts.....	3½-¾	3½-¾	3½-¾	3	3½	2½
Loans—Day to day.....	3	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½
Paris, open market rates.....	2½	2½	2½	2	2	1½
Berlin,	4	3½	3½	3½	3	2½
Hamburg,	4	3½	3½	3½	3	2½
Frankfort,	4	3½	3½	3½	3	2½
Amsterdam,	3½	3½	3½	3½	2½	2½
Vienna,	3½	3½	3½	3	3½	3½
St. Petersburg, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrid,	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Copenhagen,	5	5	5	5	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	May 15, 1901.	June 5, 1901.	July 10, 1901.	Aug. 14, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£29,063,780	£29,726,540	£30,623,460	£30,135,610
Public deposits.....	6,604,981	6,170,138	8,914,607	10,432,296
Other deposits.....	46,462,757	41,780,367	42,192,001	39,187,229
Government securities.....	13,758,206	14,153,042	17,295,309	16,499,916
Other securities.....	33,970,941	26,976,027	27,540,943	26,012,088
Reserve of notes and coin.....	23,269,700	24,686,688	21,466,461	25,359,920
Coin and bullion.....	35,158,480	36,638,228	37,304,911	37,720,530
Reserve to liabilities.....	43½%	51½%	47½%	50½%
Bank rate of discount.....	4½	3½	3½	3½
Price of Consols (2½ per cents.).....	94½	93½	92½	94½
Price of silver per ounce.....	27½d.	27½d.	26½d.	27½d.
Average price of wheat.....	27s. 3d.	27s. 7d.	27s. 8d.	27s. 7d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling exchange was weak throughout the month. The principal influence was the offering of bills against shipments of wheat and against purchases of American securities for European account.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
Aug. 3.....	4.85¼ @ 4.85¼	4.87¼ @ 4.87¼	4.88¼ @ 4.88¼	4.84¼ @ 4.85	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼
" 10.....	4.85¼ @ 4.85¼	4.87¼ @ 4.88	4.88¼ @ 4.88¼	4.84¼ @ 4.85	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼
" 17.....	4.84¼ @ 4.85	4.87¼ @ 4.87¼	4.87¼ @ 4.88	4.84¼ @ 4.84¼	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
" 24.....	4.84¼ @ 4.84¼	4.86¼ @ 4.87	4.87¼ @ 4.87¼	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
" 31.....	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.86¼ @ 4.87	4.83¼ @ 4.83¼	4.83¼ @ 4.84

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days.....	4.84¼-5	4.85-½	4.85¼-½	4.85-½	4.84-½
" " Sight.....	4.83-½	4.83¼-½	4.87¼-½	4.87¼-½	4.86-½
" " Cables.....	4.83¼-9	4.80-½	4.88¼-½	4.88-½	4.86¼-½
" Commercial long.....	4.84-½	4.84¼-½	4.84¼-½	4.84¼-½	4.83¼-½
" Documentary for paym't.....	4.83¼-4¼	4.84-½	4.84¼-½	4.84¼-½	4.83¼-½
Paris—Cable transfers.....	5.15-14½	5.15¼-15	5.15¼-15	5.15¼-15	5.17¼-15
" Bankers' 60 days.....	5.18¼-17½	5.18¼-17½	5.18¼-17½	5.18¼-17½	5.20-19½
" Bankers' sight.....	5.15¼-15	5.15¼-15	5.15¼-15	5.15¼-15	5.18¼-15
Swiss—Bankers' sight.....	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-15½	5.18¼-17½
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days.....	95-1-10	94½-5	95-½	95-½	94¼-10
" Bankers' sight.....	95½-5	95½-½	95½-½	95½-½	95¼-10
Belgium—Bankers' sight.....	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-14	5.16¼-14	5.18¼-15
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight.....	40¼-7-10	40¼-7	40¼-7	40¼-7	40¼-7
Kroners—Bankers' sight.....	26¼-27	26¼-27	26¼-27	26¼-27	26¼-27
Italian lire—sight.....	5.42¼-5.41¼	5.42¼-41¼	5.40-37¼	5.40-37¼	5.39-37¼

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England gained \$10,000,000 gold last month and Austro-Hungary \$6,000,000. France lost about \$2,000,000 while other changes were unimportant. Compared with a year ago England has gained \$20,000,000, France \$37,000,000, Germany \$22,000,000 and Austro-Hungary \$13,000,000 while Russia lost \$45,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	July 1, 1901.		Aug. 1, 1901.		Sept. 1, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England.....	£28,416,548	.....	£27,813,021	.....	£29,410,247	.....
France.....	96,491,075	£44,823,320	98,096,741	£44,764,824	97,559,084	£44,889,899
Germany.....	33,141,000	17,072,000	32,549,000	16,767,000	32,888,000	16,685,000
Austro-Hungary...	88,795,000	11,188,000	89,070,000	11,149,000	40,889,000	11,084,000
Spain.....	14,003,000	17,029,000	14,003,000	17,048,000	14,004,000	17,129,000
Netherlands.....	5,968,500	5,773,400	6,250,800	5,693,900	6,231,400	5,594,700
Nat. Belgium.....	3,009,000	1,506,009	2,973,900	1,486,700	3,094,700	1,547,900
Totals.....	£231,862,123	£97,344,220	£230,255,862	£96,830,324	£233,096,411	£96,829,899

SILVER.—The price of silver in London fell last month to the lowest point touched in nearly two years, the quotation 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being recorded on August 13. There was a subsequent advance to 27 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. and the closing price of the month was 27d., a net advance for the month of 1-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	July.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	August..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
March.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Septemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
April.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	October..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
May.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Novemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
June.....	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Decemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There was an increase in National bank notes outstanding last month of \$1,266,252 and in Government bonds deposited to secure circulation of \$981,500. The circulation based on bonds now equals 99.43 per cent. of the face value of the bonds deposited.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	May 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.	July 31, 1901.	Aug. 31, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$351,592,500	\$353,742,187	\$356,152,908	\$357,419,155
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	323,588,217	323,990,684	327,089,373	328,496,351
Circulation secured by lawful money....	28,044,373	29,851,503	29,113,530	29,012,804
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	112,500	75,000	62,500	62,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent.....	6,319,500	6,144,500	6,067,000	6,067,000
Five per cents. of 1894.....	268,900	268,900	268,900	268,900
Four per cents. of 1895.....	3,184,600	2,998,600	2,991,600	2,991,600
Three per cents. of 1898.....	3,935,180	3,885,580	3,943,280	3,924,780
Two per cents. of 1900.....	312,105,600	312,848,650	316,085,150	316,975,150
Total.....	\$325,928,280	\$326,219,230	\$329,348,480	\$330,279,980

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$7,132,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$440,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, \$12,502,950; 3 per cents. of 1898, \$4,080,300; 3 per cents. of 1900, \$79,810,200; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1894, \$865,000; a total of \$108,480,550.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,155.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—There was coined at the mints in August, gold, \$6,780,000, silver, \$3,141,000, and minor coin \$219,310, making a total of \$10,140,310. There were 1,932,000 silver dollars coined.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,082,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,364,161	\$12,657,200	\$2,713,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,568,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,800	2,242,166
March.....	13,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April.....	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,980,000	18,958,000	2,633,000
May.....	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,266,000
June.....	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,064,217	5,948,030	2,836,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000
September.....	6,860,947	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185	.....	.....
October.....	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	.....	.....
November.....	6,643,730	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,180,000	.....	.....
December.....	7,469,952	1,886,605	4,576,697	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$111,344,220	\$26,061,519	\$99,272,942	\$36,295,321	\$73,305,682	\$21,263,931

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.60	\$.67	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.45½	.47½	Spanish doubloons.....	15.60	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilean pesos..	.45	.45	Spanish 25 pesos.....	4.78	4.82
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.60	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos.....	19.52	19.65
Five francs.....	.86	.87	Ten guilders.....	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 58½ @ 59½c. Fine silver (Government assay), 58½ @ 60c.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the United States Treasury in August were nearly \$7,000,000 less than in July, and \$4,000,000 less than in August last year, the loss being almost entirely in internal revenue. The expenditures, however, show a still larger reduction, \$13,000,000 compared with July and \$11,000,000 compared with August, 1900, most of the decrease being in

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	August, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.	Source.	August, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs.....	\$21,432,171	\$42,726,134	Civil and mis.....	\$7,582,366	\$20,416,622
Internal revenue...	22,036,765	50,374,975	War.....	9,320,615	25,338,424
Miscellaneous.....	1,895,169	4,613,356	Navy.....	5,040,981	11,184,197
Total.....	\$45,364,125	\$97,714,465	Indians.....	1,108,603	2,163,979
Excess of receipts...	6,042,623	6,055,377	Pensions.....	13,835,955	25,437,164
			Interest.....	2,463,027	7,118,702
			Total.....	\$39,351,497	\$91,659,028

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,165	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,108,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,316	45,844,123	38,880,635	231,150,064
March.....	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064	49,891,125	40,762,862	249,046,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,908,927	229,481,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May.....	45,166,063	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,561	244,432,245
June.....	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185	50,833,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July.....	49,955,161	53,979,853	223,567,376	52,320,340	52,307,590	249,955,831
August.....	49,608,756	50,500,000	218,263,966	45,394,125	39,351,497	258,455,746
September.....	45,804,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	.....	.....	.....
October.....	51,626,067	47,993,637	242,670,174	.....	.....	.....
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,680	243,235,735	.....	.....	.....
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

war and navy disbursements. A surplus of more than \$6,000,000 is shown for the month against a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000 a year ago.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The Government retired \$2,800,000 of bonds last month, reducing the interest-bearing debt to below \$988,000,000. The aggregate debt, including certificates and notes outstanding is \$2,146,000,000, but the total cash assets in the Treasury amount to nearly \$1,199,000,000 against which are demand liabilities, including \$780,000,000 certificates and notes of \$368,869,108. The net cash in the Treasury is nearly \$380,000,000, and the net debt less cash is \$1,086,849,766, a decrease of more than \$5,000,000 for the month of August and of nearly \$63,000,000 since January 1 last.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,879,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4	287,578,100	257,876,050	256,457,850	254,111,450
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	84,380	33,320	33,320	33,300
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,982,100	21,854,100	21,504,000	21,328,060
1925, 4	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 8 per cent.....	104,900,040	99,621,420	99,224,800	98,911,240
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,459,770	\$987,141,040	\$985,476,060	\$982,640,090
Debt on which interest has ceased	2,654,070	1,415,620	1,400,820	1,363,620
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes....	846,734,863	846,734,863	846,734,863	846,734,863
National bank note redemption acct....	31,531,532	29,404,310	28,691,234	28,676,186
Fractional currency.....	6,878,410	6,876,411	6,876,361	6,876,361
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,806	\$383,015,584	\$382,302,459	\$382,327,411
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,386,298,646	1,371,572,245	1,369,179,339	1,366,321,121
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	238,957,689	221,005,889	226,318,689
Silver	427,426,000	436,014,000	436,947,000	439,232,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890	61,397,000	47,788,000	46,029,000	44,438,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$771,754,689	\$773,991,889	\$780,038,689
Aggregate debt	2,143,811,025	2,143,326,933	2,143,171,028	2,146,364,810
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	1,131,271,552	1,181,868,911	1,186,842,994	1,196,840,459
Demand liabilities.....	841,164,216	856,065,796	858,974,117	868,869,108
Balance	\$290,107,336	\$326,833,125	\$327,868,877	\$329,971,355
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	176,833,125	177,868,877	179,971,355
Total	\$290,107,336	\$326,833,125	\$327,868,877	\$329,971,355
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,099,191,310	1,044,739,120	1,041,610,462	1,066,349,766

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—There was an increase of more than \$6,000,000 in the amount of money in the Treasury less outstanding certificates and Treasury notes. The gold holdings increased \$12,000,000, but about \$4,000,000

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$495,717,575	\$494,321,533	\$505,423,231	\$517,798,485
Silver Dollars.....	450,369,592	454,463,147	455,667,412	456,167,001
Silver bullion.....	48,890,994	48,799,497	45,801,633	44,426,722
Subsidiary silver.....	10,553,103	10,790,201	10,314,823	10,530,157
United States notes.....	12,197,684	14,213,003	13,560,517	12,705,322
National bank notes.....	8,240,741	8,615,666	9,251,181	9,646,840
Total.....	\$1,025,969,589	\$1,029,198,047	\$1,040,318,597	\$1,051,263,617
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding.....	730,583,431	722,896,722	732,434,073	737,198,908
Net cash in Treasury.....	\$295,386,108	\$306,301,325	\$307,884,524	\$314,064,709

gold certificates were issued, making the net gold in the Treasury nearly \$258,500,-000, a gain of about \$8,000,000 for the month.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—More than \$8,000,000 was added to the volume of circulation last month; the sources of increase being silver dollars, \$1,500,000; gold certificates, \$4,000,000; silver certificates, \$2,500,000; United States notes, \$1,000,000, and National bank notes nearly \$1,000,000. There was a decrease of \$500,000 in gold coin and of \$1,600,000 in Treasury notes.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$628,021,296	\$630,407,728	\$630,547,325	\$630,087,710
Silver dollars.....	68,124,348	66,587,896	66,588,628	68,021,089
Subsidiary silver.....	79,943,209	79,700,088	80,195,427	80,788,228
Gold certificates.....	251,285,329	245,715,739	255,467,399	259,342,649
Silver certificates.....	429,620,818	429,840,738	431,050,769	433,550,842
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.....	49,677,284	47,540,245	45,915,905	44,300,417
United States notes.....	334,483,382	332,478,013	342,870,699	333,975,624
National bank notes.....	343,421,224	345,206,836	346,980,997	347,773,315
Total.....	\$2,184,576,890	\$2,177,266,280	\$2,189,567,149	\$2,197,789,824
Population of United States.....	77,647,000	77,754,000	77,872,000	77,985,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.13	\$28.00	\$28.12	\$28.18

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	June 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$1,128,738,871	\$1,124,729,261	\$1,135,970,556	\$1,147,838,145
Silver dollars.....	518,493,940	521,056,040	522,256,040	524,188,040
Silver bullion.....	48,990,894	46,789,497	45,801,633	44,426,792
Subsidiary silver.....	90,496,312	90,490,289	90,510,250	91,306,385
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes.....	351,661,465	353,821,502	356,232,178	357,419,155
Total.....	\$2,479,962,998	\$2,483,567,605	\$2,497,451,673	\$2,511,859,538

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise in July amounted to more than \$109,000,000, exceeding by \$3,500,000 the high record made for that month in 1900. The imports of merchandise were nearly \$73,000,000, the largest for that month in a number of years, and more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the amount reported for July 1900. The net exports were over \$36,000,000, and as we exported \$1,126,000 gold and \$1,621,000 silver, the total net movement of merchandise and specie for the month was nearly \$39,000,000. For the seven months of the present calendar year the exports of merchandise were nearly \$831,000,000 and the imports \$506,000,000, making the net exports exceed \$324,500,000. Nearly \$30,000,000 of specie was exported, one half gold, during the same time.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF JULY.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$67,717,789	\$52,108,552	Exp., \$15,609,227	Exp., \$10,263,450	Exp., \$3,128,045
1897.....	71,103,968	53,674,759	" 17,429,209	" 4,524,918	" 2,011,290
1898.....	72,525,049	50,984,881	" 21,540,168	Imp., 1,144,555	" 2,231,176
1899.....	84,926,170	60,101,744	" 24,824,426	" 238,012	" 1,271,676
1900.....	100,452,907	63,658,692	" 36,794,215	" 7,990,593	" 1,569,565
1901.....	109,081,158	72,897,087	" 36,184,071	Exp., 1,126,763	" 1,621,335
SEVEN MONTHS.					
1896.....	512,329,786	421,764,109	Exp., 90,565,677	Exp., 27,310,349	Exp., 18,598,125
1897.....	560,872,280	506,481,172	" 54,391,108	" 23,391,986	" 15,117,780
1898.....	664,066,646	377,245,219	" 286,821,427	Imp., 87,515,459	" 13,936,134
1899.....	687,914,803	448,646,623	" 239,268,180	Exp., 3,876,665	" 13,954,809
1900.....	812,466,551	506,078,345	" 306,408,206	" 5,824,212	" 13,090,863
1901.....	880,883,816	506,337,191	" 324,546,625	" 14,660,019	" 14,920,071

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of August, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				AUGUST, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 - June 5	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	-Jan. 21	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	
" preferred.....	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 -May 3	70 -May 9		99 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Baltimore & Ohio.....	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 3	81 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	105		
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.....	90	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 -June 5	83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -Feb. 28	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	94 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -Apr. 22	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 9	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Canadian Pacific.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 7	87 -May 9	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	113 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Canada Southern.....	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 19	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	71	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	69		
Central of New Jersey.....	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	167 -June 28	145 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	163	157	162		
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctis.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -May 3	29 -May 9	48	43	47 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Chicago & Alton.....	42	31	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 30	27 -May 9	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	40 $\frac{3}{4}$		
" preferred.....	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 30	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	144	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	199 $\frac{3}{4}$ -Apr. 30	138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4					
Chicago & E. Illinois.....	104	88	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 29	91 -Jan. 2	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	128 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	125	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	186 -Apr. 22	120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 3	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	131	133 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Chicago, Great Western.....	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 29	16 -Jan. 3	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 4	23 -Jan. 21	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	64	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 2	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	73		
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	188 -May 6	134 -May 9	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	155	167 $\frac{3}{4}$		
" preferred.....	188	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	200 -May 3	175 -May 9	191 $\frac{1}{4}$	182 $\frac{1}{4}$	190		
Chicago & Northwestern.....	172 $\frac{3}{4}$	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	215 -May 1	168 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	187	195 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	220	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	248 -Apr. 11	207 -Mar. 1	221	215	221		
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific.....	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	175 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 5	117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 3	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	135	144 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.....	126	110	145 -Apr. 11	125 -Mar. 2	135	135	135		
" preferred.....	175	172	201 -Apr. 11	180 -Mar. 29	185	185	185		
Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 -Apr. 18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 19	24	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 15	33 -Jan. 18	43	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Clev. Clin. Chic. & St. Louis.....	78	55	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -July 19	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 15	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.....	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 17	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	100	90	99 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Consolidated Gas Co.....	201	164	238 -Apr. 15	187 -Jan. 18	229 $\frac{1}{4}$	217	236 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.....	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	185 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 3	105 -May 9	170	157	168 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Delaware, Lack. & Western.....	194 $\frac{1}{4}$	171 $\frac{1}{4}$	244 -May 29	188 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 3	231	220	230		
Denver & Rio Grande.....	341 $\frac{1}{4}$	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 6	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 14	80 -Jan. 21	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	94		
Erie.....	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 4	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 9	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" 1st pref.....	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 29	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	72 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" 2d pref.....	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	61 -Mar. 21	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	59	48	58 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 -Apr. 12	41 -Jan. 31	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	58		
Express Adams.....	150	111	187 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 13	145 -Jan. 8	175	175	175		
" American.....	191	142	205 -Apr. 19	170 -Jan. 12	198	192	198		
" United States.....	59	45	100 -Apr. 10	53 -Jan. 26	98	84	91		
" Wells, Fargo.....	140	120	180 -June 14	130 -Jan. 11	180	149	159		
Great Northern, preferred.....	191 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	208 -Mar. 15	167 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 9	188	173	188 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Hocking Valley.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	57 -May 6	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ -May 9	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	53		
" preferred.....	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	80 -May 2	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Illinois Central.....	133	110	154 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 29	121 -May 9	148	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	147 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Iowa Central.....	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 21	21 -Jan. 21	41	36	39		
" preferred.....	58	39	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -July 1	48 -Jan. 21	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	74 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Kansas City Southern.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	25 -Apr. 30	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 4	20	20	20		
" preferred.....	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 -Apr. 30	35 -Jan. 4	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Lake Erie & Western.....	52	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 19	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	67	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	115	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 -Mar. 29	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	129	120	129		
Long Island.....	89	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 22	67 -Jan. 3	78	74	77		
Louisville & Nashville.....	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 17	78 -May 9	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Manhattan consol.....	117	84	181 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 22	83 -May 9	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Metropolitan Street.....	182	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	177 -June 24	150 -May 9	170	163	168 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Mexican Central.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 -May 2	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	25 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -July 19	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 19	110	106	108 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Aug. 9	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 7	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	114	115 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 20	15 -Jan. 21	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$		
" preferred.....	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Apr. 19	37 -May 9	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	56 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Missouri Pacific.....	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -June 14	69 -Jan. 4	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Mobile & Ohio certificates.....	49	35	85 -Aug. 22	78 -May 9	85	83	85		
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River..	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	170 -May 2	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Jan. 21	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{4}$		

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				AUGUST, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32½	18¼	40½—May 1	24	—May 9	36¾	31½	36¾	
Norfolk & Western.....	45¾	22¾	57¾—May 2	42	—Jan. 10	57¾	49¼	56¾	
" preferred.....	83	67	90½—June 18	82	—Feb. 15	90	88¼	89¾	
North American Co.....	22¾	13¾	109—June 18	73½—Mar. 14	103¾	97	101¼		
Northern Pacific.....	86½	45¾	700—May 9	77¼—Jan. 21					
" pref.....	91½	67	113½—May 7	84¼—Jan. 21		98¼	96	98¼	
Pacific Mail.....	57	25¾	47¼—Jan. 29	30¼—May 9	43	37½	42¾		
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149½	124½	161½—Apr. 22	137½—May 9	148½	141¾	147½		
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111½	81½	120½—June 21	95¾—Jan. 21	115	107¾	113		
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	178	217—Apr. 1	185½—Jan. 21	208¼	204½	208¼		
Reading.....	28	15	48½—June 3	24½—Jan. 4	45¾	39	45¼		
" 1st preferred.....	71¾	49	80¾—June 17	65—May 9	79¼	75¾	77¾		
" 2d preferred.....	39½	25¾	59¼—May 1	38—Jan. 8	56¾	49¾	56¾		
St. Louis & San Francisco....	24¼	8½	54¼—June 20	21½—Jan. 4	47¾	37½	47¾		
" 1st preferred.....	78½	64	88—Mar. 12	75—July 15	81	77	81		
" 2d preferred.....	55	31¼	76¼—June 19	53½—Jan. 4	71½	65½	71		
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	8¾	39½—Apr. 30	16—May 9	32¾	26¼	31¾		
" preferred.....	45¼	21¾	71—June 10	41½—Jan. 8	64½	58	63¾		
Southern Pacific Co.....	45¼	30¾	63¾—June 5	29—May 9	61¾	51¼	60¾		
Southern Railway.....	23¾	10¾	35¼—June 8	18—Jan. 21	34¼	28	33¾		
" preferred.....	73½	49¼	88½—June 17	67¼—Jan. 21	86¾	82½	88¼		
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76¾—June 18	49¾—Mar. 7	68¼	58	66¾		
Texas & Pacific.....	28¾	18¼	52¼—May 8	28¼—Jan. 8	46¾	37½	46		
Union Pacific.....	81¾	44¾	133—May 2	76—May 9	104¾	93½	104½		
" preferred.....	85¾	70½	99¼—May 1	81½—Jan. 21	92½	87½	92		
Wabash R. R.....	14	6¼	36—June 8	11½—Jan. 8	23¾	19¾	23½		
" preferred.....	27	16	46½—June 21	23¾—Jan. 4	42¾	37	42¾		
Western Union.....	88¼	77¼	100¼—May 6	81—Jan. 21	94	90	93¾		
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	13¼	8	22—June 4	11½—Jan. 31	19¾	17¼	19¾		
" second preferred.....	33¼	21¾	38—Mar. 28	24—May 9	32¾	28¼	32		
Wisconsin Central.....	20¾	10	26—June 17	14¼—Jan. 21	22¾	19¼	22¼		
" preferred.....	57	30	49¾—Apr. 17	38¼—Jan. 17	45½	40¾	44¾		
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99¼	80¾	130—June 17	83¾—Jan. 21	122¾	110	120		
American Car & Foundry....	25¼	12¼	35—June 14	19—Jan. 21	31½	27¾	31		
" pref.....	72	57¾	89—July 2	67—Jan. 18	87¼	80	87¼		
American Co. Oil Co.....	37¾	30	35¼—June 17	24—Mar. 8	35¼	32¼	34		
American Ice.....	49¼	27¼	41½—Mar. 15	30—May 9	33¼	30¾	31¾		
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	58¼	34¼	69—Apr. 20	36¾—May 9	55¼	50	52¼		
" preferred.....	90	85	104½—June 20	38—Feb. 28	102	96¾	100		
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50¼	17	49—Apr. 2	33—Jan. 18					
" preferred.....	86	64¼	97½—Apr. 2	66—Jan. 18					
American Steel & Wire Co....	59¾	28¼	53½—Feb. 11	38—Jan. 14					
" preferred.....	95	60¼	112½—Apr. 1	83¾—Jan. 17					
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95¼	163—June 8	129—Aug. 18	141¼	129	135¾		
American Tin Plate Co.....	57½	18	80—Apr. 2	55—Jan. 4					
American Tobacco Co.....	114¼	84¼	144—June 8	99—May 9	136¾	130	136¾		
Anaconda Copper Mining....	54¾	37¾	54¼—Apr. 16	37—May 9	43¼	42¾	47		
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40¼	21¾	71¼—June 6	38¾—Jan. 4	69¼	65	69¼		
" preferred.....	95	70	124—June 10	92¼—Jan. 2	119¼	116	119		
Federal Steel Co.....	58¼	28¾	59—Jan. 2	41—Jan. 29					
" preferred.....	79¼	60¾	105¼—Apr. 1	68—Jan. 21					
General Electric Co.....	200	120	209¼—June 24	183¼—Jan. 10	268	246¼	267¾		
Glucose Sugar Refining Co..	60	44	65—May 2	45—Feb. 16	57¾	53¾	57¾		
International Paper Co.....	28¾	14¼	28—Mar. 22	18¼—May 10	25¾	23¼	25		
" preferred.....	75	58	81—Mar. 25	66—Jan. 21	90	75	79¾		
National Lead Co.....	28¼	15¾	25¼—June 12	15—Mar. 14	21	19	21		
National Tube.....	60¾	40¾	70½—Feb. 6	51½—Feb. 28					
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58¾	32¼	52—Jan. 2	30—Mar. 7	43¾	40¼	41¾		
Republic Iron & Steel Co....	27¼	8¼	24—June 17	12¾—Jan. 22	21½	18¼	19¼		
" preferred.....	70¾	49	82—Apr. 1	55¼—Jan. 21	76¼	72	78¾		
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	104	41¼	8¼—June 13	3¼—Mar. 6	6¼	47½	47½		
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7¾	16½—May 2	11—Jan. 21	14¾	12¼	13¾		
" preferred.....	79¼	65	82—June 3	60¼—May 9	83¾	78	83¼		
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34—Jan. 2	17¼—Aug. 5	21	17¼	19¼		
" preferred.....	104¾	74¼	85—Jan. 2	55—Apr. 8	60	55	59		
U. S. Steel.....			55—Apr. 30	24—May 9	45¼	38¾	45¾		
" pref.....			101¾—Apr. 30	66—May 9	95¼	89	95¾		

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....1905		7,000,000	Q J	96	Aug. 29, '01	97½	96	88,000
Atoch, Top. & S. F.								
{ Atoch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's. 1905	188,062,500	{	A & O	108½	Aug. 30, '01	104	103	698,500
" registered.....			A & O	103	Aug. 30, '01	108½	103	58,000
" adjustment, g. 4's.....1905	81,055,000	{	NOV	97½	Aug. 30, '01	97½	96	167,500
" registered.....			NOV	95	May 17, '01			
" stamped.....1905	20,873,000	{	M & N	95	Aug. 30, '01	95	94	438,500
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's. 1902	250,000	{	J & J					
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's.....1915	1,500,000	{	M & S					
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s. 1946	1,000,000	{	J & D	108	May 18, '91			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925			J & J	95½	Aug. 29, '01	95½	95	279,000
{ " registered.....	69,798,000	{	J & J	95½	Mar. 18, '01			
" g. 4s.....1948			A & O	104	Aug. 30, '01	104½	103½	272,500
" g. 4s. registered.....	65,963,000	{	A & O	101½	Aug. 19, '01	101½	101½	2,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925			M & N	88½	Aug. 18, '01	88½	89½	5,000
{ " registered.....	11,298,000	{	Q Feb					
" South'w'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925			J & J	90	Aug. 30, '01	90½	89	434,000
" registered.....	41,990,000	{	Q J	90½	June 4, '01			
Monongahela River 1st g. g. 5's 1919	700,000	{	F & A	104½	July 1, '82			
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s. 1930	1,018,000	{	M & S	111	Feb. 28, '99			
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitta. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	{	M & S	118½	July 9, '01			
" deb. 5's.....1947	1,000,000	{	J & J					
" Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's. 1936	2,000,000	{	A & O					
" Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's...1943	650,000	{	J & J	130½	Mar. 8, '01			
" Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's...1921	1,800,000	{	F & A	131	June 8, '01			
" cons. 1st 6's.....1922	3,920,000	{	J & D	124½	June 4, '01			
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's. 1913			A & O	100	Nov. 18, '99			
{ " registered.....	1,056,500	{	A & O					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's. 1906	6,500,000	{	J & D	105½	Aug. 28, '01	105½	105½	5,000
{ " con. 1st & col. 1st 5's...1934	7,260,000	{	A & O	123½	Aug. 27, '01	123½	122½	14,000
" registered.....			A & O	117	Nov. 20, '19			
" Ced. Rap. Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921	1,905,000	{	A & O	118½	Dec. 6, '19			
" Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927	150,000	{	J & D	140	Aug. 24, '95			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's. 1908	14,000,000	{	J & J	108½	Aug. 28, '01	108½	108	16,000
{ " 2d mortg. 5's.....1913	6,000,000	{	M & S	109	Aug. 17, '01	110	109	4,000
" registered.....			M & S	107	Aug. 6, '01	107	107	1,000
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's. 1948	2,500,000	{	J & D	91	Aug. 9, '01	91	91	7,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's. 1937	4,880,000	{	M & N	108	Aug. 22, '01	108	101	56,000
Central R'y of Georgia. 1st g. 5's. 1945			F & A	120½	Mar. 25, '01			
{ " registered \$1,000 & \$5,000	7,000,000	{	F & A					
" con. g. 5's.....1945			M & N	107½	Aug. 30, '01	107½	106	124,000
" con. g. 5's. reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000	16,700,000	{	M & N	96	Oct. 30, '99			
" 1st pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000	{	OCT 1	81½	Aug. 30, '01	84	78	186,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	7,000,000	{	OCT 1	32½	Aug. 28, '01	32½	30	172,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000	{	OCT 1	20	Aug. 27, '01	20	16	40,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's.....1946	840,000	{	J & J	95	Dec. 27, '99			
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5s. 1947	418,000	{	J & J	102	June 29, '99			
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's.....1946	1,000,000	{	J & J	108	Oct. 24, '19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey.								
{ 1st convertible 7's. 1902	1,167,000	{	M & N	104½	July 24, '01			
" gen. g. 5's.....1937	43,924,000	{	J & J	130	Aug. 27, '01	130	129½	88,000
" registered.....			Q J	130	July 24, '01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	Hgh.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improv'm't Co. 5's. 1921		4,987,000	J & J	112	July 26, '01	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's. 1920		1,082,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1912		2,691,000	Q M	106	July 9, '01	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1910		12,175,000	Q M	104½	Aug. 30, '01	106	104½	49,000
con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910		1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941		1,500,000	J & J	106¾	Dec. 18, '99	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1926		1,500,000	A & O	114	Aug. 22, '01	114	114	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	116½	July 27, '01	....	....	....
Mortgage gold 6's. 1911		2,000,000	M & N	121	Aug. 30, '01	120	120	33,000
1st con. g. 5's. 1909		26,868,000	M & N	118	July 18, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1909		M & N	107¾	Aug. 30, '01	108	107	116,000
Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1902		23,810,000	M & S	108	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1902		M & S	108	Nov. 26, '01	....	....	....
Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	104½	Aug. 22, '01	104½	103½	40,000
(R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1909		6,000,000	J & J	99½	Aug. 29, '01	99½	99½	8,000
2d con. g. 4's. 1909		1,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 29, '99	....	....	....
Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	102½	Aug. 20, '01	102½	102	11,000
Eliz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's. 1902		3,007,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N	106½	June 4, '01	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 5's. 1903		1,971,000	M & N	89	Aug. 16, '01	89	88	15,000
refunding g. 3's. 1949		29,006,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
registered. 1949		A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '95	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		437,000	J & J	85	Aug. 30, '01	85	84	268,000
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1960		22,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
registered. 1960		J & J	106¾	Aug. 26, '01	107½	106¾	25,000
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903		22,815,000	A & O	100¾	Apr. 23, '01	....	....	....
5's, sinking fund. 1901		2,291,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11, '01	....	....	....
Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1905		2,320,000	F & A	102¾	July 8, '01	....	....	....
Denver div. 4's. 1922		5,467,000	J & J	102¾	Aug. 27, '01	102¾	102¾	8,000
Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		20,214,000	J & J	115½	Aug. 20, '01	115½	115½	4,000
registered. 1949		A & O	105¾	July 22, '01	....	....	....
(Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	109¾	Aug. 9, '01	109¾	109¾	15,000
4's. 1919		8,544,000	M & N	112¾	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	....
Nebraska extens'n 4's. 1927		26,077,000	M & N	100¾	June 4, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1927		J & S	97¾	Aug. 30, '01	98¾	97	8,948,000
Southwestern div. 4's. 1921		2,960,000	J & S	96	Aug. 12, '01	96	96	1,000
4's joint bonds. 1921		215,163,000	Q JAN	109¾	Aug. 21, '01	109¾	109¾	4,000
registered. 1921		M & S	121	June 25, '01	....	....	....
5's, debentures. 1913		9,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,969,000	J & D	112	Aug. 1, '01	112	112	1,000
small bonds. 1907		2,658,000	A & O	137½	Aug. 14, '01	137½	137½	10,000
1st con. 6's, gold. 1904		12,986,000	M & N	122¾	Aug. 30, '01	123	122¾	16,000
gen. con. 1st 5's. 1907		M & N	115	Aug. 28, '01	....	....	....
registered. 1907		4,626,000	J & J	119½	Aug. 14, '01	119½	119½	1,000
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1906		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.		4,700,000	J & J	124	Aug. 22, '01	124	121½	30,000
refunding g. 6's. 1947		3,542,000	J & J	111½	Aug. 14, '01	111½	109	26,000
ref. g. 5's. 1947		3,000,000	J & J	117	Apr. 26, '01	....	....	....
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's \$ g. R. d. 1902		920,000	J & J	180	May 31, '01	....	....	....
1st 7's 2. 1902		398,000	J & J	172¾	Apr. 10, '01	....	....	....
1st C. & M. 7's. 1906		3,518,000	J & J	180	Jan. 28, '01	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		4,748,000	J & J	181	Aug. 14, '01	181	181	12,000
terminal g. 5's. 1914		23,676,000	J & J	111¾	Aug. 24, '01	111¾	111¾	8,000
gen. g. 4's, series A. 1909		J & J	110¾	Aug. 20, '01	110¾	110¾	31,000
registered. 1909		Q	105½	Feb. 19, '98	....	....	....
gen. g. 3½'s, series B. 1909		2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
registered. 1909		J & J	116½	July 1, '01	....	....	....
Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1921		1,380,000	J & J	119¾	Aug. 23, '01	119¾	118	63,000
Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1926		3,068,000	J & J	116½	Aug. 12, '01	116½	116½	5,000
Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		26,340,000	J & J	117¾	Aug. 26, '01	117¾	116¾	29,000
1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921		2,866,000	J & J	112	Aug. 20, '01	112	111¾	2,000
Dakota & Ft. S. g. 5's. 1915		1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18, '98	....	....	....
Far. & So. g. 6's assu. 1924		5,680,000	J & J	120¾	Aug. 12, '01	120¾	120¾	16,000
1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110¾	May 24, '01	....	....	....
1st 5's. 1910		1,560,000	J & J	188	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	....
1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex. 1908		2,500,000	J & J	118	June 14, '01	....	....	....
1st 5's, La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,840,000	J & J	110¾	May 15, '01	....	....	....
Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	116	Aug. 16, '01	116	116	3,000
1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	113	Aug. 8, '01	113	113	8,000
Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921		4,755,000	J & J	116½	Aug. 21, '01	116½	116½	8,000
Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2, '01	....	....	....
1st con. 6's. 1913		5,062,000	J & D	121½	Mar. 12, '01	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915		12,832,000	Q F	141	July 26, '01
" gold 7's.....1902		7,510,000	J & D	105	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered gold 7's.....1902			J & D	104½	July 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
" extension 4's.....1886-1926		18,632,000	F A 15	108½	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			F A 15	107	Mar. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
" gen. g. 3½'s.....1987		12,454,000	M & N	110	Apr. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			Q F	103	Nov. 19, '98	.....	.....	.....
" sinking fund 6's.1879-1929		5,878,000	A & O	116	July 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	111	Oct. 18, '19	.....	.....	.....
" sinking fund 5's.1879-1929		6,982,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 12, '01	109	108½	6,000
" registered.....			A & O	107½	May 24, '19	.....	.....	.....
" debent. 5's.....1909		5,900,000	M & N	110	Aug. 27, '01	110	109	17,000
" registered.....			M & N	108½	Apr. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
" debent. 5's.....1921		10,000,000	A & O	117½	Aug. 16, '01	117½	117½	5,000
" registered.....			A & O	107	Nov. 20, '95	.....	.....	.....
" sinking f'd debent. 5's.1933		9,800,000	M & N	122	Aug. 15, '01	122	122	2,000
" registered.....			M & N	123	May 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '84	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's.....1905		1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's.....1910		1,500,000	M & S	111	June 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's.....1909		1,600,000	M & S	110½	Aug. 30, '01	110½	110½	4,000
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907		1,592,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921		5,000,000	M & N	136½	Aug. 22, '01	136½	136½	9,000
" ext. & imp't. s.f'd g. 5's.1929		4,148,000	F & A	127	July 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's.1925		1,000,000	M & S	143¾	Apr. 8, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924		1,281,000	F & J	140	Aug. 6, '10	140	139¾	7,000
" con. deb. 5's.....1907		438,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
" incomes.....1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917		12,100,000	J & J	128	Aug. 2, '01	128	128	1,000
" registered.....1917			J & J	126½	July 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. g. 4's.....1988		55,581,000	J & J	106¾	Aug. 29, '01	107	106½	139,000
" registered.....			J & J	106¾	July 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines & F.v. Dodge 1st 4's.1905		1,200,000	J & J	90½	Feb. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st 2½'s.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	86½	Aug. 25, '19	.....	.....	.....
" extension 4 s.....		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19, '19	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's.1923		2,750,000	A & O	111½	Aug. 5, '01	111½	111½	1,000
" small bond.....1923			A & O	100	Apr. 15, '97	.....	.....	.....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.1930		14,351,000	J & D	138½	Aug. 29, '01	138½	138½	26,000
" Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's.1918		2,066,000	M & N	138½	Aug. 23, '01	138½	138½	4,000
" North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's.1930		796,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's.....1919		6,070,000	A & O	129	Aug. 16, '01	129	129	12,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's.1947		13,585,000	J & J	95½	Aug. 30, '01	95½	95½	104,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1919		370,000	M & N	107¾	July 11, '99	.....	.....	.....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's.....1932		9,868,000	Q M	118	July 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's.....1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '93	.....	.....	.....
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5s.1919		4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17, '19	.....	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905		996,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 3d g. 4½'s.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's.1941		3,500,000	M & N	114	July 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's.1993		14,634,000	J & D	104	Aug. 24, '01	104½	103½	33,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's.1939		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991		4,000,000	J & J	102¾	Aug. 20, '01	102¾	102	56,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.1990		9,750,000	M & N	103	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....				99	May 4, '99	.....	.....	.....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's.1940		1,035,000	M & S	100	June 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22, '99	.....	.....	.....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.1936		7,685,000	Q F	104½	July 9, '19	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....				85	Nov. 15, '94	.....	.....	.....
" con. 6's.....1920		689,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '93	.....	.....	.....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's.1928		2,571,000	J & J	114¾	Aug. 14, '01	114¾	114¾	2,000
Clev., C. C. & Ind. con. 7's.....1914		3,991,000	J & D	131½	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" sink. fund 7's.....1914			J & D	119½	Nov. 19, '89	.....	.....	.....
" gen. consol 6's.....1934		3,205,000	J & J	133	July 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's.1940		981,500	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's.....1938		590,000	Q J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's.....1940		8,103,000	A & O	97	Aug. 30, '01	98	96	57,000
" income 4's.....1990		4,000,000	A	68½	Aug. 28, '01	70	65	411,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's. 1933		5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5, 19'
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1938		2,936,000	J & J	129½	May 20, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....			Q J			....	....	.....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's. 1947		7,500,000	J & J	82½	Aug. 23, '01	82½	80	110,000
1st g. 4's. 1947		1,446,000	J & J	82	Aug. 23, '01	82	82	7,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's. 1939		18,050,000	F & A	88½	Aug. 30, '01	88½	87	430,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '98	....	....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's. 1907		3,067,000	M & S	120¾	Apr. 10, '01	....	....	.....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's. 1914		5,000,000	M & N	136½	June 25, '01	....	....	.....
7's. 1871-1901		4,991,000	A & O	101½	Apr. 23, '01	....	....	.....
1st c. gtd 7's. 1915		12,151,000	J & D	138½	Aug. 5, '01	138½	138½	1,000
registered.....			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	....	....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's. 1921		12,000,000	J & J	133½	July 1, '01	....	....	.....
const. 5's. 1923		5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	....	....	.....
term. imp. 4's. 1923		5,000,000	M & N	108½	Oct. 15, 19'	....	....	.....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's. 1906		1,966,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	....	....	.....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 8½'s. 2000		906,000	F & A			....	....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
1st Penn. Div. c. 7's. 1917		5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	....	....	.....
reg. 1917			M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	149	149	5,000
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's. 1906		3,000,000	A & O	116	June 27, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....			A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	.....
6's. 1906		7,000,000	A & O	111½	July 1, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....			A & O	112	June 27, '01	....	....	.....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's. 1921		2,000,000	M & N	152½	July 18, '01	....	....	.....
1st r 7's. 1921			M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	....	....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's. 1936		28,650,000	J & J	101½	Aug. 26, '01	102½	101½	35,000
con. g. 4½'s. 1938		6,332,000	J & J	111	June 11, '01	....	....	.....
impt. m. g. 5's. 1928		8,103,500	J & D	112	Aug. 20, '01	112	112	1,000
Deny. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's. 1929		4,923,000	J & D	94½	Aug. 31, '01	95	94½	50,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's. 1917		628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	....	....	.....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s. 1906		900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	....	....	.....
g. 4s. 1906		1,250,000	J & D	91	July 3, '01	....	....	.....
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's. 1937		6,734,000	A & O	115½	July 30, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....			A & O	101½	July 23, '99	....	....	.....
2d l m 6s. 1916		2,000,000	J & J			....	....	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's. 1928		500,000	J & J	92½	Feb. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's. 1937		4,000,000	J & J	113½	May 17, '01	....	....	.....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's. 1941		7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	.....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's. 1947		2,482,000	M & N	118½	Jan. 28, '01	....	....	.....
2d extended g. 5's. 1919		2,149,000	M & S	120¾	Apr. 13, '01	....	....	.....
3d extended g. 4½'s. 1923		2,926,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	....	....	.....
4th extended g. 5's. 1920		4,618,000	A & O	122½	Mar. 6, '01	....	....	.....
5th extended g. 4's. 1928		709,500	J & D	107	July 1, 19'	....	....	.....
1st cons. gold 7's. 1920		15,880,000	M & S	142½	July 11, '01	....	....	.....
1st cons. fund g. 7's. 1920		3,669,500	M & S	135½	May 17, '01	....	....	.....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds. 1906		84,000,000	J & J	99	Aug. 30, '01	99	98	332,000
registered.....			J & J	99	Aug. 16, '01	99	99	5,000
1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1906		33,867,000	J & J	89½	Aug. 30, '01	89½	85½	370,000
registered.....			J & J			....	....	.....
Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1951		32,000,000	F & A	93½	Aug. 30, '01	93½	92½	199,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's. 1916		2,380,000	J & D	136½	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's. 1908		1,500,000	J & J			....	....	.....
small.....			J & J			....	....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's. 1932		12,000,000	M & N	123	July 29, '01	....	....	.....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1909		2,900,000	A & O	108	June 5, '01	....	....	.....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's. 1935		7,500,000	A & O	137½	Aug. 29, '01	137½	137½	1,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N			....	....	.....
1st gtd. currency 6's. 1922					
N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		3,396,000	J & J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	118½	118½	19,000
Co. 1st currency 6's. 1913					
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's. 1946		1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	.....
small.....					
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's. 1910		3,500,000	A & O	115½	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
N. Y., Sud & W. 1st rfdg. g. 5's. 1937		3,750,000	J & J	115	Aug. 21, '01	115	115	3,000
2d g. 4½'s. 1937		453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	....	....	.....
gen. g. 6's. 1940		2,546,000	F & A	105½	Aug. 28, '01	105½	105	14,000
term. 1st g. 5's. 1943		2,000,000	M & N	115½	June 8, 19'	....	....	.....
registered.....			M & N		
Wilkeab. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		3,000,000	J & D	109½	Aug. 29, '01	110	109½	6,000

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Bureka Springs R'y 1st 6's. g. 1933		500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10, '97
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's. 1921		3,000,000	J & J	123	July 8, '01
1st General g 5's. 1942		2,228,000	A & O	109	Aug. 27, '01	109	108	19,000
Mount Vernon 1st 6's. 1923		875,000	A & O	110	May 10, '98	....	....	.....
Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's. 1930		450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g 6's. 1926		1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug. 26, '01	114	110	25,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's. 1918		3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6, '99	....	....	.....
1st land grant ex. g 5's. 1930		423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5's. 1943		4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s. 1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. cts. dep. 1st 6's. 1921		3,176,000	J & J	105½	Aug. 23, '01	106	104	65,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's. 1923		2,963,000	J & J	86½	Aug. 30, '01	87	85½	39,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s. 1913		2,000,000	A & O	101	May 31, '01	....	....	.....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g 5's. 1945		2,330,000	A & O	108	Dec. 12, '88	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5s. 1945		2,322,000	J & J	88½	Nov. 27, '19	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's. 1927		5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Hook. Val. Ry. 1st con. g 4½'s. 1909		10,237,000	J & J	107	Aug. 29, '01	107	106½	108,000
registered.			J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Col. Hook's Val. 1st ext. g 4's. 1948		1,401,000	A & O	104½	May 18, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Central, 1st g 4's. 1951		1,500,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
registered.			J & J	113½	Mar. 12, '19	....	....	.....
1st gold 8½'s. 1961		2,499,000	J & J	104	Aug. 14, '01	104	104	3,000
registered.			J & J	102½	Apr. 15, '88	....	....	.....
1st g 3s sterl. \$500,000. 1961		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '96	....	....	.....
registered.			M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
total outstg. \$13,950,000								
collat. trust gold 4's. 1962		15,000,000	A & O	105	July 24, '01	....	....	.....
regist'd.			A & O	104½	Jan. 30, '99	....	....	.....
col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex. 1963		24,079,000	M & N	105	July 11, '01	....	....	.....
registered.			M & N	100½	Dec. 13, '99	....	....	.....
Calro Bridge g 4's. 1960		3,000,000	J & D	123	May 24, '99	....	....	.....
registered.			J & D	100½	July 8, '01	....	....	.....
Louisville div. g 3½'s. 1963		14,320,000	J & J	88½	Dec. 8, '99	....	....	.....
registered.			J & J	95	Dec. 21, '99	....	....	.....
Middle div. reg. 5's. 1921		800,000	F & A	90½	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. g 8's. 1961		4,999,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 31, '19	101½	101½	3,000
registered.			J & J	101½	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	.....
g 8½'s. 1961		6,821,000	J & J	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	.....
registered.			J & J	100	Nov. 7, '19	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield div 1st g 8½'s. 1961		2,000,000	J & J	124	Dec. 11, '99	....	....	.....
registered.			F & A	112½	Aug. 26, '01	112½	112½	1,000
West'n Line 1st g 4's. 1961		5,425,000	F & A	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
registered.			J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
Belleville & Carolt 1st 6's. 1923		470,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g 4's. 1962		241,000	J & D	127	Aug. 29, '01	127	127	8,000
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's. 1961		16,555,000	J & D	123½	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
gold 5's. registered.			J & D	100½	Nov. 14, '19	....	....	.....
g 8½'s. 1961		1,852,000	J & D	106½	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	.....
registered.			J & D	106½	Sept. 10, '19	....	....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g 4's. 1961		3,500,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	.....
registered.			M & S	102½	Nov. 16, '19	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g 4's. 1981		598,000	J & J	107	June 6, '01	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g 5's. 1985		1,634,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
1st gtd. g 5's. 1985		933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4's. 1950		4,500,000	J & J	99½	Apr. 25, '01	....	....	.....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st 6's. gold. 1919		7,964,000	M & N	127½	Aug. 23, '01	128	126	111,000
2d g 5's. 1909		6,593,000	M & S	103	Aug. 27, '01	108	101½	58,000
3d g 4's. 1921		2,725,000	M & S	80	Aug. 30, '01	80	74½	70,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's. 1983		7,650,000	J & D	116½	Aug. 23, '01	116½	115½	15,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g 5's. 1929		3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
Kansas City Southern 1st g 8's. 1960		26,197,000	A & O	69½	Aug. 29, '01	70	69½	10,000
registered.			A & O	63½	Oct. 16, '19	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g 5's. 1937		7,250,000	J & J	119½	July 31, '01	....	....	.....
2d mtg. g 5's. 1941		3,625,000	J & J	118½	July 30, '01
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's. 1945		2,500,000	A & O	110	July 16, '01

BOND SALES.

551

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997		8,000,000	M & N	110¼	May 13, '01
" registered.....			M & N	110¼	.....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940		15,000,000	J & J	110	Aug. 13, '01	110	110	1,000
" registered.....			J & J	111	Mar. 25, '01	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941		10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9, '19	....	....	....
" registered.....			A & O	109¾	Oct. 18, '99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933		10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27, '01	....	....	....
" registered.....1933			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	M & S	96¼	June 4, '01	....	....	....
" registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's.1914		750,000	A & O	101¾	Sept. 1, '99	....	....	....
" g. gtd 5's.....1914		1,250,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1931		3,610,000	Q J	121	July 23, '01	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1931		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22, '99	....	....	....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1938		3,000,000	J & D	101¾	July 18, '01	....	....	....
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June 24, '01	....	....	....
" g. 4's.....1932		325,000	J & D	102¾	May 5, '97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,685,000	M & S	99	Aug. 27, '01	99¾	99	18,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1934		1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	....
{ Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109¾	June 17, '96	....	....	....
" N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's.....1935		1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31, '99	....	....	....
" N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's.1927		883,000	M & S	105	May 4, '19'	....	....	....
{ Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch		1,425,000	Q J A N	113	Dec. 28, '19'	....	....	....
" 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's.1932								
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1930		9,221,000	J & D	119	Aug. 30, '01	119	118¾	31,000
" gold 5's.....1937		1,764,000	M & N	114¼	Aug. 16, '01	114¼	114¼	1,000
" Unified gold 4's.....1940		27,194,000	J & J	101¼	Aug. 28, '01	102	100¾	128,000
" registered.....1940			J & J	83	Feb. 27, '93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's.1931		5,129,000	M & N	111	Aug. 20, '01	111	111	1,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g. 4's.....1903-1918		8,500,000	A & O	100¾	Aug. 30, '01	101	100¾	30,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's.....1907		380,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31, '19'	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's.....1919		1,895,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.....1931		3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18, '98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's.....1930		5,000,000	J & J	130	July 23, '01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's.....1930		1,000,000	J & J	119¾	May 17, '01	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's.....1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5, '19'	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921		3,500,000	M & S	123¼	Jan. 22, '01	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's.....1980		3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26, '01	73½	73½	10,000
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1987		6,742,000	J & J	100	Aug. 7, '01	100	100	1,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg		4,000,000	M & S	110¾	Mar. 28, '01	....	....	....
" 1st g. 4½'s.....1945								
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's.1937		2,096,000	F & A	111	Aug. 29, '01	111	111	1,000
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's.1921		2,659,000	F & A	113	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.1936		3,673,000	F & A	115¼	Aug. 27, '01	115¼	111	11,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s.1910		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30, '96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19, '01	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990		28,065,000	A & O	104	Aug. 29, '01	104½	103½	42,000
" registered.....			A & O	105¼	May 7, '01	....	....	....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	114¼	Aug. 27, '01	114¼	114¼	5,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's.1934		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	85¾	Aug. 27, '01	86	84½	28,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939		20,511,000	JULY	34¾	Aug. 29, '01	35	30¼	1,529,000
" 2d 3's.....1939		11,724,000	JULY	23½	Aug. 27, '01	24	20¼	677,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		915,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's.1942		4,635,000	M & S	90¾	July 29, '01	....	....	....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		10,779,000	J & D	103¾	Apr. 19, '19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1927 coup. due		12,265,000	M & S	85	July 1, '01	....	....	....
" Sept. 1, 1890.....								
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917		12,265,000	A	25	July 1, '01
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2, '19'
" registered.....			J & D

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's...1927		960,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15 '01
Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's.....1909		1,015,000	J & D	119	June 25 '01
Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's.....1921		1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14 '19	.....	.....	.....
Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's.....1910		636,000	J & D	122½	Feb. 7 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g. 5's.....1924		5,000,000	M & N	120	Aug. 30 '01	120½	120	6,000
1st & refunding g. 4's...1949		7,600,000	M & S	105	Aug. 29 '01	105	104½	15,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's...1936		3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26 '87	.....	.....	.....
stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.					
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's...1926		3,280,000	J & J	108½	Apr. 8 '01	.....	.....	.....
stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89½	June 18 '91	.....	.....	.....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. 1st c. g. 4's...1928		21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 8 '01	.....	.....	.....
stamped pay. of int. gtd.					
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's...1920		39,718,000	J & D	98½	Aug. 30 '01	98½	97½	62,000
2d mtge. g. 4's.....1920		20,000,000	F & A	92½	Aug. 28 '01	89½	80	116,500
1st ext gold 5's.....1944		1,668,000	M & N	102½	Aug. 29 '01	102½	102½	10,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's...1906		458,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 22 '99	.....	.....	.....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's...1940		1,340,000	M & N	100	Mar. 5 '01	.....	.....	.....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's...1942		3,285,000	M & S	108	Aug. 29 '01	108	106½	38,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solist gtd. g. 5's...1943		1,689,000	J & D	108½	July 23 '01	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's...1920		2,500,000	F & A	90½	July 24 '01	.....	.....	.....
Tebco. & Neosho 1st 7's.....1928		187,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's...1942		4,000,000	A & O	110½	July 29 '01	.....	.....	.....
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920		14,904,000	M & N	123½	Aug. 28 '01	123½	121½	57,000
8d mortgage 7's.....1906		3,828,000	M & N	114	June 12 '01	.....	.....	.....
trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917		14,376,000	M & S	108	Aug. 30 '01	108	106½	261,000
registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st collateral gold 5's...1920		9,636,000	F & A	106	Aug. 22 '01	106	106	1,000
registered.....			F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's...1919		3,450,000	F & A	90	Aug. 16 '01	90½	90	5,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's...1926		620,000	J & J	100	May 1 '01	.....	.....	.....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's...1928		7,000,000	M & S	105	Aug. 28 '01	105	105	1,000
2d extended g. 5's.....1928		2,573,000	F & A	115	June 6 '01	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & I. gr. 5's...1931		35,716,000	A & O	116½	Aug. 30 '01	117	116	100,000
stamped gtd gold 5's...1931		6,945,000	A & O	116½	June 5 '01	.....	.....	.....
unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's...1929		23,090,000	J & J	92	Aug. 29 '01	93	92	54,000
registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's...1926		750,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945		374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31 '19	.....	.....	.....
small.....		226,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
inc. g. 4's.....1945		700,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's...1946		1,000,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's...1927		7,000,000	J & J	130	Aug. 27 '01	130	130	5,000
1st extension 6's.....1927		974,000	J & D	125	Aug. 2 '01	125	125	2,000
gen. g. 4's.....1928		9,472,000	Q & J	96	June 26 '01	.....	.....	.....
Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's...1947		4,000,000	F & A	116	July 9 '01	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4's...1931		4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24 '19	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913		6,300,000	J & J	128½	Aug. 12 '01	128½	126½	4,000
1st cons. g. 5's.....1928		7,412,000	A & O	115	July 1 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st g. 6's Jasper Branch...1923		371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al. 1917		750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24 '96	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's T. & Pb.....1917		300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20 '99	.....	.....	.....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's...1915		1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13 '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's...1908		18,390,000	J & J	104½	July 24 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st registered.....1908			J & J	107½	June 4 '01	.....	.....	.....
g. mortgage 3½'s...1997		38,161,000	J & J	108	Aug. 27 '01	108	108	10,000
registered.....			J & J	109½	May 20 '19	.....	.....	.....
debenture 5's.....1884-1904		4,501,000	M & S	104	July 9 '01	.....	.....	.....
debenture 5's reg.....			M & S	105½	May 20 '01	.....	.....	.....
reg. debent. 5's.....1899-1904		649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30 '01	.....	.....	.....
debenture g. 4's...1890-1905		5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30 '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			J & D	102½	Jan. 16 '01	.....	.....	.....
deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905		3,661,000	M & N	101	Aug. 1 '01	101	101	1,000
registered.....			M & N	106½	Sept. 26 '99	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s...1926		90,578,000	F & A	95½	Aug. 30 '01	96	95	100,000
registered.....			F & A	95½	Aug. 29 '01	95½	94½	8,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s...1926		19,101,000	F & A	94½	Aug. 8 '01	95½	93½	3,000
registered.....			F & A	97	Jan. 11 '01	.....	.....	.....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's.....1936		5,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 1 '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			J & J	106	June 17 '98	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd. g. 5's.....1936		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
regis*-red.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOND SALES.

553

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Carthage & Adirond. 1st gtd g. 4's 1881		1,100,000	J & D					
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, {		770,000	J & J	95	July 28, '98			
1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940 }								
small bonds series B. 1942		33,100	J & J					
Gouv. & Oswego. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		300,000	J & D					
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1901		2,500,000	M & S	107 1/4	July 6, 19'			
Inc. 5's. 1922		3,900,000	100 1/4	Aug. 30, '01	100 1/4	99 1/4		537,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1866		1,660,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97			
reg. certificates								
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1903		4,000,000	A & O	108	May 22, '96			
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1916		180,000	A & O					
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2301		50,000,000	J & J	112 1/4	Aug. 30, '01	113 1/4	112 1/4	9,000
registered			J & J	112 1/4	Aug. 30, '01	112 1/4	111 1/2	22,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's. 1903		8,428,000	J & D	108 1/4	Aug. 7, '01	108 1/4	108 1/4	25,000
con. 2d registered. 1903			J & D	110 1/4	Mar. 8, '01			
g 3's. 1907		40,780,000	J & D	109	Aug. 28, '01	109	108	3,000
registered			J & D	111	May 2, 19'			
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1906		924,000	F & A	117 1/4	May 15, '01			
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1928		840,000	J & J					
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's. 1924		1,600,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01			
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's. 1932		2,250,000	J & J	140 1/4	Apr. 12, '01			
2d gtd 6's. 1924		800,000	J & J					
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		8,000,000	M & N	104 1/4	Aug. 29, '01	104 1/4	103 1/4	12,000
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's. 1902		2,000,000	M & N	102	Aug. 14, '01	102	102	5,000
1st con. 5's. 1902		1,500,000	M & S	119	June 20, '01			
6's. 1909		3,576,000	M & S	136	Aug. 15, '01	130	130	2,000
coup. 5's. 1901			Q & M	127 1/4	Nov. 8, 19'			
reg. 5's. 1901			J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01			
mort. 4's. 1940		2,600,000	J & J	108 1/4	Nov. 26, 19'			
mtge. 4's reg. 1909		476,000	J & D					
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's. 1900		11,444,000	M & N	102 1/4	Mar. 18, 19'			
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900			M & N	102 1/4	Apr. 6, 19'			
7's registered. 1900		1,800,000	A & O	122 1/4	May 8, '01			
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		9,061,000	A & O	127 1/4	Aug. 22, '01	127 1/4	126 1/4	3,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922			A & O					
coup. g. bond currency		400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13, '94			
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915		875,000	M & N					
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918		1,800,000	J & J	110	Oct. 15, 19'			
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's. 1922								
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1907		19,425,000	A & O	108	Aug. 28, '01	108	107	18,000
registered			A & O	106	Aug. 19, '01	106	106	16,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1906		2,000,000	J & D	102	Feb. 28, '01			
con. deb. receipts. \$1,000		15,007,500	A & O	208	Aug. 27, '01	208	203	1,000
small certifs. \$100		1,480,000		196	Feb. 21, '01			
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		2,828,000	M & N	134 1/4	July 26, '01			
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		575,000	M & N	115 1/4	Oct. 15, '94			
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1906		6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5, 19'			
1st 6's. 1906		4,000,000	J & J	110	Apr. 12, '01			
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1922		16,987,000	M & S	104 1/4	Aug. 30, '01	104 1/4	103 1/4	116,000
registered. \$5,000 only			M & S	101 1/4	Nov. 30, '98			
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,350,000	M & N	112 1/4	July 23, '01			
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1901		7,283,000	M & N	132	May 21, '01			
imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1904		5,000,000	F & A	131	Aug. 20, '01	131	131	4,000
New River 1st 6's. 1932		2,000,000	A & O	134	Aug. 20, '01	134	134	5,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1906			A & O	102	Aug. 30, '01	102 1/4	101	146,500
registered		30,704,800	A & O	97 1/4	July 18, '99			
small bonds.			A & O					
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g. g 5's 1922		600,000	J & J	107 1/4	July 1, '01			
Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's. 1909		5,000,000	J & N	100 1/4	July 30, '01			
N. P. Ry prior in ry. & d. gtd. g. 4's. 1907		94,007,500	Q & J	104 1/4	Aug. 29, '01	104 1/4	104	231,500
registered			Q & J	103 1/4	July 12, '01			
gen. lien g. 5's. 2047		56,000,600	Q & F	72	Aug. 30, '01	72 1/2	71 1/4	387,000
registered			Q & F	70	Aug. 28, '01	70	70	3,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1906		9,215,000	J & D	99 1/4	July 11, '01			
registered			J & D					
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's. 1923		7,985,000	F & A	129	Aug. 30, '01	129	128 1/4	9,000
registered certificates			Q & F	132	July 28, '98			
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's. 1901		1,000,000	F & A	122 1/4	Feb. 13, '01			
2d 5's. 1917		2,000,000	A & O	112	June 10, '01			
1st con. g. 4's. 1908		1,000,000	J & D	106	July 12, '01			
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,538,000	QMCH	88 1/4	May 31, 19'			
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1933		3,764,000	J & J	116 1/4	Aug. 29, '01	116 1/4	115 1/4	19,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High	Low.	Total.
Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1948		4,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's. 1936		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. mortg. g 6's. 1937		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's. 1946		4,446,000	J & D	109	Aug. 16, '01	109	109	1,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s. 1917		1,636,000	A & O	105	Aug. 10, '01	105	105	32,000
" s. f. subsidy g 6's. 1910		1,346,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st. 1921		19,467,000	J & J	112	July 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" reg. 1921			J & J	110½	July 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts. 1937		5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B 1941		10,000,000	F & A	122½	Apr. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's. 1932		1,506,000	A & O	110	May 3, '92	.....	.....	.....
" registered. 1932			A & O	121	Oct. 22, '19	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		3,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series B. 1942		2,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series C 3½'s. 1948		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series D 3½'s. 1950		828,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½'s Ser. R. 1940		2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
" " C. 1940		1,508,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		1,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s. 1940		10,000,000	A & O	114½	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series A. 1942		8,786,000	A & O	114	July 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series B gtd. 1942		1,379,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series C gtd. 1942		4,983,000	M & N	106½	July 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series D gtd. 4's. 1945		4,859,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½'s. 1949		2,917,000	J & J	132½	Aug. 19, '01	132½	132½	500
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's. 1912		2,546,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 2d 7's. 1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 3d 7's. 1912					
Penn. RR. Co. 1st RI Est. g 4's. 1923		1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12, '97	.....	.....	.....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent. 1905		22,762,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. currency, 6's registered. 1905		4,718,000	Q M 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 5 per cent. 1919		4,998,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered. 1943			Q M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 4 per cent. 1943		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's. 1942		5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28, '19	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4's. 1935		1,250,000	M & S	112½	Mar. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
Del. R. RR. & Bg Co gtd g. 4's. 1936		1,300,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s. 1941		4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's. 1944		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's. 1921		1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d m 4½'s. 1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's. 1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. gold 5's. 1939		2,850,000	M & N	114	Aug. 10, '01	114	114	1,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's. 1939		3,325,000	A & O	114½	Aug. 22, '01	114½	114½	5,000
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek Railway 6's. 1932		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's. 1922		478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 26, '96	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pains, & Fpt. 1st g. 5's. 1916		1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	118	Aug. 27, '01	118	118	5,000
" 1st cons. 5's. 1943		408,000	J & J	87½	Jan. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,589,000	J & J	99	July 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
" J. P. M. & Co., cts., 1917		8,111,000	.....	100	Aug. 8, '01	100	100	2,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's. 1997		63,146,000	J & J	96	Aug. 30, '01	96	95	316,000
" registered. 1997			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's. 1939		15,200,000	J & J	100½	Aug. 29, '01	101½	100½	127,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		10,003,000	A & O	96	Aug. 14, '01	96	96	1,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	88½	Sept. 27, '19	.....	.....	.....

BOND SALES.

555

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1909		1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27, '01			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,288,000	J & J	82½	July 1, '01			
" guaranteed.		2,277,000	J & J	92½	July 22, '01			
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s. 1941		2,880,000	J & J					
" Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1949		1,850,000	J & J					
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's. 1913		297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342. 1947		8,500,000	J & J	96	Aug. 30, '01	95	96	5,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1906		800,000	J & J					
" 2d g. 6's. 1906		400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's. Class A. 1906		500,000	M & N	111	Aug. 8, '01	111	111	15,000
" 2d g. 6's. Class B. 1906		2,688,000	M & N	114½	June 6, '01			
" 2d g. 6's. Class C. 1906		2,390,000	M & N	114½	May 23, '01			
" gen. g. 6's. 1901		7,807,000	J & J	126	Aug. 12, '01	128	126	8,000
" gen. g. 5's. 1901		12,222,000	J & J	115	Aug. 30, '01	115	114	17,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's. 1907		1,099,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17, '01			
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O. 1919		1,015,000	F & A	118	May 23, '02			
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		6,388,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01			
" Central div. 1st g. 4's. 1929		1,962,000	A & O	109	Apr. 29, '01			
" N. W. div. 1st g. 4's. 1900		1,100,000	A & O	100	July 23, '01			
" S. W. div. g. 5's. 1947		1,500,000	A & O	100	June 19, '19			
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's. 1907		1,608,000	J & D					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctf's. 1909		20,000,000	M & N	97½	Aug. 30, '01	97½	97	216,000
" 2d g. 4's Inc. Bd. ctf's. 1909		10,000,000	J & J	77	Aug. 27, '01	77½	74½	271,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		880,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's. 1909		7,880,000	A & O	118½	Feb. 20, '01			
" 1st con. 6's. 1908		13,844,000	J & J	139	July 22, '01			
" 1st con. 6's. registered. 1909			J & J	137½	Feb. 23, '01			
" 1st c. 6's. red'd to g. 4½'s. 1914			J & J	114	July 20, '01			
" 1st cons. 6's. registered. 1914		20,756,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 15, '01			
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's. 1910		5,625,000	M & N	116½	Aug. 23, '01	116½	116½	5,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1907		7,907,000	J & D	106½	June 13, '01			
" registered. 1906			J & D	106	May 6, '01			
Eastern R'y Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's. 1906		4,700,000	A & O	107	July 30, '01			
" registered. 1906			A & O					
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O					
" registered. 1906			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's. 1922		2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4, '19			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd. 1907		6,000,000	J & J	140	May 24, '01			
" 1st 6's. registered. 1907			J & J	115	Apr. 24, '07			
" 1st g. g. 5's. 1907		2,700,000	J & J	121	Aug. 16, '01	121	121	8,000
" registered. 1906			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1908		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '09			
" registered. 1906			J & D					
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1943		4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15, '01	111	111	10,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	110½	Aug. 9, '01	110½	110½	10,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's. 1904		4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13, '19			
" 1st g. 5's. 1904		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '09			
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1904		1,350,000	J & J	94½	Feb. 15, '01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1923		2,800,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 25, '01			
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1908		3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22, '01	87	87	5,000
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1913		1,107,000	J & J	91½	June 8, '01			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's. 1923		2,500,000	J & J	104½	Feb. 5, '08			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1940		2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's. gtd. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '08			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s. 1905		15,000,000	J & D	100	Aug. 27, '01	100½	99	121,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		28,618,500	J & D	92	Aug. 30, '01	92½	90½	442,000
" registered. 1905			J & D					
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 28, '01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's. 1940		58,012,500	F & A	101½	Aug. 30, '01	101½	100½	886,000
" registered. 1905			F & A	96½	June 1, '19			
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s. 1929		19,405,000	J & D	87½	Aug. 30, '01	88	87½	186,500
" registered. 1905			J & D					
Gal. Harriab'gh & S. A. 1st g. 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	118½	June 24, '01			
" 2d g. 7's. 1905		1,000,000	J & D	107½	Feb. 28, '01			
" Mex. & P. div. 1st g. 5's. 1901		13,418,000	M & N	106½	Aug. 23, '01	106½	106½	80,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	105	June 7, '01			
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1908		501,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 28, '01			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1908		2,190,000	M & N	104½	July 13, '19			
Houst. & T. C. 1st g. 5's int. gtd. 1907		6,844,000	J & J	110½	July 15, '01			
" con. g. 5's int. gtd. 1913		3,161,000	A & O	111½	June 21, '01			
" gen. g. 4's int. gtd. 1921		4,287,000	A & O	89½	July 13, '01			
" W & Nwn. div. 1st g. 5's. 1930		1,106,000	M & N					

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920		1,484,000	J & J	123	Aug. 15 '01	123	123	2,000
1st 7's.....1918		5,000,000	A & O	187	June 18 '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's....1912		1,485,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g 6's....1907		3,984,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30 '97	.....	.....	.....
gtd. g 5's.....1907		4,751,000	A & O	118	Jan. 4 '01	.....	.....	.....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1927		19,742,000	J & J	107½	Mar. 23 '01	.....	.....	.....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's....1943		18,900,000	J & J	86½	Aug. 26 '01	86½	85½	177,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st g 6's....1909-1910		10,000,000	J & J	114½	June 10 '01	.....	.....	.....
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A....1906		A & O	109½	Aug. 27 '01	109½	109½	7,000
ser. B....1906		A & O	109½	Apr. 22 '01	.....	.....	.....
ser. C & D....1908		30,217,500	A & O	108½	July 16 '01	.....	.....	.....
ser. E & F....1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3 '99	.....	.....	.....
.....1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gtd. g 5's....1927		6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27 '91	.....	.....	.....
stamped....1906-1927		20,420,000	.....	109½	Aug. 27 '01	109½	109½	8,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g 4's....1937		5,500,000	J & J	112½	June 21 '01	.....	.....	.....
of N. Mex. c. 1st g 5's....1911		4,180,000	J & J	112½	June 21 '01	.....	.....	.....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's....1906		1,084,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11 '01	.....	.....	.....
Sabine div. 1st g 6's....1912		2,575,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 17 '97	.....	.....	.....
con. g 5's.....1943		1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 20 '01	.....	.....	.....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's....1904		38,271,000	J & J	117½	Aug. 30 '01	118	115½	179,000
registered.....		J & J	117½	July 12 '91	.....	.....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g 4½ 5's....1906		5,493,000	J & J	109	Apr. 24 '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis div. 1st g 4's....1961		10,750,000	J & J	98½	Aug. 29 '01	9½	96½	21,000
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama Central, 1st g 6's.....1918		1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25 '01	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g 4's....1948		3,175,000	J & J	93	July 13 '01	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4's....1949		1,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. & Greenville, 1st g 6's.....1916		2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12 '01	.....	.....	.....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g 5's....1930		3,108,000	J & J	117½	July 30 '01	.....	.....	.....
con. 1st g 5's.....1956		12,770,000	M & N	118½	Aug. 29 '01	119½	118	82,000
reorg. lien g 4's.....1938		M & S	114½	Aug. 12 '01	115	114½	14,000
registered.....		4,500,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5's.....1922		5,660,000	J & J	128	June 12 '01	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's.....1925		2,000,000	J & J	123	July 16 '01	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's.....1915		5,597,000	J & J	123½	Aug. 22 '01	123½	123	16,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's....1909		818,000	M & S	101½	July 20 '91	.....	.....	.....
deb. 5's stamped....1927		3,368,000	A & O	111½	July 19 '01	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g 4's....1948		15,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10 '91	.....	.....	.....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g 5's.....1919		5,250,000	M & S	109½	Aug. 20 '01	110	108½	14,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A g 6's....1906		800,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. B g 6's.....1911		1,900,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. C g 6's.....1916		1,100,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. D 4-5's.....1921		950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 18 '99	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. E 5's.....1926		1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12 '99	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. F 5's.....1931		1,810,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's.....1936		2,382,000	M & N	116	Aug. 29 '01	116	116	5,000
gen. 5's gtd. stamped....1928		2,486,000	M & N	116	Aug. 14 '01	116	116	5,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's....1924		1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14 '99	.....	.....	.....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's.....1914		2,531,000	J & J	120½	June 12 '01	.....	.....	.....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g 6's....1939		2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25 '91	.....	.....	.....
Staten Isl. Ry. N.Y. 1st gtd. g 4½ 5's....1943		500,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ter. R. R. Asen. St. Louis 1g 4½ 5's....1939		7,000,000	A & O	116	Mar. 18 '99	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1894-1944		4,500,000	F & A	116½	May 23 '01	.....	.....	.....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g 5's....1930		3,500,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6 '01	.....	.....	.....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st g 5's....1906		3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15 '91	.....	.....	.....
fm. Texarkana to Ft. Worth	
1st gold 5's.....2010		21,822,000	J & D	118½	Aug. 29 '01	119	118½	15,000
2d gold income, 5's.....2000		987,000	MAR.	99	Aug. 9 '01	99	99	3,000
La. Div. B.L. 1st g 5's....1931		2,112,000	J & J	111	June 18 '01	.....	.....	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935		3,000,000	J & J	114	Aug. 18 '01	114	114	3,000
1st M. g 5's West. div....1935		2,500,000	A & O	114	July 18 '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. g 5's.....1935		2,000,000	J & D	108½	Aug. 14 '01	108½	108½	3,000
Kanaw & M. 1st g. g 4's....1930		2,489,000	A & O	96	Aug. 19 '01	96	96	1,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917		4,400,000	J & D	92½	Aug. 17 '01	93	92½	2,000

BOND SALES.

557

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	90	Aug. 27, '01	90½	88	28,000
" registered.....			J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's..... 1925		6,500,000	A & O	83¾	Aug. 30, '01	85	82¾	23,000
" registered.....			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4's. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	98½	July 24, '01			
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5's. 1925		1,852,000	J & D	108	Aug. 1, '01	108	108	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id g 4's. 1947		90,556,000	J & J	105½	Aug. 30, '01	106½	108¾	494,000
" registered.....			J & J	106¾	June 14, '01			
" 1st lien con. g. 4's..... 1911		91,957,000	M & N	108½	Aug. 30, '01	108¾	105½	8,849,000
" registered.....			M & N					
" Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's. 1949		547,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25, '01			
" Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g. 4's. 1946		19,634,000	J & D	108	Aug. 29, '01	108	102½	465,000
" Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's. 1922		13,651,000	F & A	125½	Aug. 21, '01	125½	125	7,000
" Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		12,828,000	J & J	117½	Aug. 29, '01	118½	117½	29,000
" non-cum. inc. A. 5's..... 1946		636,000	SEPT.	106	Jan. 21, '01			
" Utah & Northern 1st 7's..... 1908		4,983,000	J & J	117½	June 29, '01			
" g. 5's..... 1926		1,877,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7, '01			
Wabash R. R. Co. 1st gold 5's..... 1939		31,664,000	M & N	119	Aug. 30, '01	119	117½	61,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..... 1939		14,000,000	F & A	110	Aug. 27, '01	110½	107½	22,000
" debent. mtg series A..... 1939		8,500,000	J & J	99	July 25, '01			
" series B..... 1939		25,740,000	J & J	65½	Aug. 30, '01	65½	60	4,959,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chic. ex. 1940		8,411,000	J & J	110½	June 11, '01			
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4's. 1939		1,600,000	J & J	98½	May 16, '01			
" St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. 1st 6's..... 1908		1,000,000	A & O	110	June 5, '01			
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	119½	Aug. 30, '01	119½	119	10,000
" gen g. 3-4's..... 1943		9,789,000	A & O	99½	Aug. 18, '01	99½	99	15,000
" inc. 5's..... 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's. 1911		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1926		2,000,000	A & O	115½	July 9, '01			
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928		894,000	J & J	113	May 29, '01			
" exten. and imp. g. 5's..... 1930		843,000	F & A	112	June 24, '01			
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		10,211,000	M & S	93½	Aug. 30, '01	94	92½	230,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4's. 1949		24,635,600	J & J	88½	Aug. 30, '01	88½	87	246,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's..... 1945		6,625,000	A & O	107	Aug. 28, '01	107	107	2,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1916. 1941		4,373,000	J & J	113½	Aug. 23, '01	113½	112½	6,000
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..... 1941		2,255,000	M & N	101	May 21, '01			
" Union Elev. 1st. c. 4-5's. 1960		12,890,000	F & A	101	Aug. 29, '01	101½	100½	149,000
" Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		7,000,000	F & A	93½	Aug. 27, '01	93½	91	152,000
" Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1961		10,474,000	J & J					
" City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's..... 1922		2,430,000	J & D	106½	Apr. 17, '96			
" Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, '19			
" Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's..... 1910		1,219,000	J & J					
" Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. 6's. 1911		913,000	J & J					
" Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		5,485,000	J & J					
" Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's..... 1916		2,500,000	J & D					
" Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98			
" Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's. 1913		3,000,000	J & J					
" Metro. St. Ry N. Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1907		12,500,000	F & A	118½	Aug. 29, '01	118½	118	21,000
" B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		7,650,000	J & D	120½	July 23, '01			
" registered.....			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, '19			
" Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1938		3,000,000	M & S	122½	July 25, '01			
" registered.....			M & S					
" Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1933		5,000,000	M & S	122½	Aug. 1, '01	122½	122½	1,000
" registered.....			M & S					
" Third Ave. R. R. 1st c. gtd. g. 4's. 2000		35,000,000	J & J	104½	Apr. 23, '01			
" registered.....			J & J					
" Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1938		10,000,000	F & A	101½	Aug. 19, '01	101½	101	6,000
" registered.....			F & A					
" Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's. 1926		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99			
" Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..... 1919		4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01			
" St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937		2,480,000	J & J	111½	Jan. 24, '01			
" gtd. gold 5's..... 1937		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99			
" Third Avenue R'y N. Y. 1st g. 5's. 1937		5,000,000	J & J	123	Aug. 7, '01	123	123	6,000
" Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945		4,397,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99			
" West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928		3,999,000	M & N					
" 40 years con. g. 5's..... 1936		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97			

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's. 1948		12,000,000	M & S	104½	Aug. 22, '01	105	104¾	15,500
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's. 1948		6,500,000	F & A	86½	Aug. 23, '01	86½	86½	11,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's. 1945		17,084,000	F & A	73	Aug. 28, '01	73	72	14,000
Chic. June. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's. 1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	.....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A. . 1911		3,021,000	A & O	30½	Aug. 8, '01	31	30	53,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's. 1926		1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3, '92	....	....	.....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's. 1931		1,652,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, '99	....	....	.....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. . . . 1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '94	....	....	.....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. . . . 1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97	....	....	.....
Manh. Beh H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's. 1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95	....	....	.....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. 1890-1990		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6's. . . 1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99	....	....	.....
St. Louis Term. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½ 5-20. . 1917		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g. 6's. . 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97	....	....	.....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's. . . . 1906		4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18, '19	....	....	.....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s. 1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" E 4's. 1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
" F 4's. 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" G 4's. 1903-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, '19	....	....	.....
" H 4's. 1903-1918		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
" I 4's. 1904-1919		1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	.....
" J 4's. 1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
Small bonds.
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. . 1910		400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's. 1919		9,000,243	M & S	70	Aug. 30, '01	70	70	22,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s. . . 1915		2,919,000	....	100½	Aug. 6, '01	100½	100½	1,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. . . 1919		8,375,000	M & S	96½	Aug. 30, '01	98	95	107,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. . . . 1915		1,899,000	M & S	78½	July 25, '01	....	....	.....
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's. 1919		6,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's. 1942		4,080,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, '19	....	....	.....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's. . 1911		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's. . . . 1923		1,400,000	A & O	99½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. . . 1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99	....	....	.....
" non. conv. deb. 5's. 1910		7,000,000	A & O	100½	June 13, '01	....	....	.....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6's. 1918		9,253,000	F & A	108	Aug. 26, '01	111	108	19,000
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, '19	....	....	.....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's. . . 1920		3,002,000	J & J	108½	Aug. 13, '01	110	108½	10,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. . 1925		3,724,000	J & J	96	June 21, '01	....	....	.....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's. 1946		2,785,000	F & A	52	Aug. 30, '01	58	50	123,000
" inc. g. 5's. 1946		7,500,000	....	6	Aug. 30, '01	9	5½	346,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. . . 1918		2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
U. S. Leather Co. 6½ g s. fd deb. . 1915		5,280,000	M & N	114	Aug. 30, '01	114	114	7,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. . 1900		2,766,000	F & A	101½	Aug. 14, '01	101½	101½	20,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2, '19	....	....	.....
" Coupon off.
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. 1919		2,674,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's. 1943		2,303,000	F & A	103	Aug. 30, '01	103	103	6,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's. 1919		949,000	A & O

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		AUGUST SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
1st g. 5's.....1928		1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98	.....	.....	.....
2d g. 5's.....1928		1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st s. f. 5's.....1928		1,218,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19	.....	.....	.....
Roch & Pitts. Cl. & Ir. Co. pur my 5's.....1946		1,082,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 5's.....1912		879,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 5's.....1917		1,244,000	A & O	109	Aug. 22, '01	109	109	8,000
Bir. div. 1st con. 5's.....1917		8,389,000	J & J	108	Aug. 28, '01	110	108	6,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 5's.....1922		1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 5's.....1910		2,771,000	F & A	100	Aug. 30, '01	100	100	8,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.....1919		848,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15, '19	.....	.....	.....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.....1947		1,150,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bost. Un. Gas & L. c. f. s'k f'd g. 5's.....1939		7,000,000	J & J	80½	Feb. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's.....1945		14,210,000	M & N	118½	Aug. 30, '01	119	118	18,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's.....1932		1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.....1933		5,008,000	J & J	100	Aug. 30, '01	100	100	12,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's.....1918		881,000	F & A	103	Apr. 8, '99	.....	.....	.....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's.....1932		3,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. o. g. 5's.....1949		1,144,000	J & D	101	June 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's.....1922		688,000	J & D	195	June 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's.....1915		1,225,000	F & A	107½	Dec. 17, '19	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.....1932		3,750,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's.....1937		2,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
purchase money 5's.....1997		5,000,000	J & J	128½	June 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Edison El. Ill. B'kin 1st con. g. 4's.....1939		4,275,000	J & J	98½	Dec. 4, '19	.....	.....	.....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.....1919		10,000,000	Q F	108	Aug. 30, '01	108½	107½	12,000
small bonds.....		5,472,000	J & D	97½	Nov. 1, '96	.....	.....	.....
Newark Cons. Gas, con. g. 5's.....1948		5,472,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Colstool tr g 5's.....1948		11,509,000	J & D	114½	Aug. 30, '01	115	112	82,000
registered.....		20,880,000	F & A	96	Aug. 28, '01	98	94½	237,000
purchase money col tr g 4's.....1949		4,312,000	M & S	109	Aug. 23, '01	109	109	8,000
Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.....1910		2,158,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g. 5's.....1935		1,980,000	F & A	102½	June 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Qus. Elec. L. & P. 1st c. g. 5's.....1930		8,317,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's.....1949		2,100,000	M & N	107	July 18, '19	.....	.....	.....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. 5's.....1904		2,500,000	J & D	102½	June 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd. g. 5's.....1904		4,900,000	A & O	124½	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g. 5's.....1943		2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16, '98	.....	.....	.....
refunding g. 5's.....1947		10,000,000	M & S	111	May 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
refunding registered.....		4,348,000	J & J	108	June 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Chic. Gas L't & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	102	July 9, '01	.....	.....	.....
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's.....1938		5,000,000	M & N	106	Aug. 19, '01	106	106	10,000
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's.....1905		1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's.....1947		500,000	J & J	107½	Jan. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		8,806,500	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.....1949		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's.....1950		3,806,500	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's.....1933	
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's.....1929		15,000,000	J & J	100½	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.....2387.		11,277,500	Q & J	100½	Oct. 3, '19	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		Q & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of lien, \$30,000,000.	
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. s. f'd 5's.....1928		3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	.....	.....	.....
Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.....1918		2,000,000	M & N	108	Feb. 17, '99	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		1,261,000	M & N	117	July 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.....1920		8,502,000	J & J	111	Aug. 18, '01	111	111	5,000
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's.....1938		10,000,000	M & N	109	Aug. 8, '01	109	108½	15,000
fundg. & real estate g. 4's.....1950		1,967,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Union Tel. a. fd. 5's.....1911		1,250,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's.....1904	

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	YEAR 1901.		AUGUST SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered... 1900			Q J	108½	105½	....	....	....
con. 2's coupon... 1900		445,940,750	Q J	108½	105½	....	....	....
con. 2's reg. small bonds... 1900			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
con. 2's coupon small bds... 1900			Q J	105½	105½	....	....	....
3's registered... 1908-18			Q F	111½	108	108½	108	4,000
3's coupon... 1908-18		99,621,700	Q F	112	108½	108½	108½	30,000
3's small bonds reg... 1908-18			Q F	....	....	....	....	....
3's small bonds coupon... 1908-18			Q F	112	108½	108½	108½	1,200
4's registered... 1907		257,867,050	J A J & O	114½	112½	....	....	....
4's coupon... 1907			J A J & O	115	112½	113½	118	14,000
4's registered... 1925		162,815,400	Q F	189	187	137	137	30,000
4's coupon... 1925			Q F	139½	136½	137½	136½	13,000
5's registered... 1904		21,854,100	Q F	111½	111½	....	....	....
5's coupon... 1904			Q F	113½	109½	....	....	....
District of Columbia 3-65's... 1924			F & A	126	125	....	....	....
small bonds... 1924		14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
registered... 1924			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's... 1908		3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's... 1900			Q J	96	96	....	....	....
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200... 1922		£22,555,720	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds denominations of £20... 1920		
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000... 1920		

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE had learned from the assassination of LINCOLN and GARFIELD, that the executive head of their nation was exposed to the same danger from the spirit of lawlessness as the rulers who directed the destinies of countries accustomed to tyranny and despotism.

There are in men two instincts—one that makes for order and regulation, and one that is constantly opposed to any interference with the widest rights of the individual. Fortunately, as a rule, the instinct of order is the preponderating one, so much so that in its name nations have endured almost without complaint the most unjust and tyrannical laws.

The careful and deeply-studied adjustment of the necessary governmental forces, to secure at the same time an adequate national strength and the greatest freedom to the individual, which characterizes the laws of the United States, would seem to have precluded that bitterness towards the personal heads of government, which might seem to have some justification in despotic countries.

The human mind is, however, swayed by signs and symbols. The President of a republic is as much the State to the imaginations of many, as was the Grand Monarch of France in his own well-warranted belief. The President is as much the concentrated embodiment of the Government, which either protects or oppresses the individual, according to that individual's peculiar standpoint, as is the Czar of Russia. It is a peculiar mark of the ordinary mind, unaccustomed to reflection, that it looks for some personal enemy upon whom to fasten the personal grievance. As intelligence retrogrades and trenches on insanity, this tendency becomes more paramount in the individual constitution. The conspicuousness of a republican ruler, and ignorance of the real nature of the powers he possesses and the restrictions imposed upon him, render him just as

liable to the personal attack of fanatics as the greatest and most assured despots. The intelligence of the majority of the citizens of the United States, and their pride in the general beneficence of the Government they support, make them forget the danger from the small minority who would be dissatisfied under any circumstances whatever.

Although the fate of LINCOLN and GARFIELD showed that the assassination of the President was not forfended by the general liberality of our institutions, yet in each of these cases there had been some semblance of a reason for the final catastrophe. The fanatic who killed LINCOLN had fed his mind on the hatred and despair immediately engendered by the failure of the Southern Confederacy; the one who killed GARFIELD, on the political rancors consequent on party division. But in the case of MCKINLEY, there seemed to be no reasonable ground from which any human mind, sane or insane, could draw the poison necessary to drug it into the condition to devise and carry out so foul a crime. This last assassination has fallen like a bolt from a clear sky. Of course, after the event it is not difficult to trace the influences which impelled the mind and nerved the assassin's hand.

Anarchy is the science of getting along without any Government. It is in an academic sense a purely utopian idea, which could only become practical were it possible to so train the physical and moral nature of each individual that each could exist and thrive and exercise all desirable rights without ever trenching or seeming to trench in thought, word or aim on the rights of any other. In other words, under ideal anarchy each individual would simply govern himself. There would be no disputes or differences of opinion, in fact a sort of governmental Nirvana, heavenly only to those who could enjoy a perfect stagnancy of mind and body, and utterly unattainable by beings having the characteristics of men and women. Unluckily, this ideal of moon-struck philosophers has been taken up by people either half educated or wholly ignorant, who do not possess the faculty of detecting impracticability. They possess only sense enough to see that the existing order of society and government does not coincide with their ideas, and must be abolished if these ideas are to be practically tested. They ignore the experience of ages, that has proved the limits of human capability of self-government, and would apply their untested remedy for unavoidable evils, with a hand more merciless than that of the most notorious oppressor of his fellow men. The half-baked disciple, longing to distinguish himself and become a martyr and saint of the vague propaganda, rushes upon the most conspicuous personal symbols of the present social order, just as the iconoclast tore down idols and images.

The history of successful assassination has seldom shown any conspiracy or plot among a number of persons. Conspiracies to remove rulers have been, in modern times at least, usually detected and defeated. The assassination of William the Silent, of Henry the Fourth, of MURAT, of GARFIELD and of MCKINLEY, are of the class where the deed is conceived and executed by one person alone, with a mind influenced by what may be called the suggestion of some contemporary hatred, real or supposed, of a local character. This hatred may be either personal towards the victim or merely towards the system he is supposed to represent. It is generally agreed among philosophers that when from any motive an individual becomes really willing to sacrifice his life and undertakes to kill any victim he has marked down, precautions are useless. Assassinations like those mentioned could not be guarded against. Luckily, however, such assassins are rare, but unluckily there is no means of detecting them until they have performed their fatal act. The device used by the murderer of MCKINLEY for concealing his weapon was precisely the same as that adopted by the assassin who killed the Emperor DOMITIAN. This Emperor, according to SUTTONIUS, had very good reason to fear assassination, and no one, not even a relative, was admitted to his presence until he or she had been searched for weapons. STEPHAN, the assassin, concealed a dagger in a bandaged hand and arm, and when admitted accomplished his purpose.

This and other instances that might be cited show that the greatest precautions may be taken in vain. Nevertheless, since the tradition of the personal safety of the Presidents of the republic in the hands of their fellow citizens has been broken by three bloody instances, it were well that the ease with which the chief men of the country are generally approached should be restricted, and there is no doubt that while the appearance of accessibility will be preserved to as great a degree as possible, more precautions will be taken hereafter. While these may not always be effective, yet they are better than the loose openness of approach which is a temptation to the notoriety-seeking crank. The catastrophes which disturb the calculations and plans of a whole nation, which may upset business, and paralyze enterprise and industry, should be made, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult to bring about.

The death of MCKINLEY, lamented and grievous, falling a victim as he has to the organized spirit of lawlessness, if organism can be predicated of anarchy, may have its uses in arousing the feelings of our citizens in favor of respect for law and order, which of late years has tended to become too dormant. The uncontrolled individualism which in mobs has defied law and wreaked its impulses on supposed criminals, may just as easily, as has been shown in the case of the

President, be made to manifest itself against the greatest, the purest and most revered of citizens. Respect for law has become lax in all parts of the country. This fact makes itself evident in the indifference to the punishment of petty crime because of expense, that may be noted in communities outside of cities. This indifference leads to greater offenses, and to attempts at repression by an impulsive rising of the mob. If the shock given to the country by the murder of the President shall result in awakening the people to the necessity of supporting law and order in all its details great and small, and make every citizen look upon the invasion of the legal rights of another as a beginning of the invasion of his own, then WILLIAM MCKINLEY in his death will continue to confer on his countrymen the benefits which they enjoyed from his living administration of affairs.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKERS recently held a conference, and they have arrived at certain conclusions in regard to bank legislation necessary under the new federation of the several Colonies. The diversities of the present banking laws in the different Colonies probably are found as inconvenient in business as the lack of uniformity in similar laws of the several States is found to be in this country.

The Australian banks, like those of Canada, are conducted on a system of which Scotch banking is the foundation. But there seems to be a lack of homogeneousness in the currency differing only in degrees from that prevailing here before the introduction of the National banking system, when the country was dependent on State bank notes. This is felt in the differences in exchange between the Colonies.

The conclusions reached by the Australian bankers are, first, that the banks shall issue their own notes under uniform conditions, ordinarily restricted to the amount of bullion held, the notes to be a first lien, protected in addition by what would be called here a safety fund contributed *pro rata* by the banks. In case of financial crisis the Governor-General shall have power to bring in force a regulation permitting further issues of notes based on Government securities, to the extent of eighty per cent. of such securities. This regulation also makes all notes a legal tender for six months.

The Australian banks, as a body, do not appear to have abused the circulating note privilege they possess, as their notes outstanding are not more than one-fifth of the gold held by them.

To those interested in the subject in this country it is rather remarkable that the bankers of the Australian Colonies can so easily arrive at an agreement as to what they want in the way of legislation. This is in marked contrast to the state of things here. Never, in the

history of the banks of the United States, since the beginning of banking here, have they ever agreed upon or recommended any definite scheme for a uniform banking law. Every Federal banking law ever in operation here has been passed, after great opposition, by the exercise of the power of the Government. The law creating the first Bank of the United States was passed in connection with the law for funding the Revolutionary debt and was enacted as the result of a bargain made between HAMILTON and the opposition. In exchange for the support of his financial scheme, which included the bank, he consented to the location of the capital city on the Potomac. The period of the existence of this first Federal bank was marked by an internecine struggle between the State banks and itself, resulting in the destruction of the first Bank of the United States. The law creating the second Bank of the United States was initiated and enacted by the Government in the face of bitter opposition of the existing banks of the country. This bank also perished, when it was attacked by President JACKSON, because the latter adroitly arrayed State bank interests against it. The National banking system was introduced by sheer force of Governmental power, in the face of the most bitter opposition of State banks, which could only be overcome by sternly repressing the circulation privilege of the State banks by a prohibitive tax. During the last thirty years, when improvement of the system under which the National banks issued notes seemed necessary, the banks of the United States have never proposed any plan in which the acquiescence of all has been possible. The only time at which even a partial agreement was reached was at a convention of the American Bankers' Association in Baltimore in 1894, when the delegates at the convention, representing only a small proportion of the banks in the country, agreed to the adoption of what is known as the Baltimore plan. This agreement was not binding on anybody or any thing, nor was the plan itself original with the bankers. The committees in Congress, the Monetary Commissions, and individuals who have undertaken to formulate plans, which would so combine the interests of the various classes of banks as to meet with the least opposition, have met with diversities of opinion so great that the plans recommended, endeavoring to reconcile these opposing interests, have as a rule been clumsy and complicated almost beyond practicability.

It may be said that many of the complications and intricacies of these plans were due to the difficulty of getting rid of Government paper in circulation. On the surface this is no doubt true, but if the bankers of the United States at any time agree to retire Government notes, and substitute bank notes, Congress would find no difficulty in enacting the necessary legislation. But there is very little hope of

such agreement. The State banks enjoy a certain freedom of operation, which they fear they would lose by coming under a Federal law, although the latter conferred a profitable circulation privilege. Whatever their faults, Government notes are convenient to do business with. Being homogeneous, they reduce inland exchange to a minimum as perfectly as a homogeneous bank currency.

Neither are the National bankers agreed as to the desirability of substituting a freer bank-note currency, in the place of the currency now in use. Established National banks have a prestige, derived from the restrictions to which they submit. They are accustomed to them and perhaps to some extent regard them as a barrier against competition which would certainly arise in new forms were the present laws radically changed.

These are some of the difficulties in the way of the banks of the United States agreeing upon some definite plan of legislation, as the banks of Australia appear to have done.

At this distance, and without more detailed knowledge, it is difficult to say how cordial a support will be given by the banks of the several Australian Colonies to the plan formulated by the conference. It may receive no more united support than have the Baltimore and other elaborate banking schemes proposed by the bankers of the United States. One would think that the banks in each Colony might have interests diverse from those in other Colonies. Under the Australian system, there is apparently greater freedom from competition, and perhaps the banks in one Colony have been more or less protected from the competition of banks in other Colonies. Under a Federal law the banks in all the Colonies might be placed in freer competition.

When a new banking law, so sweeping in its effect as a Federal law must be when applied in several federated States at once, is proposed, no matter how fair and wise it may theoretically appear, it must pass the ordeal of examination by each separate existing institution affected. This examination will be made on the narrowest principle of intelligent selfishness ; the effect of every provision upon every branch of the business of the individual bank will be carefully worked out with reference to its effect on the next quarterly or semi-annual dividend. If the result shows a probable reduction in the percentage, the law will probably be opposed. If the examination shows an advantage to a competitor, it will be opposed. Hence arises the difficulty of securing the united support of bankers to a banking law effecting any important change. The independent banks of the United States, divided into so many different systems, no doubt make agreement on any one measure more difficult here than in Australia. Human nature is, however, the same there as here, and if, as may be

suspected, there are diverse interests at stake in the different Colonies, the proposed law may not be so easily enacted.

It is almost certain that a banking law securing uniformity in the banking system of the United States will never be enacted without the exercise of Governmental pressure equal or greater than that by which the National banking laws were introduced in 1863. This is the only way to counteract the effect of the petty interests which seem of such immense importance to each individual bank.

THE STRENGTH OF A SYSTEM or organization is shown by the manner in which it passes through unexpected catastrophes. Five times in the history of the United States has the ruler of the nation been removed by death, and in each case the Vice-President has succeeded without any serious shock to the institutions of the country. There have been changes in policy, as when the effort of the Whig party to re-establish a Bank of the United States was defeated by the so-called defection of the new President from their ranks. To the death of the first HARRISON is no doubt due all the present disadvantages of the independent Treasury system. FILLMORE succeeded TAYLOR without much remark. The accession of JOHNSON, although he also is supposed to have changed the policy of the Government disadvantageously, did not have any permanently detrimental effect upon the progress of the country. The death of GARFIELD and the succession of ARTHUR caused no changes of general importance.

No doubt these events caused the disappointment of many personal ambitions, which were probably compensated for by the unexpected gratification of the personal ambitions of others.

In all the pettier detail of an Administration, in the selection of persons for offices, and in the flow of the streams of political influence, the change of one President for another produces considerable effect, but the general public takes very little interest in these contests for personal emolument. Under civil-service rules even these personal changes will probably be reduced to a minimum. The greatest interest at the present time manifests itself, or would have manifested itself, had the belief in the soundness of Mr. ROOSEVELT's financial convictions been less certain, in the monetary question. If the Vice-President had been a man like STEVENSON, under the last Democratic Administration, who had at that time shown himself at least a waverer on the silver question, and who subsequently went over body and soul to BRYAN and free coinage, the death of MCKINLEY would have given a far greater shock to the money market than was experienced. One can conceive the consternation in financial circles if CLEVELAND had died in 1893 and had been succeeded by STEVENSON.

It is well that the importance of the Vice-Presidential office is beginning to be appreciated, and that the effects of an unwise choice are being more seriously looked at when the second name on the ticket is chosen at the national conventions. It is understood more and more that in this industrial age the success of a party or Administration and their continuation in power depend on the prosperity of the country.

It is said with some degree of truth that statesmen and politicians should neither be praised nor blamed for the ebb and flow of prosperous business; but they are certainly to blame if they do not exert themselves to fashion the laws and to administer them in the manner best calculated to economize and make the most of the resources, gathered under the combined forces of nature working in concert with the energies of the people. To make the crops good or bad is mainly the work of nature, but there are numberless other resources which are dependent almost altogether upon human enterprise. So much depends in business on the feelings of the mind and on a continued cheerful view of the future, kept within due limits. It is in so carrying on its operations and shaping its policy as to encourage the most cheerful view of business that the circumstances will allow, that a government may in reality conduce to the general prosperity, and likewise in properly suppressing undue tendency to extravagant views leading to over-trading and disaster.

President MCKINLEY, perhaps more than any of his predecessors, had, by the training of his whole career, grown into a recognition of the intimate relations between business and the operations of the Government in the United States. In appointing a skillful financier Secretary of the Treasury, he looked carefully to the success of his Administration by taking care of the pockets of the people. Under all the disadvantage of an imperfect system for the handling of revenues and expenditures, Secretary GAGE has held the money available for circulation with very little fluctuation.

The science of adapting the operations of the Government to modern industrial needs is yet in its infancy. Rulers all over the world are beginning to recognize that these industries of the people, which afford them a means of livelihood and keep them contented and happy, must be fostered not simply as a basis of taxation, but for their own sakes. Government must be made secondary to the business of the people.

In his promise to carry out the policy of his predecessor Mr. ROOSEVELT has reassured the business interests of the United States, and through them the connected business interests of other countries.

In one sense no man can guarantee that he will do just the same as another man would have done in his place. The personal equation

is different, and in manner and detail the action may vary, although the result may be similar. It may be, too, that the new President, as a younger man, may have less hesitation in recommending and pushing through financial reform than his predecessor. One thing can be counted on pretty surely, that some classes of enterprise will go on more slowly until Mr. ROOSEVELT has marked out the line he intends to pursue by his actions. He comes into office more unpledged in almost every direction than any President who has yet gone into the White House.

WM. B. RIDGELY, of Chicago, has been appointed to succeed Hon. CHARLES G. DAWES as Comptroller of the Currency, the nomination having been made by the President on September 21.

Mr. RIDGELY comes of a banking family whose name is well known in the title of the Ridgely National Bank, of Springfield, Ill., which was organized very early in the history of the National banking system. This appointment was one of the first made by President ROOSEVELT, and is one that had already been determined upon by his lamented predecessor.

From his early training and later financial experience Mr. RIDGELY ought to be well fitted for the office. The views he has expressed in reported interviews show that he is well posted upon the needed banking reforms and that he will exert the influence of the office to bring them about. It appears from some of his reported remarks that he is in favor of establishing a bank or fiscal institution to supersede the independent Treasury system, and avoid the periodical stringency of the money market by receiving the Government surplus on deposit and loaning it as the needs of business require.

There is no doubt that the existing banks do not afford any ready solution of the surplus question. In one way they have to be treated on a certain equality by the Treasury when used as public depositories. The requirement of bonded security precludes the Government from obtaining interest on its deposits, and the various degrees of strength of the different available banks make it difficult, if security were not required of all alike, to use the safest and most responsible institutions without arousing the cry of favoritism and causing dissensions which might have unfavorable political effects. If, however, an intermediary institutions were started with the sole privilege of acting as a public depository to receive the public moneys and give security therefor, this institution might loan to other banks and business men on ordinary business terms, and be able not only to pay dividends to its stockholders but also a moderate rate to the Government for the use of its money.

It would seem, however, that such an institution, to reach full effectiveness, should be modelled on a somewhat different basis than the Bank of England, as it would have a rather different field of operations. Its capital should be large to enable it to give the proper security for the large sums which would be entrusted to it.

It is believed that there will be much opposition to such an organization from existing banks, and a bank with special privileges like those indicated would doubtless be attacked as a monopoly, and might become a political issue. But if recurring stringencies in the money market can be prevented by such a bank, the great addition this freedom would make to the prosperity of the country might be sufficient to overcome opposition. There is, however, no doubt that if the right kind of charter were granted by Congress, the stock of such an institution would be rapidly taken.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONVENTION of the American Bankers' Association, while no doubt disarranging many plans, will probably not prove altogether a disadvantage. The weather during the latter part of September was decidedly unsettled and in the Lake region October is very often one of the pleasantest months of the year.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion appearing in the published programme is that upon assets currency. As has been previously explained in the MAGAZINE, this term assets currency does not precisely describe the character of the currency meant, any further than that the ultimate security for it, in case of failure, is a first lien on all the assets of the issuing bank. The currency described as assets currency consists of promissory notes issued by a bank, in payment of the checks of depositors, and in discounting the notes of customers. In fact, for every dollar of such bank notes issued by a well-managed bank, equal or greater value in some form must come into the bank. As long as a bank makes no mistakes and runs no risks, there will always be going on a process of liquidating the assets taken in exchange for the notes issued, which will provide the means to meet the notes by the time they are presented for redemption. It is only in case of mismanagement, unforeseen accident, robbery by outsiders or bank officers, that there is danger of the notes being protested. Then the assets remaining become surety for the notes before they can be applied to the payment of other debts.

It would be well before entering into a discussion of the practicability and advisability of substituting what is known as assets currency for the bank notes issued on bonded security, to have those who

take part in the discussion define what is meant by assets currency, and to show, for the benefit of the general business public, that with a properly-guarded bank currency of this kind the business public would be practically furnishing the security on which the banks would be enabled to issue notes for the general benefit. Now, the issues of bank currency are dependent upon that class in the community who possess a special security, viz., United States bonds. Under an assets currency system issues of bank currency could be made on any of the ordinary forms of security usually possessed by business men.

It is evident that under the present system of bonded security for bank circulation the retirement of Government notes must be long delayed, because conservative bankers see that bonded security, forming a very small part of the security of the business public, would be wholly inadequate to furnish a basis for the circulating medium which business demands.

If an adequate system of assets currency could be put in operation, there is little doubt that the occupation of the greenback and silver certificate would be taken from them, and that when seen to be disused they would naturally be retired. In order, however, to secure popular support for an assets currency, the public must be instructed as to what it is. Ideas in regard to it must not be clouded by preconceived notions derived from the present National bank note. The public, with its hatred of monopoly, should be given to understand that to confine the issue of bank notes to bonded security is practically placing a monopoly of this use of credit in the hands of the holders of United States bonds. The public should be made to understand that United States bonds are but a very small part of the valuable securities of the country which may be made under proper arrangements the basis of bank-note circulation.

The principle of security behind the bank note is the same and must be the same in any system, but the method of applying this principle to different classes of security is different. In the case of United States bonds, there is a security universally known and approved and subject to little fluctuation of value. The general assets of banks consist of all kinds of securities, including United States bonds. They comprise securities known the world over and some only known in the immediate locality. One may be just as sound as the other; but the one may require many endorsements, the other none at all. All these matters of security are understood by bankers; it is their business to understand them. It is the banker's endorsement that gives currency to the security seeking for recognition, and it is just this question of the banker's endorsement which so far has prevented any agreement among bankers as to the advisability of substituting a

general bank-note system for the present bank-note system based on one single class of assets, viz., United States bonds.

Conservative bankers so far seem to prefer to depend upon a security that needs no endorsement or rather one endorsed by the Government, to securities endorsed by the heterogeneous ranks and conditions of banks and bankers. It is the great diversity in the reputation, credit, capital, standing and method of doing business, of the banks and banking offices of the country, that stands in the way. Any one who can obtain the necessary capital, or appearance of capital, or credit, or appearance of credit, can open a banking office, and according to ability and good fortune may make a success. This freedom of banking operation, while it has much to recommend it, and has done much to develop the newer sections of the country, yet creates a fringe of uncertainty as to the advisability of making the opportunity of gaining credit on inadequate resources too free. The possibility of the use of credit by promissory notes, on a basis of general assets, might prove a temptation to risk in starting banks that would much imperil the reputation of such a bank-note system with the general public.

There is another objection to the adoption of an asset currency prevalent among conservative bankers, and that is the fear that it would start up a new crop of small banks, and competition is already too much in evidence. Every one knows that if the banks of the country were really united in desiring any change in the law, they have the power and influence to secure it. But State banks, National banks, private banks and banking offices have diverse interests, not only as between banks of the different classes, but also as between banks of the same class in different sections of the country.

It is much to be desired that at the convention of the American Bankers' Association there could be a full, earnest and genuine discussion of this bank-note question. All classes of banks will be represented there, by men competent to express their views from the standpoint of the banks they represent. But it is to be feared that even if full time were given for such an important discussion—and this is problematical when the usual method of conducting these conventions is considered—there would be no outspoken representation by the conservative men of each class of banks as to what effect the issue of bank notes on assets would have on their class. There has never been any discussion on any subject in the conventions of the association, from which it could be understood what the majority of any particular class of banks really wanted. There has been enough to show great diversity of opinion, but not enough to indicate the precise grounds of difference, or whether it was possible to arrive at any common understanding.

The commissions, whether of private or Congressional initiative, have never considered the banking interests of the country from the standpoint of each class of banks. The National Banking Law and all amendments to it have generally been put into effect by the power of Congress without much reference to the wishes of the banks. In fact, the attitude of the banks to most of the measures likely to affect them has been one rather of opposition than otherwise. In some cases this opposition was justified, in others it was not. The general attitude of the banks has been one of endurance rather than of active support.

It is a growing belief that nothing will be accomplished in regard to an asset currency until a greater agreement among the various classes of banks is reached. It is hardly possible that the privilege of issuing circulating notes will ever be relegated to the States. If it is not, then Congress must legislate for the whole country. Congress, whatever measure it devises, can only legislate for the National banks. If other banks desire to enjoy any privilege granted by Congress, they must come under the Federal law.

As a rule it may be predicated that any measure proposed in Congress for National banks, extending circulation or other privilege, will receive no support, if it be not tacitly and even actively opposed, by the other banks. Hence the desirability of some understanding among all classes of banks as to what they can agree upon as being sufficiently friendly to all their interests.

It is improbable that discussions so superficial as those which usually take place in conventions of the association, where the endeavor seems to be to smooth every thing over rather than to discover important points of difference, will ever amount to much, however skillfully the subject may be introduced.

In conclusion, it is believed that the introduction of an asset currency would be undesirable, unless the privilege can in some way be confined to banks which have through a given term of years established a reputation for solidity. The privilege to issue asset currency ought never to be so granted by law that it can be made available to start National or State banks and banking offices that, without the privilege, would have had no credit at all. A bank should establish its reputation as a bank of discount before it is permitted to enjoy the circulation privilege.

A BANK SWINDLE recently occurred in a western city by which it is said a bank lost thirty thousand dollars. A trusted customer presents to the President of the bank a foreign draft for deposit to the customer's account, writes a check for the amount and gets the Pres-

ident to O. K. it so that he may draw the proceeds immediately. The draft appears good to the President and is really genuine. The customer deposits the draft to his account, but does not use the O. K.'d check. When the draft has passed to his account a sufficient time for ordinary checking, the customer draws another check for the proceeds and presents it and gets the money, his account being good. He shortly afterwards appears with the check O. K.'d by the President, which he has retained. The teller, relying on the O. K., pays out another thirty thousand dollars.

Now, it is easy to say that the President should inform the teller every time he O. K.'s a check and for what reason, or that the teller should not pay a check even if it is O. K.'d if the account does not show a sufficient amount, without further inquiry. Of course these precautions would prevent such a swindle. But every bank has its customs and conventions, and if an outsider through some familiarity with the *personnel* of a bank, and having established confidence, learns these customs, in nine cases out of ten he can take advantage of them. The gist of this peculiar swindle and others of the same class is the confidence in the customer which necessarily grows up. Of course deceptions of this kind must be very rare, but they cut no less deeply when they do occur. The customer who wins the confidence of the bank management will not once in an age take the advantage this particular customer appears to have done.

The question also arises, what redress a bank would have in such a case further than to sue for the money and collect if possible. The swindler might easily insist that the O. K. on the check was a separate transaction, and without other evidence than his own and that of the President it might be difficult to punish him criminally.

The occurrence of such a swindle as this will undoubtedly put all bank officials on guard so that another one of the exact kind could not be engineered again.

The worst of these confidence swindles is that the precise *modus operandi* is never the same as in any other case. It is probable that most large banks have suffered to some extent or other from operations of this kind, but that the impossibility of any effective redress in most instances and the dislike of the officials who have been victimized to reveal their weakness, prevent publicity.

It would be a curious study in human statistics to know what percentage of customers who conduct themselves honestly and squarely for such a period as to gain the full confidence of a bank, yield to the temptations of making gain by betraying that confidence. One satisfaction in regard to swindles of this kind is that the same person will, in all probability, never have the chance of perpetrating the same dishonesty a second time.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

In view of the revival of the suggestion that a bank be substituted for the independent Treasury system, or at least if this system be not altogether done away with it be supplemented by a bank in which to deposit the surplus public moneys of the Government, it seems appropriate to recall attention to a plan proposed by Mr. Bradford Rhodes, at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, held in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1895. This plan had special reference to furnishing the country with a safe and elastic bank currency. Six years have elapsed and the country is as far off from the possession of a bank currency suited to its needs as it then was. General conditions are no doubt much better. The greenback and the silver dollar have been secured, the gold standard has been established; new issues of bonds to meet war expenses and to carry on refunding operations, together with an extension of the limit of issue to the par value of bonds, have somewhat widened the security basis of the National bank note; but nevertheless it is felt on all hands that the present system of issuing bank notes is inadequate and unscientific, and that before the country can enjoy to the full the benefits of banking machinery there must be some way of extending the basis of security on which the banks may use their credit by the issue of promissory notes.

It is generally accepted that the bank-note circulation of the National banks has been greatly increased by the operations of the new financial law. As compared with the amount previously outstanding it has greatly increased. On April 1, 1900, it amounted to about 271 millions of dollars, and on July 15, 1901, to 319 millions of dollars—an increase of about 48 millions. Proportionately to the increase in individual deposits, not taking into account the additional deposits created by accounts between the banks, this increase in circulation is comparatively nothing. From June 29, 1900, to July 15, 1901, individual deposits increased 483 millions.

But to institute a comparison showing how small a proportion bank circulation bears to the demand liabilities of the National banks, to say nothing of those banks and financial institutions of other kinds, it is only necessary to compare the circulation and individual deposits of the National banks on January 1, 1875, with the circulation and deposits on April 24, 1901. On January 1, 1875, according to the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National bank notes outstanding amounted to 354 millions of dollars. Individual deposits on March 1 of the same year were 647 millions. The proportion of bank notes to deposits was then about fifty-five per cent. On April 24, 1901, individual deposits were 2,900 millions of dollars, and National bank notes outstanding 317 millions, the proportion of bank notes being less than eleven per cent., and this proportion, notwithstanding the gradual increase of banks under the new law, is still diminishing. It will also be found there is a similar falling off in the proportion of the total

supply of money to deposits, although it is not necessary to elaborate this point here.

It is well known that the only sources of new supplies of money are the notes of National banks and gold. On the other hand, the increase in deposits is going on constantly at an unexampled rate. In fact, if it were not for the growth in the use of checks and clearing-house contrivances, the scarcity of money would even now be severely felt. That the supply is very little above the actual need, that there is small margin to rely on, is evidenced by the stringency ensuing on any small accumulation of surplus in the Treasury. These are prosperous times, credit stands high; but if any retrograde movement should take place, the country is in even worse condition to meet it than in 1893 as far as the supply of money is concerned. The lessons of that year ought to be remembered, particularly how easily much of the disaster of that period might have been averted had the banks had the power to use their credit by issuing promissory notes. They lack this power to-day as they did then. But the experience since that date shows that owing to diversity of interests among the too numerous classes of banks composing the general banking system of the United States, it will be practically impossible to obtain sufficient agreement among the banks to induce Congress to pass a law permitting an asset currency. The average Congressman will halt between the conflicting advice and warning he will receive from State, private and National banks within his district. And it must be confessed that there are grave reasons for hesitating to extend universally to all banks the privilege of issuing asset currency, even in times of emergency. To extend the privilege to well-established banks only, will arouse much opposition.

Considering all the difficulties surrounding the subject, which if they are not insurmountable are very great, cannot the benefits of an asset currency be enjoyed by the country, in some other way which will not seem like an invidious discrimination against certain classes of existing banks? The small proportion of money with which banking business in the United States is carried on in ordinary times, and the still smaller proportion of bank notes issued under present law, indicates that the banks of the country have accommodated themselves to doing business with money furnished from other sources, that they know how to safely conduct themselves as banks of discount and deposit only. In ordinary times they are safe enough, and they would be equally safe under the stress of hard periods, if there was any source from which they could obtain money to maintain their reserves.

It would be no great hardship to deprive all the banks of the country of the present circulation privilege, from which they derive very little profit. Since the suggestion of chartering a bank with large capital for the purpose of superseding or aiding the independent Treasury in carrying on the financial operations of the Government now meets with favor in many quarters, it would seem possible to make this bank, in addition to a depository of Government money, the issuer of all the bank-note currency required by the country.

Mr. Rhodes' plan, referred to above, presented to the American Bankers' Association in 1895, proposed the creation of a large bank, which should issue notes in exchange for legal-tender notes, gold and silver certificates, and also upon the security of *bona-fide* commercial paper and other securities when these were presented as the basis of loans by other banks. By exchang-

ing its notes for legal-tenders and gold and silver, it could always maintain ample reserves on its total issues.

This bank would not be a Government bank, except in the sense that it would carry on the financial operations of the Government to the extent that its assistance was required. Nor would it be necessary that this bank should receive all Government business to the exclusion of all other banking institutions. It would be owned and conducted by private enterprise. It would not be necessary as it was in earlier times for the Government to invest in its stock or to have representation on the directorate.

If such an institution were chartered, the prospect of its being a profitable enterprise would be so great that it is probable that capital to any required amount would be subscribed by private capitalists. The Government would only exercise such supervision over it as it now exercises over the present National banks, requiring reports and making periodical examinations. The details of the powers and privileges of such a corporation would of course require careful consideration before they were embodied in a charter. It would be necessary for the bank to have branches at the chief financial centres at least. One important provision would be required in order to prevent its coming into competition with existing banks, and that is that it should receive deposits from and make loans to the banks and the Government only. The main source of its profit would be the issue of circulating notes. In return for this it should be required to receive and collect checks on banks in all parts of the country at par, receiving them, however, from banks and the Government only and not from individual depositors. As a depository of gold it should be subject to definite rules for regulating the export and import of that metal.

Such an institution would not interfere with the free banking which is so engrafted as one of the peculiar features of the banking system of the country. There would no doubt be opposition to the charter of such a bank as this. It would come chiefly from the large banks in the financial centres that now derive a profit from the collection of checks and perhaps from the periodical stringencies in the money market. It ought to have the support of the smaller banks throughout the country, for, while not necessarily interfering with their present course of business, it would furnish them with the support they need at critical times and would give a currency to checks, as far as a check possesses currency, equal to that of the National bank note now. It would in a great measure obliterate differences in inland exchange. To the Government it would be of the greatest service in making the prices of its bonds more steady, so that the debt might from time to time be reduced by purchase at less cost. It would be invaluable in the remittance of funds to all parts of the world, and in the regulation of Government deposits. On these it would be expected to pay a rate of interest to be regulated from time to time by the market rate for money, but always sufficiently less to afford the bank a reasonable profit.

The time may not yet be ripe for such an institution, but it is plain that something in this direction will be demanded within a few years. The trend of public opinion is much stronger in favor of some device that will regulate the money markets and prevent the extremes of speculation. The necessity is evidenced by the efforts of the greater banks of New York to assume more commanding positions by the increase of capital and resources.

*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

VI.

There is probably no calling in the business world of to day that demands such a high class of service, and where men of such unquestioned integrity, intelligence, ability and experience are demanded and necessary for the success of the business they represent, as in the banking business.

There are banks and banks, as there are bankers and bankers; and while as a class the men who occupy positions of trust and responsibility in institutions of whatever character in the banking business are undoubtedly a representative set of men whose equals can scarcely be found, yet even among them there is room for a single individual to stand out from among his fellows by his special fitness for and training in the work, as evidenced by the success of the institution with which he has been identified, just as there are institutions that have built up for themselves, by years of exacting public service, a reputation that makes them pre-eminent among their contemporaries.

It is not enough that the bank may be equipped with all the accommodations and facilities which money can procure, to be of the most service to its patrons. It is not enough that it has at its head as an executive a man, or men, as the case may be, of great ability and unquestioned standing. To meet with the most perfect success, to be of the most use in the community it seeks to serve, as well as to be the most profitable to its shareholders, it is necessary that as far as possible each part and parcel that goes to make up the complete life, as it were, of the whole institution, should not only be in perfect harmony, but be as nearly efficient as it is possible to have in a live, well-managed bank.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES TO BE KEPT IN MIND.

How to bring up the working force of the bank to the highest possible standard of efficiency, from a point of public service, as well as increased profits and general prosperity that follow, is a question of the most vital importance to any bank or banker. While undoubtedly there could be no arbitrary rules to follow, or any perfect system devised that could meet all the demands of every bank—for the conditions which surround each individual bank are apt to differ widely, and the outside influences and demands to be considered must needs influence the character and breadth of the inside workings of the same—yet every well-managed bank, which seeks to build up a lasting reputation and to increase its business, must have at its command a corps of capable officers and clerks, and a system of caring for its business;

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating \$1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

and there are certain well-defined truths or fundamental principles which should never be forgotten or deviated from and to which the entire staff should be made to conform.

SIMPLE AND COMPLETE RECORDS.

In these days of modern bookkeeping and accounting the officer whose duty it is to procure for his bank its supplies of different character has brought to his notice constantly the latest and most improved methods to be used, and these can be changed to suit the demands. The important thing to be considered is simplicity, which will promote accuracy and give economy of both time and material, and yet which will give to the bank at all times a complete record of all business transacted.

The volume and character of the business of any bank must needs determine its arrangements for handling the same in the best manner, allowing for both method and accuracy as to detail. There can be no question that the fewer hands any business passes through in being cared for, the better, where system and care are observed. And while it is neither safe nor economical to give any man more to do than he can attend to properly—for if overworked he must either neglect something or break down in health—yet it is especially desirable that the work be arranged to occupy closely the time and thought of each individual employee of the bank; unceasing industry and attention are two very valuable qualities to encourage and develop.

THE PROPER USE OF WORKING HOURS.

The working hours of a bank, while long enough, are not burdensome; and it is very important that each officer and clerk be at his post promptly for each day's business, and remain there and give his undivided time and attention to his duties; nothing but absolute necessity should admit of any deviation from this rule. The employee's time belongs to his bank strictly during business hours, and outside, too, where occasion demands.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE OFFICE.

The arrangement of the office should be of such a nature as to facilitate in every possible manner the economy of the time of employees and the safe and convenient despatch of business. Among the most important accessories to the office should be a well-selected library of books of reference and general information; standard works on theory and practice, commercial law, finance, history, etc., as well as periodicals of different character.

VALUE OF SPECIALIZED EDUCATION.

The man who has the advantage of a complete education is better equipped for his work than the one who must work out his own salvation, by years of patient application, perhaps. The former has the advantage of training, which is absolutely necessary to the success of any one, while the latter may consume years of valuable time and wasted energy possibly before he realizes the need of special study and thought. By proper attention and encouragement, most any young man of any ambition whatever would study to know his business and to know it well; and if he can have the influence that comes from reading along the lines of his business just when he can apply the lessons learned constantly in his work, it will make the information he gains of a technical nature all the more practical and lasting. While a man need not

have what is termed a technical education to make the well-rounded man of affairs, yet he must have mastered the fundamental principles of his business to be able to grasp and direct the whole.

QUALIFICATIONS AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

The real life of the bank lies in its officers and clerks—the brains of the institution and the character of these determine the whole. One of the most important things to consider, in one phase of the situation, is the character and qualifications of an applicant for a position of any kind in a bank. A bank cannot have too high a standard of living among its employees, morally, financially, intellectually and physically; and not only should a bank seek men who can fulfill as near as possible these qualifications, but the directors of every bank should know, as far as practicable, the habits and manner of life of each man connected with the institution, from the highest to the lowest, and if they do not live in a manner calculated to reflect credit on their business, they should be reformed in some manner or removed.

ECONOMY OF TIME AND EFFORT.

One of the greatest principles of life to learn is that of economy; the proper use of one's time, energy and opportunities. An officer or clerk should learn that his time, energy and thought belong to his bank; his sense of duty should be of the highest character. The beginner should be taught to use method and care in everything rather than to acquire great proficiency in the start; and he should be made to feel that everything that he may do reflects on the bank as a whole, for good or bad.

To become capable of assuming responsibility, to guide or direct the business or action of others, one must be first willing to learn, and to obey many times where his own judgment or inclination might be to do differently. However, there can never be any question when it comes to a compromise of character or one of integrity. But obedience, where questions of judgment or method are at issue, is essential. To have system there must be perfect government.

DEVOTION TO ONE'S DUTIES.

Naturally, the influence a bank employee exerts proceeds from the heads of the institution down. A man to be a success at anything must have his soul in his work, and especially is it necessary that the men whose duties keep them in touch with the public, the bank's "senses," as it were, should have the good of the whole institution at heart constantly, and should be as near as possible a living example to those under them of what a real, broad-minded man should be; and furthermore, should take occasion to impress in detail, as is possible in the every-day business of the bank, the best manner of handling anything connected with the business that might arise. Where a bank's employees can be used as supplies or shifted from one position to another, it gives them not only a better insight into the business as a whole, but fits them to fill a different position at any time a vacancy may occur, especially where a study has been made of the needs of the higher step that each one hopes to take.

There is nothing that does more good than allowing each member of the force to feel that he has the confidence of his superior officers; and to take him into confidence at times, when it is practicable to do so, not only gives

him an added interest in the affairs of the bank, but fits him all the more to discharge any duty that may arise at any moment. Keep every man in the bank in as close touch with its affairs, as a whole and in detail, as is possible.

PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE EMPLOYEES.

We are all susceptible to influence, and it should be the desire of the directors and officers of every bank to take a personal interest in each member of the bank's force, so that they may feel that the officers are their friends, not to indulge them, but to demand of them always the highest service possible they could give.

There should be no partiality shown one man above another. If any one thing destroys harmony and interest, this one thing will; a man who is fair does not ask it; simple recognition of merit will call forth the best that is in one, always. If a man by superior ability and skill supersedes another, he can reflect on no one else, and he who succeeds to the better place is but an example of what others may expect if they study to improve; and if among the employees of any institution it is understood that merit wins; that ability and faithfulness are the stepping-stones to better things, and that equity will be meted out to all alike, it will tend to promote harmony as well as real efficiency of the bank's force, as far as it lies in the power of the individual, at least among those who are of real worth and ambitious to serve well and rise higher.

DETERMINING ON PROMOTIONS.

In considering the question of promotions, a system which combined that of seniority of service in only a limited way, with the greater emphasis on that of actual ability and fitness, would be for the greatest good of the whole; and the system introduced in some of our large institutions, making it necessary to take examinations from time to time to determine the actual work being done by each individual, not only pertaining to the duties coming under his immediate attention, but in a general way showing not only the extent of perfection attained in each case, but the efforts of each to fit himself for a higher position than he occupied, would in the end give not only the best results, but would bring closer application and more work for the good of both the bank and the individual. And unless something else made it impossible in certain cases, promotion from the standpoint of fitness, all things considered, would be the most effective and equitable.

DOING THINGS IN THE RIGHT WAY.

There is only one way to do a thing, and that is to do it as near right as lies in one's power. The first thought should be one of accuracy rather than speed, one of duty rather than impulse. Years of careful, earnest work have more influence and create a more lasting impression than would more brilliant service of a superficial nature; and while it is possible to have influence without great efficiency, yet it is impossible to have great efficiency and not have influence; and there are so many sides to the service demanded by every large banking institution that there would be room for both great efficiency and great influence if the one could exist without the other.

The bank's accountants of different character may be men of great efficiency, experts in their line; they have influence certainly, and yet not in the same sense or breadth that the heads of the institution are supposed to pos-

ness, nor can they command the salary the latter naturally receive. If it were a question between two men of equal position, efficiency would surely have first place. A man who is known as one who gives close attention to his business, a hard worker oftentimes, a busy man in every sense of the word, is the man whose opinions will be sought after and considered, and men will naturally entrust their business to him, because they know it will receive thought and attention.

THE PAYMENT OF ADEQUATE SALARIES.

Men who occupy positions in banks are supposed to receive the highest salaries, all things considered, of any class of business men; and while they have responsibilities commensurate with their salaries in most cases, yet the whole amount of the bank's earnings which could be set aside for salaries ought to be divided or graded in such a manner as to rather give to the whole than to any one person or position.

A liberal salary should be paid to each employee of any bank doing a prosperous business, a fair living salary, responsibility being taken into consideration with that of actual service rendered of whatever kind.

Long, patient and exacting service is demanded in many of the different positions in a bank, and any man of character will do all the better work and take all the more interest where he feels that he is receiving recognition in a material way for his services. On the other hand, pay any less than he knows that he earns justly, or than similar positions pay, and it may in a measure destroy his interest and usefulness.

Where the officers and clerks in any bank receive salaries in proportion to the dignity or responsibility of their positions, and feel sure that as the business prospers and grows they will share in the results; that what is for the bank's good is to their interest as well, any business gained for the bank, anything saved to it, anything that produces better results or gives more profits, would receive proper recognition, would be one cause for increase of salary or promotion, this feeling and knowledge will promote more uniform effort and interest, and will give better results than any other system that can be put in force.

As previously remarked, the size and character of the institution necessarily enter into the question very largely in many ways. What could be used well in a large business might not be practicable in a smaller way. Systems giving good results in a bank employing a large number of men could not always be used with the same effect in smaller ones.

STIMULATING INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

Where a man feels that all that he has must depend upon his own efforts largely, that if he can save and does not, he will have to suffer the results in later years, he certainly would put forth every effort to lay aside something for the contingency that might arise, and not depend on others for the emergency. If he can lay aside each year a certain amount from his salary, that is his own; and where he is given health and employment, every man is the better for knowing he must provide for his own future. On the other hand, provide a system of pensioning, and you destroy, in a sense, individual effort to an extent, except in case of sickness or lack of employment which come with old age.

It would be hard to understand each individual man well enough to know

what was the best, in his particular case. If any institution could retain in its employ the same force of men year after year, and could lay aside for them, from the earnings each year, a certain amount toward a fund to be used for their good in cases of sickness or old age, where the fund came from the independent profits of the bank, and was only bestowed where years of service had been rendered, or other good cause—this would tend to give both length of service among its employees and a feeling of security that would be of great benefit.

The relations which exist between officers and clerks in a bank have a great deal to do with the real efficiency of the whole. There should be a community of interest in every way pervading the whole institution; not only a pride in being a part of the real life of his bank should exist with each one, but a fellow feeling; a desire to help and be helped should be the spirit shown among men thrown constantly together, and the opportunities for influence and example are so great that they mean almost everything to any institution.

If the executive be a man of great breadth of character and experience, a man upright in his dealings, full of life and energy, it would be hard to estimate the influence he exerts upon the men he comes in contact with daily, in mutual service for the institution they all serve. By the strict accounting of his time, he can teach economy of the greatest kind that will do more to give actual results than all else combined; the actual use and saving of time, the saving of energy, the closest application. He has a high sense of duty, and each man feels that he is expected to do his best at all times; that duty comes first, then personal consideration. By his dealings with the public in general, which often require great patience, as well as skill and versatility, he teaches one of the important lessons to be observed, that of learning human nature; to know, if possible, the intent in the mind; to be able to sift and analyze men's motives and determine character.

By the use of the money and property belonging to the bank he teaches finance, economics, mathematics, taking note of every little thing, lest any be lost; nothing too small to be noticed and accounted for. He weighs the different influences that commerce and the business of the world at large have upon "his world," and places the funds of the bank in different positions, so that the relation existing between the whole may bring about safety, usefulness, profit. By his knowledge of the affairs of the bank in detail he shows that his eye is everywhere; knowing the habits and feelings, as far as possible, of each individual member of the force, and being able to give personal notice in some way as opportunity presents, pleasing if possible, to those he comes in touch with. Demanding the best always; strict and yet fair; agreeable and yet not familiar—always courteous, and still teaching dignity and self-respect.

He should study the needs of those under him, and always be open to suggestions as to methods or means to use, encouraging any and all interest shown in the affairs of the bank, and showing by his acts that it was not his personal interest he studied but that of the bank, and those it was his duty to serve in his capacity as its head. This should not apply to one man, but to each man in the bank, as it comes in his power to do or be done by.

There should be a spirit of good fellowship and union of interest common to all, for the conditions existing in the inside workings of the bank are apt to make themselves felt on the public at large, and either give to the bank a

distinctive tone, and cause these men to be sought after for places of importance and trust, or the reverse, as the case may be.

Every banker should be a good citizen. The opportunities that naturally come to him in his dealings with the public to study the conditions of the community he lives in, not only as affected by trade or commerce, but in a broader sense in all the phases of life—social, economic and political, as well as from a philanthropic standpoint, are very great. And again, the opportunities that come to him for shaping public opinion, of making his influence felt in any cause for the good of the general public, are of an exceptional nature; making it his duty to mingle among the people, for a twofold reason: by virtue of the position he holds—one of responsibility, perhaps, or trust—he has a power for good or bad placed in his hands given to few; as a result he owes a duty to the public in general, which would naturally make him become identified with all public-spirited and right-minded people in anything that was for the public good; in his every-day walks of life he is constantly brought in close touch with human nature in his business dealings with men, giving him opportunities for usefulness in untold ways. If he be a student, a philosopher, a philanthropist, a broad-minded man, his advice and help will be constantly sought for and given. Another reason why he should make his influence felt as much as possible, why his dealings with the public should be as far-reaching as in his power to make them, is the one of duty toward the institution with which he is identified. A certain amount of the business that comes to any bank is brought by natural causes, but by far the greater part comes through personal influence and power to attract patronage in various ways. A man may be strong minded and clear sighted, and yet lack some of the qualities which draw; lack the influence needed in the head of any bank, and in minor positions also. He must study the needs of the patrons of his bank, and see that his competitor does not offer better inducements for business that can be given in legitimate and well-defined lines.

While a great deal of the business that passes through any bank must be of itself unprofitable, yet if a bank can gain the good will of the public generally by cordial and courteous treatment to all, both great and small, the results are as "bread cast upon the waters."

In his relations with the public the banker should be conscientious as to the purpose and use of his influence or power in any movement of public interest or private enterprise.

He is supposed to represent the most conservative as well as the most liberal views; his judgment is apt to be followed by many without question, and if any bad results follow the effect will be twofold: a loss to himself in the way of public confidence and esteem, and eventually loss of patronage to his bank.

A bank is a public institution, created with the intent to build up the interests of the many. The flow of business to its doors must depend upon its power to use and be used. To get and then to use are the two great questions that present themselves, and the bank's officers and employees are but means to this end.

A bank may have an imposing edifice, thoroughly equipped, to do business in—this in itself may be a power, yet all things else are subservient to its capacity to hold the public confidence and esteem, to be gained through the strength of character and ability of its working force. **KARL KENNARD.**

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDER—NATIONAL BANK IN LIQUIDATION—TRUSTEE—CREDITOR'S BILL.

United States Circuit Court, District of South Carolina, May 23, 1901.

WILLIAMSON, *et al.* vs. AMERICAN BANK, *et al.*

The only authorized procedure for enforcing the individual liability of the shareholders of a National bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation is by a bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by a creditor "on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association."

The trustee appointed by the stockholders has no authority to enforce this liability. The suit must be brought in the district in which the bank is located.

BRAWLEY, *District Judge*: The demurrer rests upon several grounds which seem meritorious, but that which raises the question of jurisdiction being held to be decisive, it alone need be considered. The bill, filed by Williamson, trustee of the National Bank of Asheville, N. C., and the Battery Park Bank, against the American Bank and W. L. Gassaway, as Cashier, alleges, *inter alia*, that the National Bank of Asheville was a body corporate under what is known as the "National Banking Act," and, it having become financially embarrassed and desiring to discontinue business, its stockholders, at meetings duly convened, resolved to close up its business and go into voluntary liquidation under the provisions of the statutes of the United States in such cases made and provided. All the property, effects, assets and resources of said bank were assigned to the plaintiff Williamson in trust to secure certain loans to said bank and other liabilities, with full power to said trustee to collect all debts and liabilities due to said bank, and to convert its assets into cash, and to pay the same to its creditors. It further alleged that the said National bank, when engaged in a general banking business, became indebted to the Battery Park Bank, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina, in the sum of \$10,000, and that the balance due on said indebtedness was something over \$6,000; that the National Bank of Asheville was insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that the creditors were entitled to have enforced against the shareholders the individual liability provided by the statutes of the United States; that the American Bank of Greenville, S. C., was a stockholder in said National Bank of Asheville, owning 200 shares, of the par value of \$25 each, standing in the name of W. L. Gassaway, Cashier of said bank; and that said shareholder was liable to the creditors of said National bank in the sum of \$5,000. The prayer of the bill

was that the aforesaid shareholder be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the Battery Park Bank the amount due to said bank, with interest, and to pay to such other creditors as may become parties to the bill such sums as may be found due to such creditors, or to pay to said Williamson said amount as trustee for such creditors.

By the original National Banking Act (section 5151, Rev. St.), it is declared the "shareholders of every National banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such shares." Section 5220 of the Revised Statutes provides that "any association may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock." Section 5234, Rev. St., provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, in cases of default therein mentioned, may appoint a Receiver, who shall take possession of all the assets of the association, collect all debts, and, if necessary, pay the debts of such association and enforce the individual liability of stockholders; and in *Kennedy vs. Gibson* (8 Wall. 499), upon a bill filed by a Receiver against the stockholders, it was held that creditors must seek their remedy through the Comptroller in the mode prescribed by the statute; that they could not proceed directly in their own name against the stockholders or debtors of the bank; that action on the part of the Comptroller was indispensable whenever the personal liability of the stockholder was sought to be enforced, and must precede the institution of suit by the Receiver; and that fact must be definitely averred in all such cases. No provision was contained in the original act specifying what course could be taken, in case of voluntary liquidation, to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders. This omission was supplied by the act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. 63), the first section of which provides for the appointment of a Receiver by the Comptroller, as provided in section 5234, "whenever any National bank shall be dissolved," etc., which Receiver shall proceed to close up such association and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders. Section 2 provides as follows:

"That whenever any National banking association shall have gone into liquidation under the provisions of section 5220, the individual liability of the shareholders, provided by section 5151, may be enforced by any creditor of such association by bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association against the shareholders thereof, in any court of equity for the district in which such association may have been located or established."

The act of June 30, 1876, has been frequently amended in other sections, but it does not appear that section 2 has ever been altered or amended. The responsibility of shareholders is not an ordinary contractual liability flowing from the acquisition of the shares, but a liability arising by force of the statute. The statute does not make the stockholders liable to creditors, but they are liable for contracts, debts and engagements of the bank. Under the original act, it was for the Comptroller to decide when it was necessary to institute proceedings, and whether the whole or a part, and, if only a part, how much, should be collected. Those questions were referred to his judgment and discretion, and his determination was conclusive; and, as before stated, the supreme court held in *Kennedy vs. Gibson* that action on his part

was indispensable. While this liability is not strictly an asset of the bank, and could not be enforced for its benefit as a corporation, yet the intention of Congress, as manifested by the act of June 30, 1876, was evidently to treat it as a means of creating a fund to be applied with and in aid of the assets of the bank in all cases of voluntary, as of involuntary, liquidation. The only qualification of the liability of the stockholder was that he should be responsible equably and ratably. Any proceeding, therefore, to enforce this liability by means of a creditors' bill, should be such as would enable the court, through the methods and machinery of a court of equity, to ascertain for what the shareholders ought to be made liable, to whom, and in what proportion, as respects each other; and the act of June 30, 1876, which provides the remedy, requires that this creditors' bill should be brought "in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district in which said association may have been located or established." The statute does not give to the trustee or any other representative of the stockholders of a National bank in voluntary liquidation any authority to enforce this liability. Such trustee is only the agent of the stockholders for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the bank. The right of the creditors to enforce this liability in proceedings independent of the Comptroller being conferred by statute, it can only be exercised in conformity with its provisions; and, as the law requires such creditors' bill to be brought in the district where the bank was located, it follows that the court in this district is without jurisdiction to entertain it.

The demurrer is sustained, and the bill dismissed.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK—DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Supreme Court of Colorado, April 8, 1901.

KASSLER vs. KYLE.

Where the capital stock of a bank has been reduced, a proportionate part of the assets of the bank can not be distributed among the stockholders, if such distribution will not leave assets equal in value to the capital stock as so reduced.

As such distribution of assets would be in effect a sale of its own stock to the bank, it would be a violation of a statute forbidding a bank to purchase its own stock.

The Bank of Montrose was originally capitalized for \$100,000. In January, 1897, the stockholders of the bank undertook to reduce its capital stock one-half. To effect this object they adopted a resolution which provided, in substance, that the articles of incorporation in relation to capital stock should be amended so that the capital would be one-half of the original amount, and left it to the option of the President and Cashier as to whether they should issue long-time certificates of deposit in lieu of the stock surrendered in pursuance of the reduction, or deliver to the different stockholders notes held by the bank for such stock, or both, and further provided that, as to certain stockholders, certain specific notes held by the bank should be taken in lieu of such stock.

Mr. McClure, the President of the bank, was personally indebted to the plaintiff, and had deposited with him, among other collaterals, \$7,000 of the bank stock. After the above action of the shareholders, McClure notified plaintiff that the bank was reducing its stock, and requested him to turn in that which he held as collateral, in return for which one-half in new stock

and one-half in certificates of deposit would be issued. The exchange was made in April, 1897; the new stock and certificates of deposit being issued to McClure, who assigned and delivered them to plaintiff. A few months later the bank assigned for the benefit of its creditors, with assets insufficient to discharge the liabilities. The certificates of deposit delivered to plaintiff by McClure were the ones upon which he based his claim.

GABBERT, J.: Conceding that the capital stock of the bank was legally reduced, such action did not of itself authorize a distribution of the assets of the bank in any form among the stockholders in a sum equal to the difference between the original and the reduced amount of capital. Such a distribution would be limited to the extent that there would still be left with the bank assets equal in value to the reduced capital stock. (1 Cook, Stock, Stockh. and Corp. Law [3d Ed.] § 289; Strong vs. Railroad Co. 93 N. Y. 426; McCann vs. Bank [Ind. Sup.] 14 N. E. 251.) That would be assets equal in value to the par value of its capital stock, as reduced, after its liabilities were discharged. It was incumbent, therefore, upon the plaintiff to show that the assets which the officers of the bank, in pursuance of the resolution of the stockholders, undertook to distribute, and which are represented in part by the certificates of deposit upon which plaintiff bases his right of action, were of the character which they could legally distribute. (McCann vs. Bank, *supra*.) He not only failed to do this, but the testimony introduced on behalf of the defendant clearly establishes that, at the time the capital stock of the bank was reduced and the distribution of assets made to the stockholders, the bank was hopelessly insolvent, and there was therefore no surplus to distribute among the shareholders.

Again, conceding that the stock of the bank was regularly reduced, the action of the stockholders in directing the officers to distribute assets among the stockholders equal to one-half the par value of the original stock, cannot be upheld. The consummation of that transaction was, in effect, a sale of one-half of the capital stock of the bank to itself. This the statutes of the State expressly prohibit, except in specific instances. (Section 510, Mills' Ann. St.) Its agreement, therefore, to pay plaintiff the sum represented by the certificates of deposit was in violation of its charter powers (7 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law [2d Ed.] 819), and cannot be enforced to the detriment of the rights of general creditors. Independent of statute, except in the instances thereby expressly permitted, banking corporations are inhibited from purchasing their own stock. To the holders of bank stock certain liabilities attach in favor of general creditors. (Zang vs. Wyant, 25 Colo. 551; section 533, Mills' Ann. St.)

If a bank may purchase its own stock this liability can be avoided, its capital depleted, and there would be no security to the depositors except in the bank itself. (Bank vs. Wulfekuhler, 19 Kan. 60.)

Plaintiff is not in a position to invoke protection upon the ground that he is an innocent holder of the certificates in question for value. He surrendered the original stock, knowing that in lieu thereof he would receive one-half in new stock and one-half in certificates of deposit, so that when he received the latter he knew the purpose and the consideration for which they were issued.

Under the law it is the duty of the assignee to ascertain whether a claim presented for payment is legal. His failure to do so would render him liable

to those injured by a neglect of duty in this respect. He was therefore the proper party to file the exceptions in this case. (Burrill, Assignm., 6th Ed. § 384.)

The judgment of the district court is affirmed. Affirmed.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDER—ASSIGNEE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Supreme Court of Colorado, February 4, 1901.

GRAHAM vs. PLATT.

Where a stockholder in a National bank makes a general assignment after the bank has become insolvent, his estate in the hands of the assignee becomes liable for an assessment upon such stock.

On June 7, 1894, the German National Bank ceased to do business and closed its doors. At this time 1,057 shares of stock stood in the name of John J. Reithmann. On July 6, 1894, a Receiver was appointed. On October 25, 1894, John J. Reithmann, for himself and for J. J. Reithmann & Co., executed a general deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors to certain assignees. On October 29, 1894, the then assignees filed their inventory, mentioning the 1,057 shares of stock. On January 16, 1895, the Comptroller of the Currency levied an assessment upon the stockholders of the German National Bank of \$100 on each share, payable on or before January 20, 1895. Within the time prescribed by law the then Receiver of the German National Bank filed his claim with the assignees of the estates of Reithmann in the sum of \$105,700.

In February, 1896, David B. Graham, the plaintiff in error, qualified and entered upon the duties of his office as assignee in place of former assignees, and in September, 1896, filed his exceptions to the claim. Afterwards the Receiver of the bank filed his answer or reply to the exceptions; and on December 21, 1896, the court sustained the exceptions of the assignee and disallowed the claim, entering judgment against the Receiver for costs. Thereupon the Receiver appealed to the court of appeals, and that court reversed the judgment.

STEELE, J.: There are several questions, collateral to the main one involved in this case, which will not be considered, further than to state that we agree with the court of appeals in its conclusion that the actions of the assignee in this case in respect to the stock did not make him a stockholder, and as such subject to the statutory liability, and that an assignee for the benefit of creditors is not obligated to accept, but is bound to decline to accept, assets which will prove onerous and a burden to the estate. (Hill v. Graham, 11 Colo. App. 536.)

These conclusions were reached after careful consideration by that court, and are sustained by the authorities cited. In the view we take of this case, however, a determination of these questions is not necessary to a decision.

Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "the shareholders of every National banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

It is under this section of the statute that the Receiver claims the right to

file and have allowed his claim against John J. Reithmann and J. J. Reithmann & Co. in the sum of \$105,700, being the par value of the stock held by John J. Reithmann in the German National Bank. The bank became insolvent and closed its doors a few months before the assignment of Reithmann and Reithmann & Co. It is declared in *Hobart vs. Johnson* (C. C.) 8 Fed. 493, by Blatchford, circuit judge, speaking of the stockholders' liability, that: "Every creditor of the bank, becoming such, becomes *eo instante* a creditor of the shareholder in respect to the liability in question. The shareholder becomes thereby a principal debtor. The debt of the bank is his debt at the instant of its creation, and the debt of the bank is referred to only as a measure of the debt of the shareholder."

In considering the liability after the suspension of the bank, Judge Blodgett, in *Irons v. Bank* (C. C.) 17 Fed. 309, says: "After a National bank, therefore, has become insolvent and has closed its doors for business, its shareholders' liability to creditors must be so far fixed that any transfer of such shares must be held fraudulent and inoperative as against the creditors of the bank. If shareholders at the time the bank suspended can evade liability by a transfer of their shares, those to whom they so transfer can also escape by the same method, even after suit is commenced. It seems, therefore, quite clear to me that those who are shareholders when a bank suspends must bear the burden imposed by the law in favor of creditors."

And Mr. Justice Harlan, in *Stuart vs. Hayden* (169 U. S. 1), speaking of the subject generally, says: "The safety of a National banking association, so far as its creditors are concerned, depends largely upon the security given by the statutory provision entitling creditors to look to the individual liability of shareholders, including the liability of the estates and funds in the hands of executors, guardians, and trustees holding shares of National bank stock. One who holds such shares—the bank at the same time being insolvent—cannot escape the individual liability imposed by the statute by transferring his stock with intent simply to avoid that liability, knowing or having reason to believe at the time of the transfer on the books of the bank that it is insolvent or about to fail. A transfer with such intent and under such circumstances is a fraud upon the creditors of the bank, and may be treated by the Receiver as inoperative between the transferrer and himself, and the former held liable as a shareholder, without reference to the financial condition of the transferee. The right of creditors of a National bank to look to the individual liability of shareholders, to the extent indicated by the statute, for its contracts, debts and engagements, attaches when the bank becomes insolvent; and the shareholder cannot, by transferring his stock, require creditors to surrender this security as to him, and compel the Receiver and creditors to look to the person to whom his stock has been transferred."

This Court has said that: "The individual liability of the stockholders is an essential element in the contract by which the stockholders became members of the corporation. It is voluntarily entered into by subscribing for and accepting shares of stock. Its obligation becomes a part of every contract, debt and engagement of the bank itself—as much so as if they were made directly by the stockholder instead of by the corporation. There is nothing in the statute to indicate that the obligation arising upon these undertakings and promises should not have the same force and effect, and be as binding in all respects, as any other contract of the individual stockholders." If the

bank be solvent at the time of the transfer—that is, able to meet its existing contracts, debts and engagements—the motive with which the transfer is made is, of course, immaterial. But, if the bank be insolvent, the Receiver may, at least, without suing the transferee and litigating the question of his liability, look to those shareholders who, knowing or having reason to know, at the time that the bank was insolvent, got rid of their stock in order to escape the individual liability to which the statute subjected them. Whether, the bank being in fact insolvent, a transferrer is liable to be treated as a shareholder, in respect to its existing contracts, debts and engagements, if he believed in good faith at the time of the transfer that the bank was solvent, is a question which, in the view we take of the present case, need not be discussed, although he may be so treated, even when acting in good faith, if the transfer is to one who is financially irresponsible.”

From these cases it seems quite clear that the liability of Reithmann was that of a principal debtor, not of a surety; that he became so liable when he became a stockholder, and that any transfer of his stock after the bank closed its doors was inoperative as against the creditors of the bank; and that whether his assignee accepted or rejected the stock did not in the slightest degree change his liability. His contract was, when he bought his shares, to respond to the demand of the Comptroller, in such sum as the Comptroller should deem necessary, up to the par value of his stock, to pay the debts of the bank. He agreed to and did become primarily liable for the debts of the bank, and this without regard to the ability of any other stockholder to so respond. He thus, upon the bank's becoming insolvent and closing its doors, became the debtor, to the extent of the par value of his stock, of the creditors of the bank; and thereafter nothing could be done to change his liability, and the creditors only awaited the action of the Comptroller to enable them or the Receiver to collect from the shareholders. It being established, therefore, by the clear weight of authority, that Reithmann was a debtor of the creditors of the bank, and that the Receiver of the bank, when so required by the Comptroller, took the place of the creditors, it became his duty to file his claim against the estates of Reithmann. The decision of the district court in allowing the claim being, in our opinion, correct, it is accordingly affirmed. Affirmed.

*NATIONAL BANKING LAW—EMBEZZLEMENT OF FUNDS—RATIFICATION BY
DIRECTORS—FORM OF INDICTMENT.*

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, February 7, 1901.

BREESE vs. UNITED STATES.

Upon the charge of embezzling the funds of a National bank it is no defense that the acts were sanctioned, ratified or confirmed by the directors.

In an indictment for embezzlement of the moneys, etc., of a National bank it is not necessary to specify what portion was money, and what portion was other funds or credits.

The defendant was indicted for embezzlement of the moneys, funds and credits of the First National Bank of Asheville, of which he was President, and was convicted.

Before Goff and Simonton, Circuit Judges, and Brawley, District Judge.

SIMONTON, *Circuit Judge* and BRAWLEY, *District Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): The requests numbered 9 and 10 were to the effect that if the

acts charged against the defendant were permitted and sanctioned by the other officers of this bank, whose duty it was to supervise, manage and control such matters, defendant could not be found guilty; these officers having the right, in the exercise of their official discretion, to sanction, ratify and confirm said acts. These were properly refused. Evidence had been submitted to the jury of the acts charged. With this was evidence intended to show the intent with which the acts were done. A part of this evidence was that the defendant, with two of the other directors—making three out of four, the whole number of directors—had been engaged in obtaining money from the bank on wholly worthless securities. Surely, evidence that the defendant acted with the sanction, consent, or ratification of these men could not be admissible. Apart from this, the language of the requests is broad enough to mean that, however fraudulent and illegal the acts of the defendant were, if they were permitted, sanctioned, or ratified by the other officers of the bank, they were not unlawful. A startling proposition. The most formal vote of the board of directors could not authorize the embezzlement, abstraction, or willful misapplication of the funds of the bank. (*Minor vs. Bank*, 1 Pet. 44.) The authority of the officers of the bank and of its board of directors extends only to legitimate transactions honestly intended for the benefit of the bank. (*U. S. vs. Harper* [C. C.] 33 Fed. 484.)

* * * * *

The defendant put in a motion in arrest of judgment and to quash the indictment. This motion proceeds upon the ground that the defendant was charged in the several counts at times with embezzling, at other times with abstracting, and at other times with misapplying, moneys, funds, and credits of the bank, without specifying how much was moneys, how much funds, and how much were credits. The defendant was indicted for a misdemeanor. The indictment follows the words of the statute. The rule is thus stated in *U. S. vs. Simmons* (96 U. S. 360).:

“Where the offense is purely statutory, having no relation to the common law, it is, as a general rule, sufficient in the indictment to charge the defendant with acts coming fully within the statutory description in the substantial words of the statute, without any further expansion of the matter. But to this general rule there is the qualification, fundamental in the law of criminal procedure, that the accused must be apprised by the indictment, with reasonable certainty, of the nature of the accusation against him, to the end that he may prepare his defense and plead the judgment as a bar to any subsequent prosecution for the same offense. An indictment not so framed is defective, although it may follow the language of the statute.”

The indictment in this case fully apprises the accused of the nature of the accusation against him. Is it necessary to state how much of the embezzlement was of moneys, how much of funds, and how much of credits? Inasmuch as the accused was President of the bank, in charge, or, at least, placed in supervision, of its assets, and as the charges against him are of transactions in small amounts, occurring on several days, such particularity is evidently impossible. Were this demand enforced, the Government would be entrapped into making allegations which it would be impossible to prove. (*Evans vs. U. S.* 584.) The use of these words, notwithstanding their generality, was sustained in *U. S. vs. Voorhees* (C. C.) Fed. 143. They were used in many cases before the Supreme Court and no objection was taken. (*Evans vs.*

U. S. *supra*; U. S. vs. Northway, 120 U. S. 230; Batchelor vs. U. S. 156 U. S. 429; Coffin vs. U. S. 156 U. S. 433.) The rule is well stated in Cochran vs. U. S. (157 U. S. 290):

"Few indictments under the National banking law are so skillfully drawn as to be beyond the hypercriticism of astute counsel; few which might not be made more definite by additional obligations. But the true test is, not whether it might possibly have been made more certain, but whether it contains every element of the offense intended to be charged, and sufficiently apprises the defendant of what he must be prepared to meet, and, in case other proceedings are taken against him for a similar offense, whether the record shows with accuracy to what extent he may plead a former acquittal or conviction."

DIRECTORS—ACTING FOR BANK WHEN PURCHASING FROM IT—QUORUM.

Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, May 29, 1901.

LEARY vs. INTERSTATE NATIONAL BANK OF TEXARKANA.

A director who is purchasing property from the bank cannot act on behalf of the bank as a member of the board of directors in authorizing the sale.

In such cases the interested director must be excluded in determining whether a quorum is present.

This action was brought to recover of the defendant as endorser of certain notes made by J. W. Stuart & Son. The defense was that the notes had been paid in full, in this way: On the 26th of September, 1895, J. W. Stuart & Son were indebted to plaintiff in the sum of about \$6,145.73, evidenced by nine promissory notes, about \$570 of which was attorney's fees. Three of the notes were the notes sued on. The bank brought suit against J. W. Stuart & Son, and attached their stock of goods in Texarkana, which invoiced over \$19,000. After the goods were attached an order of sale was issued.

The stock was sold by the sheriff and purchased by plaintiff for \$5,000. After such purchase J. W. Stuart and Dan T. Leary, at the request of the bank, procured a purchaser therefor, to wit, P. T. Norwood, who purchased the stock of goods from the bank, and the consideration was that he release his lien on the \$5,000 paid into court for rent, which amounted to \$3,872.27, and that he pay to Dan T. Leary the amount due him by the bank for services as its attorney in said suit against J. W. Stuart & Son, and that he pay to the bank in cash the amount of Stuart & Son's indebtedness to it. Norwood paid the bank the amount of Stuart & Son's indebtedness, to wit, the sum of \$5,781.30, and released his lien for rent on the \$5,000, and paid Dan T. Leary the amount of attorney's fees due him by the bank; and the bank, by Sanders, the President, and Dalby, the Cashier, executed a bill of sale and delivered said stock to him. This, it was alleged, was all done with the distinct understanding between the bank, P. T. Norwood and Dan T. Leary, that in this way the indebtedness of J. W. Stuart & Son was settled. The bank excepted to this plea because P. T. Norwood and Dan T. Leary were at the time directors in the bank, and as there were only three directors present at the directors' meeting, besides appellant and Norwood, there was no quorum, and the sale was void.

FISHER, C. J. (omitting part of the opinion): We find that at the time of the trade and negotiation looking towards the settlement of appellee's indebtedness, as pleaded in appellant's answer, P. T. Norwood and Dan T.

Leary were two of the six members of the board of directors of the appellee bank, and that at the meeting of the board of directors in which the agreement pleaded in the answer was consummated, there were only five directors present, of whom P. T. Norwood and Dan T. Leary were two. We further find that the evidence in the record warrants the conclusion that there was no ratification by the board of directors or stockholders of the trade between P. T. Norwood and the bank, as pleaded by the appellant in his answer.

There was no error in the court's sustaining the special exceptions to the appellant's answer. Norwood and Leary, being parties to the purchase of the Stuart stock of goods from the bank, were disqualified from participating as directors in the meeting at which that trade was consummated. Consequently the court, in its ruling, was correct in excluding Norwood and appellant as a part of the board of directors; they being interested as purchasers of the property sold to them by the bank. Consequently the conclusion follows that, as only three of the six directors were present who could act in the premises, a quorum was wanting. The rule is that a majority of the directors make a quorum, and a majority of the quorum may act. (1 Morse, Banks, § 124.)

USURY—FROM WHAT DATE LEGAL INTEREST IS RECOVERABLE—PENALTY.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 7, 1901.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND vs. FITZPATRICK.

- A National bank by contracting for usurious interest forfeits all interest only to the date of bringing suit on the note, and judgment for the principal should bear interest at the legal rate from the date of filing the petition.
- A judgment against a National bank for twice the amount of interest paid, as a penalty for taking usury, should have allowed interest from the date of filing the petition to recover the penalty, that being the date of the first demand therefor.
- There may be payments of usurious interest as such which will entitle a debtor to recover of a National bank the penalty for taking usury, though the principal sum remains unpaid; and such a case is presented where the interest upon one note is included in the amount of another note, which is subsequently paid in full.
- The penalty which may be recovered of a National bank for taking usury is twice the amount of the entire interest paid, and not merely twice the amount of the excess over the legal rate.
- The fact that the payments made by the debtor have been applied by the bank on its books to interest as such does not authorize the presumption that the debtor so applied them, where he had no access to the books, and no knowledge of the application made by the bank.

This was an action by C. N. Fitzpatrick against the Second National Bank of Richmond to recover a penalty for taking usury, consolidated with two actions by the Second National Bank of Richmond against C. N. Fitzpatrick and others on certain promissory notes.

DU RELLE, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): The question of the date from which the judgment should bear interest seems to us to have been settled by the case of *Brown vs. Bank* (169 U. S. 416).

Said the Court, through Mr. Justice Harlan, in that case: "If a bank which violates that section sues upon the note, bill, or other evidence of debt held by it, the debtor may insist that the entire interest, legal and usurious, included in his written obligation and agreed to be paid, but which has not been actually paid, shall be either credited on the note or eliminated from it,

and judgment given only for the original principal debt, with interest at the legal rate from the commencement of the suit."

The question of the recovery of interest was before the supreme court in that case, and was decided by it. The reason for the fixing of this interest period is not stated in the opinion, but it seems to have been fixed upon the theory that when suit is brought upon such a note the demand, while in fact for more than the legal indebtedness, is, as of that date, to be treated as a demand for the amount of the legal obligation, and consequently bears interest from the date of putting the legal obligation in suit. The judgment of the trial court in this regard was therefore error. The interest should also have been allowed in the penalty suit from the date of filing the petition, that being the date of the first demand for the penalty.

It is contended that in a suit for the double penalty no recovery can be had unless it is alleged and proved that the principal sum due has been paid or tendered; and *Hazeltine vs. Bank* (56 S. W. 895), from the Supreme Court of Missouri, is cited in support of this proposition.

As we have said in the case of *Bank vs. Forman's Assignee*, the clear implication of the opinions of the supreme court is that while there can be no presumption of the application of an undirected payment to the discharge of illegal interest, when not specifically so applied by the debtor, there may be payments of usurious interest, as such, which would entitle the debtor to recover the penalty, although the principal sum remained unpaid. Clearly, if such payments can be made, a case is presented where the interest upon one note is included in the amount of another note, and the other note subsequently paid in full.

It is also contended that, as penal statutes must be strictly construed, the Federal statute should be so construed as to allow a penalty for twice the excess only, and not for twice the amount of interest paid at the illegal rate. Upon this proposition appellant relies on certain cases from Pennsylvania and one supreme court case. Of the Pennsylvania cases it may be said that they are in direct conflict with the great weight of authority and with the uniform rulings of this court in that behalf.

Moreover, the supreme court case relied upon does not support its contention. That case (*Bank vs. Johnson*, 104 U. S. 271, 26 L. Ed. 742) was a case in which, judgment having been rendered by the New York court for twice the amount of interest in excess of the interest paid above the legal rate, the bank took the case to the supreme court, assigning for error that the New York court held that it was not entitled to the same rights as natural persons in New York to acquire business paper at any rate of interest agreed upon between the parties to the negotiation. Johnson, who was injured by the amount of the judgment, did not prosecute a writ of error, and the question here presented could not possibly have been before the supreme court.

Nor does the statute, upon any fair rule of construction, support appellant's contention in this behalf. It provides that, "in case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid," etc. If the legal rate is six per cent., and interest at eight per cent. has been paid, what is the greater rate of interest which has been paid? Surely not two per cent., but eight per cent. It is not the difference which is to be recovered, but the greater rate

of interest—eight per cent. ; and it is “twice the amount of the interest thus paid” which may be recovered under the statute, and not twice the amount of the excess above the legal rate. The statute does not prohibit the borrower. It prohibits the bank. The borrower may pay, if he wishes, and incurs no penalty thereby. The lender is forbidden to contract for interest at the illegal rate, and by such a contract, though unexecuted, forfeits the entire interest carried in the note. If it receives the interest at the greater rate, it incurs a penalty of twice the amount of the interest thus paid. Surely it is not a fair construction of the statute which would make the penalty less for the accomplished violation of the statute than that denounced for a mere contract to violate it. We are of the opinion that there was no error in the judgment of the circuit court in this respect.

There remains the question of the application of the payments upon the two notes upon which suit was brought by the bank. Certain of these payments appear to have been specific payments of interest, as such, by the debtor, accompanied by a renewal of the obligation for its face. Others of the payments, however, appear from the evidence to have been general payments to the bank, with no application by the debtor, except in so far as such application may be presumed by law, or from his supposed acquiescence in the bank's mode of keeping its books, to which he did not have access. As we have held, there is no such presumption of law ; and we do not think the debtor can be presumed to have made an application of his payment to interest, as such, from the fact that the bank so applied the payments on its books without his knowledge.

The circuit court will have no difficulty in appropriating the payments in accordance with the views expressed here and in the *Danville Bank Case, supra*. For the reasons given, the judgment is reversed upon the original and cross appeals, and cause remanded, with directions to the circuit court to enter a judgment in accordance herewith.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK—LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, April 29, 1901.

HIGGINS vs. FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

One who receives stock of a National bank as collateral security, with a power of attorney authorizing him to transfer the same on the books of the bank, and who causes such transfer to be made to another, under an agreement that the stock is to be held as security for the debt due from the pledgee, is not liable as a stockholder of such bank.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Before Acheson, Dallas and Gray, Circuit Judges.

ACHESON, *Circuit Judge*: This was an action brought by George H. Higgins, Receiver of the Keystone National Bank of Erie, an insolvent National banking association, against the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, to recover the amount of an assessment on stockholders of the bank, made under Sec. 5151 of the Revised Statutes, upon the allegation that the defendant was a shareholder of the bank at the time of its failure, and thus liable to creditors for the assessment sued for.

It appears that on November 15, 1890, the defendant company made a loan of \$15,000 to the firm of Delamater & Co. (in renewal of prior loans), for

which Delamater & Co. gave to the defendant their note for \$15,000, dated November 15, 1890, payable in sixty days, and as collateral security for the payment of this note deposited with the defendant 230 shares of the capital stock of the Keystone National Bank of Erie, each share being of the par value of \$100; 130 shares thereof standing in the name of George B. Delamater, and 100 shares thereof standing in the name of George W. Delamater. With the certificates of the stock thus deposited, blank powers of attorney to assign and transfer the same, signed by George B. Delamater and George W. Delamater, respectively, were delivered to the defendant. On December 5, 1890, the firm of Delamater & Co. made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. On January 10, 1891, the defendant sent to the Keystone National Bank of Erie the original certificates so deposited as collateral, with direction to the bank to transfer the same into the name of W. W. Hand, who was a clerk in the employ of the defendant. This transfer was made on the books of the bank, and new certificates were issued in the name of W. W. Hand, dated January 15, 1891, and were transmitted by the bank to the defendant. Hand signed a transfer in blank on the back of each of the new certificates, and in that form they were retained by the defendant.

On March 16, 1892, the Comptroller of the Currency, finding that the capital of the bank was impaired, ordered an assessment of twenty-five per centum on the capital of the bank to make good the deficiency. The defendant paid this assessment, namely, \$5,750, on the above-named 230 shares of stock, and charged the same to Delamater & Co. as an additional advance. On December 22, 1892, pursuant to Sec. 5143 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, the capital stock of the bank was reduced from \$250,000 to \$150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$100 each. On January 24, 1893, the defendant sent to the bank the certificates which had been issued to W. W. Hand for the 230 shares, and on February 7, 1893, the defendant received from the bank a certificate in the name of W. W. Hand for 172½ shares, being the reduced number. Hand signed a transfer in blank on the back of the new certificate, and in that form it remained in the defendant's possession. On one or more occasions Hand gave a proxy to vote at the annual meeting of stockholders, and he also gave a proxy to vote at a special meeting of the stockholders, in favor of the reduction of the capital stock.

On June 20, 1897, the Keystone National Bank of Erie closed its doors, and on July 26, 1897, the Comptroller of the Currency appointed a Receiver of the bank. On November 3, 1897, the Comptroller ordered an assessment of 100 per centum on the stockholders. The court submitted to the jury the question of fact whether or not the defendant had changed its relation to the stock from that of pledgee to that of owner. The question so submitted was thus stated by the learned trial judge in his charge:

"The question is whether, before this Keystone National Bank failed, the defendant company, the Fidelity Trust Company, of this city, was the real owner of these shares of stock, or whether it continued to be the pledgee of the stock—whether the stock had become theirs in the sense in which we use in ordinary speech the word 'owner,' or whether it had been continued to be pledged to them as collateral security for the payment of the note which has been offered in evidence."

Again the learned trial judge said to the jury:

"The whole subject, as I regard it—for the present, at least—is a question of fact; and that question I repeat is whether the defendant company, the Fidelity Trust Company, was at the time when this bank went into the hands of the Receiver, the real owner of these shares of stock, or whether it continued to hold them as collateral security for the payment of the note originally given by the Delamaters."

The verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant, and subsequently the court entered judgment for the defendant on the verdict.

Undoubtedly, this stock originally was pledged by the owners, the Delamaters, to the defendant company as collateral security. Wrongful conversion by the defendant is negatived by the verdict. Upon the finding of the jury it must be accepted as established that the defendant did not intentionally change its relation to the stock. This, we think, is very clear under the uncontradicted evidence. Did the defendant do anything whereby, contrary to its intention, it became the absolute owner of the stock? The payment of the *pro rata* share of the assessment ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency to make good the impairment of the capital stock of the bank was for the protection and benefit of all interested in the pledged stock, and was entirely consistent with the preservation of the pledge. The assent to the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, made agreeably to the statute, under the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, did not work any prejudice whatever to the pledgors or their assignees, and we do not see how it could change the relation of the defendant to the stock.

It is said, however, that the defendant had no right to transfer the stock to W. W. Hand without the express consent of the Delamaters or their assignees. But we agree with the views expressed by the circuit court that the delivery by the Delamaters of the certificates with the bank powers to assign and transfer them implied their consent to such a transfer of the stock as might be deemed reasonably necessary for the protection of the defendant. The transfer to Hand was not in hostility to the pledge, but subservient to it. He held the legal title for the benefit of all interested in the stock—the pledgee first, and then the pledgors and their assignees. Moreover, neither the pledgors nor their assignees are complaining. They are not parties here. This suit is by the Receiver of the bank against the defendant company to subject it to the personal liability imposed upon shareholders by Sec. 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Does this record disclose, as against the defendant, any ground for such liability? The court below answered the question negatively, and, we think, rightly. This conclusion accords with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Anderson vs. Warehouse Co.* (111 U. S. 479), and in *Pauly vs. Trust Co.* (165 U. S. 606, 619).

The stock in the Keystone National Bank of Erie owned by the Delamaters, and by them pledged to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, never stood on the registry or books of the bank in the name of the company, and in fact the company was mere pledgee. In *Anderson vs. Warehouse Co.* (*supra*), Chief Justice Waite said:

"It is also undoubtedly true that the beneficial owner of stock registered in the name of an irresponsible person may, under some circumstances, be liable to creditors as the real shareholder; but it has never, to our knowledge,

been held that a mere pledgee of stock is chargeable where he is not registered as owner."

And it was there ruled that a pledgee of National bank stock, who was unwilling to assume the liability of a registered shareholder, acting in good faith, and with no fraudulent intent, might lawfully cause the pledged stock to be transferred to and registered in the name of an irresponsible employee for the purpose of perfecting the security of the pledgee without incurring a shareholder's liability. Here the defendant company acted in perfect good faith. At the time of the transfer to Hand, the Keystone National Bank of Erie was in good credit. Moreover, the defendant was under no personal liability, for it was not registered as owner.

The facts of the defendant's case, we think, bring it clearly within the principle laid down in *Pauly vs. Trust Co.*, *supra*, namely, that, if one receives shares of the stock of a National banking association as collateral security to him for a debt due from the owner, with power of attorney authorizing him to transfer the same on the books of the association, and, being unwilling to incur the responsibilities of a shareholder as prescribed by the statute, causes the shares to be transferred on such books to another under an agreement that they are to be held as security for the debt due from the real owner to his creditor, the latter, acting in good faith, and for the purpose only of securing the payment of that debt without incurring responsibility of a shareholder, he (the creditor) will not, although the real owner may, be treated as a shareholder, within the meaning of Sec. 5151.

We are not able to see that any one of the numerous assignments of error is well founded. Upon the whole case we are of opinion that judgment in favor of the defendant was rightly entered.

The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

RECOVERY OF USURIOUS INTEREST—WHAT CONSTITUTES PAYMENT.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 7, 1901.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF DANVILLE vs. FORMAN'S ASSIGNEE.

The discounting of a note and the deduction from its face of interest at a usurious rate is not a "payment" of usury within the meaning of Rev. Stat. U. S. Sec. 5198, which authorizes the person paying usurious interest to recover twice the amount of interest paid.

Where a note has been discounted by a National bank at an illegal rate of interest, unappropriated payments made by the maker will be applied to the principal of the note, and not to the interest.

This action was brought by the assignee of W. M. Forman, under Rev. Stat. U. S. Sec. 5198, to recover from the Citizens' National Bank of Danville double the amount of certain payments of alleged usurious interest claimed to have been made by Forman to the bank upon a loan of \$3,117.84 on January 29, 1895.

DU RELLE, J. (omitting part of the opinion): The first question is whether the discounting of the note, and the deduction from its face of eight per cent. for six months, was a payment by Forman on January 29, 1895, of that amount of interest to the bank. On behalf of the bank it is earnestly insisted that it was a payment. As a matter of course, there was no physical payment of money by Forman to the bank. What he did was to execute and deliver his note for \$3,250 to the order of Farris, and to receive or have placed to his credit the sum of \$3,117.84.

If this constitutes an actual payment by him of interest, as such, at eight per cent., in advance, he was entitled to bring suit the next day for twice the amount of interest thus paid, and consequently his right of action was barred when he brought the suit on September 3, 1897.

On the other hand, if, as contended by appellee, the transaction was a loan of \$3,117.84, for which a note was then executed for \$3,250, it follows that interest at eight per cent. was carried in the note, at least until September 4, 1895, when, according to the bank's calculation, the amount of the note was \$3,273.85, \$23.85 of which was interest on the \$3,250 at eight per cent. from August 1 to September 4.

Under the statute, we are unable to conclude that the original transaction was a payment of interest to the bank, or a payment at all. Upon the bank books it is treated as a loan of \$3,250, or a discount of a \$3,250 note, upon which the books show a profit placed to the credit of the discount account of \$132.16. The statute makes no distinction between a reservation of interest by way of discount and the accomplishment of the same thing by any other mode. The bank could not lawfully reserve a greater rate by way of discount deducted in advance than it could as interest at the end of the loan period. And when we consider the distinction recognized by the statute between reserving and charging interest, on the one side, and actually paying interest, on the other, it becomes plain that there was in the initial transaction no actual payment of interest to the bank; for there was then no payment to the bank of anything. Interest was reserved and charged on the loan, or "discount," in the language of the statute, but was not "taken or received." Nor does this construction conflict with that part of the statute which authorizes interest to "be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt is to run." That language would apply to a case where, upon a renewal of a note for the face of an existing debt, the debtor paid in cash or by check, in advance, the amount of the discount upon the renewal.

What was done in the original transaction was this: Forman gave the bank his note for \$3,250, and that was all he gave the bank. He received from the bank \$3,117.84, and he kept it all. (*Harvey vs. Insurance Co.*, 60 Vt. 209).

Moreover, to hold that discounting a note for \$3,250, and giving credit to the maker for \$3,117.84, was an actual payment to the bank of \$132.16, would give the maker or his assignee the right immediately to bring an action for twice the amount of the usurious interest, when in fact nothing had been paid to the bank at all. And until the interest at the usurious rate was actually paid, as such, the bank had the right to elect to remit it, and it could not then be said that usurious interest was paid on it. (*Brown vs. Bank*, 169 U. S. 420; *McBroom vs. Investment Co.*, 153 U. S. 328; *Stevens vs. Lincoln*, 7 Metc. [Mass.] 528; *Saunders vs. Lambert*, 7 Gray, 486; *Stedman vs. Bland*, 26 N. C. 299.) The law will not construe that to be a payment of illegal interest which is not in fact such payment, in order to subject the lender to the penalty denounced for the illegal receiving of interest, when he is guilty of an illegal bargain only, and has subjected himself only to the forfeiture imposed by law for that violation.

There was no payment of interest on January 29, 1895. On September 4, 1895, the bank claimed there was due it \$3,273.85, being the face of the note,

with interest thereon from maturity at eight per cent. Forman on that day paid the bank \$800. We may assume it was intended as a payment on the note. The bank credited it to his account. He executed a new note for \$2,500, which was discounted, and the proceeds, \$2,431.66, placed to the credit of his account; and the amount of the original note, according to the bank's calculation, was charged to his account. Was this a payment of interest upon Forman's debt? Clearly, it was not specifically so appropriated by him. It seems equally clear that no part of it was appropriated by the bank, specifically, to the payment of interest at the usurious rate. For appellee it is claimed that it was appropriated, or must by the law be appropriated, first to the extinguishment of the interest on the note, at the eight per cent. rate, and was then a payment of interest at an illegal rate, from which a right of action then accrued for twice the amount of the interest thus paid, which was not barred by the two years' limitation provided in section 5198 Rev. Stat. U. S., when the suit was brought one day less than two years thereafter. For the bank it is insisted that if the interest was not paid in advance, as claimed by it, it has never been paid, and that as the petition does not allege that the final renewal note has ever been paid in full, but, in so far as it shows anything, shows there was still a large amount unpaid at the time this suit was brought, the whole interest must be considered as still carried in the note—so far, at least, as the \$800 payment is concerned.

The statute forbids the taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than that allowed by section 5197. When the statute is knowingly violated, the violation is deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the obligation carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case a greater rate has been actually paid, the person by whom it has been paid may recover a penalty of double the amount of interest so paid. The construction which the language of the section naturally bears, and which has been given it by the supreme court and numerous other courts, is that it provides for two contingencies: First, when the usurious rate is reserved or charged, the whole agreement to pay any interest is void; second, if the usurious rate is actually paid, double the amount so paid may be recovered within two years by the debtor.

Said Mr. Justice Harlan in the case of *Brown vs. Bank* (*supra*): "The last section [5198] clearly makes a difference between interest which a note, bill, or other evidence of debt held by a National bank 'carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid thereon,' and interest which has been 'paid.' Interest included in a renewal note or evidenced by a separate note does not thereby cease to be interest, within the meaning of section 5198, and become principal. If a bank which violates that section sues upon the note, bill, or other evidence of debt held by it, the debtor may insist that the entire interest, legal and usurious, included in his written obligation, and agreed to be paid, but which has not been actually paid, shall be either credited on the note or eliminated from it, and judgment given only for the original principal debt, with interest at the legal rate from the commencement of the suit."

And again: "The forfeiture declared by the statute is not waived or avoided by giving a separate note for the interest, or by giving a renewal note in which is included the usurious interest. No matter how many renewals may have been made, if the bank has charged a greater rate of interest than the law allows, it must, if the forfeiture clause of the statute be relied

on, and the matter is thus brought to the attention of court, lose the entire interest which the note carries or which has been agreed to be paid. By no other construction of the statute can effect be given to the clause forfeiting the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries, or which was agreed to be paid, but which has not been actually paid. * * * Sometimes interest is said to have been paid when it is evident that it was only included in a renewal note. But that, as we have said, was not payment, within the meaning of the statute."

There being no appropriation of any part of this payment by the debtor to the payment of interest, as such, the law will not presume an application of it to an illegal and void obligation; nor will it permit the creditor to make such an application. So the principle of law which applies such unappropriated payments to first discharge the interest due, and then reduce the principal, cannot operate in this case; for all interest upon the note was forfeited, *eo instante*, by the agreement to pay interest at the illegal rate, and payments will not be applied by operation of law to the discharge of unlawful obligations in preference to debts justly due. The great weight of authority, including the rulings of the supreme court, is to this effect, and this is in full accord with the rulings in this State upon similar transactions where other than National banks are concerned. Unapplied payments are applied first to the extinguishment of interest, and then to reduce the principal. If a part of the interest is usurious, but, although it was contracted for at an illegal rate, legal interest is still recoverable, the payment is applied first to the extinguishment of so much of the interest as is legal, and then to the principal; the usury being retained in the debt to the last, no matter how many renewals are made. (*Kendall vs. Crouch*, 88 Ky. 202; *Smith vs. Robinson*, 10 Allen, 132; *Hawkins vs. Welch*, 8 Mo. 492; *Hall vs. Bank*, 30 Neb. 102; *Jackson vs. Garner*, 79 Ga. 415.)

So where, as in this case, the nature of the contract is such that the collection of all interest is prohibited, because contracted for at an illegal rate, a payment without direction by the payor as to its application must be applied first to the payment of that part of the debt which is legal, and to the illegal part only in the event of there being nothing else to which it can be applied. In the supreme court decisions it seems to be recognized that usurious interest may be paid, as such, without the discharge of the entire obligation, including principal and interest, and that, if so paid, a cause of action will then arise for the penalty imposed for the actual taking of interest at the illegal rate. For example, in the *Marion National Bank Case*, *supra*, it is said: "If at any time the obligee actually pays usurious interest, as such, the usurious transaction must be held to have then, and not before, occurred, and he must sue within two years thereafter."

Upon the proposition that, in the absence of a specific application by the debtor, the law will not apply, and the creditor has no right to apply, payments to an unlawful purpose to the discharge of usurious interest, which was forfeited by the statute the instant it was agreed on, the authorities are numerous.

In *McBroom vs. Investment Co.* (153 U. S. 328, 14 Sup. Ct. 852, 38 L. Ed. 729), the question arose under the statute of New Mexico, by which the collection of interest at a higher rate than twelve per cent. was made a misdemeanor, and a right of action given to the debtor to collect double the amount

so paid within three years after the cause of action accrued. Interest notes were given upon a loan of \$65,000, and a commission of ten per cent. upon the entire loan was paid to the creditor at the time of the transaction. After the first interest note was paid, the debtor brought suit to recover double the amount of the commission. In this case it will be observed that the statute does not make the contract for the entire interest void, but that the contract for the excessive interest is rendered void by the contract for a higher rate being made a misdemeanor. Said the supreme court: "The contract of loan not being void, except as to the excess of interest stipulated to be paid, the question arises whether the lender is liable to an action for the penalty prescribed by the statute, so long as the principal debt, with legal interest thereon, after deducting all payments, is unpaid. We are of opinion that this question must be answered in the negative. While, under the statute, the mere charging of usurious interest may be a misdemeanor for which the lender can be fined, whether such usurious interest is or is not collected or received, the borrower has no cause of action until usurious interest has been actually collected or received from him. Such is the mandate of the statute. And interest cannot be said to have been collected or received, in excess of what may lawfully be collected and received, until the lender has in fact, after giving credit for all payments, collected or received more than the sum loaned, with legal interest."

[The Court then cited various other decisions of different courts on the same subject.]

A careful examination of the evidence in this case shows that none of the payments were appropriated by the debtor to the discharge of the interest. It follows, therefore, that the trial court erred in adjudging a recovery of double the amount claimed by the bank to be due at the time of such payments. The note was not discharged at the date when this suit was brought, and no payment of interest at the usurious rate had then been made. The remedy of the debtor was by the application of the payments made in reduction of the principal of the final renewal note. For the reasons given, the judgment is reversed, with directions to dismiss the petition.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

AGENT—AUTHORITY—RECEIVING PAYMENT—NEGOTIABLE NOTES.

The power of a collecting agent by the general law is limited to the receiving for the debt of his principal that which the law declares to be a legal tender, or which is by common consent considered and treated as money, and passed as such at par.

One who makes payment to a second person, not the owner of the note, and not in the possession of it, of money to be applied in payment of the debt thereby evidenced, assumes the burden of proving that the party to whom payment was made was empowered to collect the money. (*Richards vs. Waler*, 68 N. W. Rep. 1053, 49 Neb. 639, followed.)

A course of dealings by which a loan company has received and receipted for interest payments on a negotiable promissory note from the mortgagor or his assigns will not of itself be sufficient proof of its agency to receive and

receipt for the payment of the principal of said note, when said note is in the hands of an innocent purchaser, for value, before maturity.

Gilbert vs. Garber, *et al.*, 87 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 179.

**BILLS AND NOTES—RENEWALS—CONSIDERATION—CONDITIONAL DELIVERY
—EVIDENCE—ADMISSIBILITY.**

Where a widow owing all the property out of which a note of her deceased husband is payable indorses individually renewals of such note until it can be discharged without resorting to a forced sale of the property, such renewals are merely extensions of the original obligation, furnishing ample consideration for the indorsement.

A renewal note was sent by a bank to the maker's widow to execute, and she returned it, with her indorsement, "without recourse." The indorsement being unsatisfactory, the bank returned the note to her co-executor, stating that it had no intention to trouble the widow as an indorser, and would carry the note until the assets of the estate could be marshalled, and requested him to secure her indorsement, which he did. The bank's President stated there was no intention not to hold the widow personally on her indorsement. *Held*, sufficient to show that the indorsement was not made on a promise that such widow should, in no event, be held liable thereon.

In a suit by a bank on a note, a letter written by its Vice-President, not in his official capacity, and not on the bank's paper, to an indorser of the note, is properly excluded.

Utica City Nat. Bank vs. Tallman, 71 N. Y. Supp. 861.

DEPOSIT BY PUBLIC OFFICER—RECOVERY BY MUNICIPALITY.

When an officer charged with the collection and custody of public money unlawfully deposits the same in a bank for safe-keeping, and the same is subject to the check or demand of such officer, the State, county, or other municipal body for whom such officer acted, may maintain an action in its own name to recover such deposit. (State vs. Keim, 8 Neb. 63, overruled.)

Farmers and Merchants' Banking Co. of Red Cloud vs. City of Red Cloud, 87 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 175.

CASHIER—AUTHORITY—PLEDGE OF CREDIT—ESTOPPEL—REPLEVIN BOND.

A Cashier of a bank has no authority, merely by virtue of his office, to obligate the bank upon an undertaking in replevin in a cause wherein the bank has no interest.

It is not within the powers of an incorporated State bank to pledge its credit as a mere matter of accommodation by executing undertakings in judicial proceedings.

Where an incorporated bank becomes surety in such an undertaking, no estoppel to assert want of power to incur the obligation arises solely upon the ground that other parties have been misled, and acted in reliance thereon to their disadvantage, since the obligation was so clearly *ultra vires* that the parties must have known it, and taken their chances of the corporation carrying it out.

In such cases the corporation will be held estopped only where it has acquired money or property by means of the contract in excess of its powers,

and, having retained the same or the proceeds thereof, sets up want of power against the party seeking to enforce it.

Sturdevant, et al. vs. Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Rushville, et al., 87 N. W. Rep. (Neb.) 156.

*CASHIER—MISAPPROPRIATION—COLLATERALS—NOTICE OF DIRECTOR—
KNOWLEDGE OF AGENT—NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL—ESTOPPEL—
REHEARING—APPLICATION.*

Where the Cashier of a bank, being indebted thereto, pledged notes as collateral, and afterwards, being indebted to a director, pledged the same notes to him, without the knowledge or consent of the bank, such director cannot be held to be an innocent purchaser of such collateral, without positive evidence that he did not know of the original pledge to the bank, and that he loaned his money to the Cashier on the faith of the collateral.

The Cashier of a bank, being indebted thereto, pledged certain notes as collateral. Without the consent of the bank, he pledged the notes to secure a debt to another. After his death his widow paid the latter debt with her own funds, and received and claimed the collateral notes. The business was transacted by her agent, who was a director of the bank, and knew that the notes were previously pledged to the bank. *Held*, that the widow was bound with notice of the facts known to her agent, and hence could not hold the notes as against the bank's claim.

The widow of a bank Cashier took up a note which he owed, and received collaterals pledged to secure the note, which the Cashier had first pledged to the bank to secure his debt thereto, and had removed without the knowledge of the bank. She took up the note with her check on her account in the bank as executrix of her husband's will, though the money deposited in that account was her private property. The officers of the bank then knew that the check was to pay such debt, and that the collaterals had been pledged therefor, but did not inform her of the bank's claim. *Held*, that the bank was not estopped from claiming the collaterals, since, the check being drawn by her as executrix, the officers had reason to suppose that she was paying her husband's debt with the funds of the estate.

Major, et al. vs. Stone's River Nat. Bank, 64 S. W. Rep. (Tenn.) 352.

MORTGAGE—FRAUDULENT PROCUREMENT—BONA-FIDE PURCHASER.

Defendant signed and indorsed negotiable notes payable to her own order, and signed, but did not acknowledge, a trust deed securing the same. She then delivered the papers to the clerk of the trustee named in the deed, in the belief that he was the clerk of her attorney, by whom they were prepared, directing him to tell the attorney to keep the same until she called to acknowledge the mortgage and receive the money. The clerk, by direction of the trustee, filled it out and certified to the acknowledgment as notary, and the trustee negotiated the paper to a broker and converted the proceeds. The notes were subsequently sold to complainant, who was a *bona-fide* purchaser for full value and before maturity. *Held*, that both notes and mortgage were valid and enforceable in the hands of complainant; the same rule governing the notes as commercial paper being applicable to the mortgage, as an incident thereto.

O'Rourke vs. Wahl, 109 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 276.

NATIONAL BANKS—PRESIDENT'S POWER TO PROCURE DISCOUNTS—POWER TO CONTRACT ORALLY—ACTION ON CONTRACT—INTENTION OF DEFENDANT TO VIOLATE LAW NO DEFENSE.

The President of a National bank, who has the actual management of its operations, is authorized to procure the discount of its paper.

A National bank may make a binding oral agreement to repay money it borrows, and to pay notes it procures to be discounted.

An action cannot be maintained on a contract that is illegal or against public policy, where both parties are equally culpable.

A contract in whose consideration and performance nothing illegal or against public policy inheres may be enforced, although it may incidentally aid one in evading or violating a law.

One who has received the benefits of the performance by the plaintiff of a contract which was neither *malum in se* nor *malum prohibitum* cannot successfully defend an action on a note for the payment of his indebtedness arising therefrom on the ground that he intended to do some illegal act, which was neither a part of the consideration nor of the performance of the agreement.

Hanover Nat. Bank of City of New York vs. First Nat. Bank of Burlingame, Kan., 109 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 421.

PROCESS—SERVICE—NON-RESIDENTS WITHIN STATE AS WITNESSES.

Defendant bank, a Pennsylvania corporation, was prosecuting an action within the State, and three of its directors, one of whom was the Vice-President, came into the State as witnesses, and process in an injunction suit was served on them. Preceding the service, the attorney procuring the papers, while in conversation with the directors, stated that he had some papers to serve on the defendant, and asked if any of them were directors, and one of them said, "Serve it on B; he is Vice-President," which was done. *Held*, that the non-residents had waived their immunity from service of process while in the State.

Weston vs. Citizens' Nat. Bank, 71 N. Y. Supp. 827.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT—DEFENDANT'S LIABILITY—PROMISE FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PERSON—ENFORCEMENT—VOLUNTARY TRUST—EXECUTORY CONTRACT.

Plaintiffs agreed to sell a mine to M, and the deeds were placed in escrow in the defendant bank until payment of \$47,000, as a balance of the purchase price. M sold the mine to Scottish purchasers, and the seventh paragraph of the contract provided that \$20,000 should be deposited with the defendant bank to pay plaintiffs the balance of the purchase price in full, and other charges against the mine, and that amount and a copy of the contract were forwarded to the bank, and the Cashier's attention was called to the seventh paragraph. Plaintiffs, without knowledge of such contract, agreed to deliver the deeds on receipt of \$22,000 in cash out of the first payment by the foreign purchasers, and to accept M's notes for the balance until the second payment. Defendant, without informing plaintiffs of the provisions of the contract between M and the foreign purchasers, paid plaintiffs \$22,000. The foreign purchasers never made any further payments. *Held*, that plaintiffs were not

entitled to recover the balance of the purchase price from defendant as money had and received.

McDonald vs. American Nat. Bank, 65 Pac. Rep. (Mont.) 896.

**TAXATION—LOANS—PRIVATE BANKERS—LIABILITY OF COUNTY TO STATE
—ASSESSMENT.**

A private banker is not within the proviso to Revenue Act, June 8, 1891 (P. L. 229) Sec. 1, imposing a tax of four mills on mortgages and moneys owing by solvent debtors, "whether by promissory note, or penal or single bill, bond or judgment," provided "that this section shall not apply to bank notes or notes discounted * * * by any bank, banking institution, Savings institution or trust company," though act June 27, 1895, P. L. 396, Sec. 1, imposes on private bankers a tax of three per cent. on net earnings.

Commonwealth vs. McKean County, 49 At. Rep. (Pa.) 982.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE TO SECURE ENDORSEE OF NOTE—ENDORSEMENT
BY SURETY WITHOUT ENDORSEMENT BY PAYEE—VALIDITY
OF COLLATERAL MORTGAGE.**

ROBINSON vs. MANN (In the Court of Appeal for Ontario: Ontario Law Reports, Vol. II., p. 63.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Walter Mann discounted with the Molsons Bank at London a promissory note in the following form:

\$1200.

LONDON, September 25, 1899.

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of the Molsons Bank here, twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) for value received.

(Signed), W. MANN & Co.

(Signed on the back), GEORGE T. MANN.

In order to induce George T. Mann to indorse this note, Walter Mann & Co. gave to him, on the date of the note, a chattel mortgage for the amount of \$1,200 expressed to be to secure him against any loss, charges, damages or expenses which he might suffer owing to the said endorsement. The promissory note fell due and was protested for non-payment and notice of dishonor given to George T. Mann, who paid the same to the Molsons Bank January 4, 1900; on January 19, 1900, Walter Mann assigned for the benefit of creditors. This action was brought by the assignee to have the chattel mortgage referred to set aside as fraudulent and void against creditors generally. The action was tried by Meredith, J., who dismissed the action with costs. This appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeal.

JUDGMENT: All charges of fraud and fraudulent preference were clearly disproved, but the plaintiff, the assignee for the creditors, contended that, owing to the form of the instrument, the defendant never was under any legal liability to pay the note, because at the time it was endorsed by him it had not been endorsed by the payee; that the payment was therefore made without legal liability and was voluntary and in the defendant's own wrong, and the obligation of the assignor to indemnify him never arose by virtue of the mortgage, which is consequently a void and ineffective instrument, under the provisions of the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act, as being without consideration.

If the defendant's right to succeed depended upon his being able to show that the Molsons Bank could have enforced payment by him of the promissory note in question, his task would not have been an easy one. That the bank could not have succeeded is clear from *Small vs. Henderson* (27 A. R. 492), the *Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Perram* (31 O. R. 116). The Court are of the opinion, however, though not without some hesitation, that this was not necessarily fatal to the defendant's case. He intended to assume a liability to the bank and believed that he had done so, and paid the note when due on the footing of the liability existing thereon.

As between the mortgagor and himself, the former would be estopped from saying that the payment was a voluntary one, or one for indemnity against which the defendant was not entitled to resort to the mortgage. And the assignee for creditors stands in no better position than his assignor.

The defendant was under no obligation to repudiate his supposed endorsement, and having paid it under the circumstances detailed above, before the assignment intervened, the latter could not displace his right to be indemnified out of the mortgaged property.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

(This case is now in appeal to the Supreme Court for Canada.)

*COMPANY'S POWER TO MORTGAGE FUTURE-ACQUIRED PROPERTY—
SUBSEQUENT ACQUIESCENCE BY SHAREHOLDERS—THE
ROLLING-STOCK OF STREET RAILWAY.*

BANK OF MONTREAL vs. KIRKPATRICK (In the Court of Appeal; Ontario Law Reports, Vol. 2, page 113.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The Cornwall Electric Street Railway Company, Limited, was incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Act and subject to the provisions of the Street Railway Act. In the course of time it gave to trustees for the holders of debentures a mortgage upon the real estate of the company, together with all buildings, machinery, appliances, works, fixtures, etc., and also all rolling-stock and all other machinery, appliances, etc., in connection with the said railway works. This mortgage was given under the authority of by-laws passed by the directors and sanctioned and confirmed by the shareholders, authorizing a mortgage by the company upon "all their real estate, plant, franchise and income" to the trustees for the debenture holders.

The plaintiffs, the Bank of Montreal, secured judgment against the Cornwall Electric Street Railway Company and issued execution thereon; the defendant, Kirkpatrick, as trustee for the debenture holders, claimed all the assets of every kind of the street railway company to be covered by the mortgage to him as trustee, and this interpleader issue was directed to be tried to ascertain the respective rights of the execution creditors and the trustee for bondholders.

JUDGMENT: The action was tried before Armour, C. J., who gave judgment in favor of the trustee. From this judgment this appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, the objections to the judgment being:

(1) That the company had no power under the acts to mortgage after-acquired property.

(2) If they had such power under the acts, the by-laws had not authorized such a mortgage.

(3) That the by-laws had not authorized the mortgaging of the rolling-stock, which was no part of the plant.

(4) The rolling-stock was personalty and could not be covered by a mortgage of real estate; and that in the absence of a chattel mortgage it was exigible in execution.

The judgment of the court was delivered by Osler, J. A.: To borrow for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage the company's property to secure the lender are *intra vires* the company under Sec. 38 of the Joint Stock Companies Act, and there is nothing in this act which expressly or by implication restricts the exercise of the power to its property existing at the time the mortgage is given. In this respect the company is invested with as large powers to mortgage its ordinary after-acquired property as belongs to a natural person.

With regard to the second objection, the court held that it was a fair inference from the facts proved, and particularly the fact that the contract for the construction and equipment of the road had only recently been made, that the future property was intended to be mortgaged, it being an essential part of the security offered to the intending purchaser of the debentures.

The real point at issue on the appeal, however, was the question whether the rolling-stock of the company could be covered by and included in a mortgage of real property. The position of the rolling-stock of the street railway had never come fairly before the courts of Ontario for decision heretofore. The learned judge reviewed at length the decisions in the United States which, although diverse, were rather in favor of regarding rolling-stock of an ordinary steam railway as personal property; in Quebec it is well established that rolling-stock of a steam railway is part of the freehold, and in England it is expressly provided that rolling-stock of a railway is not liable to be taken in execution, although the preceding decisions are in favor of regarding rolling-stock of an ordinary steam railway as personal property. All the reasons which can be advanced in favor of treating rolling-stock of an ordinary railway as part of the freehold apply with great force to the case of an electric railway, and there are others arising out of the peculiar character of a road of that description which strengthen the argument in favor of treating rolling-stock as part of the freehold. "While the rolling-stock of an ordinary steam railway may be hauled by a locomotive resting by its own weight and generating its own power over the lines of many different companies, to none of which it belongs, and thousands of miles from its home, that of the electric railway really constitutes, as was argued, part of one great machine, confined to a particular locality, for which it is specially constructed and fitted; operated by means of a continuous current of electricity generated in part of the fixed plant in the power-house, and passing through the trolley-pole of the car, which is fitted to the overhead wire, through the car to the unbroken line of rails back to the generator. Of the entire machine thus operated, important parts, the rails and the power-house, are unquestionable realty, and the rolling-stock forms part of it in a much more intimate and connected manner than does the rolling-stock of a steam railway. Detached from the rails it is incapable of use, and I am of the opinion that, as regards its liability to be taken in execution, it may properly be regarded as part of the corpus of the entire machine, and therefor in the nature of a fixture, and passing with the land over which it runs."

PROMISSORY NOTE—INDORSEMENT—CONTRACT OF ENDORSER—EFFECT OF PAROL EVIDENCE.

SMITH vs. SQUIRES AND FERGUSON (In appeal, Manitoba Reports, Vol. 13, page 360).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Plaintiff sued on a promissory note made by Squires to Ferguson and endorsed by the latter to the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Ferguson defended on the ground that he endorsed the note solely for the purpose of transferring it to the plaintiff and on the understanding that he was not to become liable in respect of his indorsement. At the trial parol evidence of this understanding was received subject to objection.

JUDGMENT: (Killam, C. J., Bain and Richards, J. J.) Sec. 55, Sub-Sec. 2 of the Bills of Exchange Act 1890, provides that an endorser of a note by indorsing, "engages that on due presentment it shall be paid according to its tenor, and that if dishonored he will compensate the holder provided that the requisite proceedings on dishonor are taken." The contract of indorsement is as much a written one as if this statutory engagement had been written on the back of the note and signed by the defendant, Ferguson. That being so, parol evidence to vary the effect of this contract is inadmissible under the general rule of evidence. Under Sec. 30 of the Bills of Exchange Act parol evidence is admissible between *immediate* parties to impeach the consideration or to show that it has failed. That is not the nature of the evidence sought to be introduced in this case, which is not, therefore, taken outside of the general rule.

Appeal dismissed with costs, and judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

BANK ACT, SECTIONS 64 AND 68—MANITOBA SALE OF GOODS ACT, SECTIONS 11 AND 12—CONTRACT OF SALE—TRADING BY BANK—ILLEGALITY.

BANK OF HAMILTON vs. DONALDSON (Manitoba Reports, Vol. 13, p. 378).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: In January, 1900, Matheson and Ingram, ranchers, were indebted to the Brandon Branch of the plaintiff bank to the extent of about \$11,000, and the bank pressing for payment they gave to the plaintiffs' Manager a bill of sale of some 550 horses on their Montana ranch. The bill of sale was absolute in form but expressly stipulated:

(a) That it was given by way of additional security for their indebtedness to the plaintiff bank.

(b) That the vendee should be the vendor's attorney to sell the horses.

(c) That the instrument was not to be an extension of time to the vendors or to any of their sureties to the bank.

Subsequently Ingram brought a number of horses to Brandon, and he and the plaintiffs' Manager sold twelve horses to the defendant, who gave three promissory notes for them payable to the Bank of Hamilton.

JUDGMENT (Bain, J.): The defence that is set up, that the horses were never the property of the plaintiffs, cannot be a bar to the action. By the Sales of Goods Act, Sec. 12, a condition is implied on the part of a seller in a contract of sale that he has a right to sell the goods; but under Sec. 11 a breach of this condition can only be treated as a breach of warranty and not as a ground for repudiation.

The second defence is that the transaction is contrary to the provision of Sec. 64 of the Bank Act, which prohibits a bank, except as authorized by the act, from either directly or indirectly dealing in the buying or selling or bartering of goods, wares or merchandise.

The evidence does not sustain the contention that plaintiffs sold the horses. Their Manager sold them, but in doing so acted not as the bank's agent but as the attorney of the vendors under the bill of sale. Although the bill of sale was absolute in form, the express stipulations above recited show that it was the intention that the vendors should retain an interest and that they appointed the plaintiffs' Manager their attorney to deal with that interest. The document was, in fact and law, merely a mortgage or *hypotec* to the bank as an additional security, and, if it is necessary, may be supported under Sec. 68 of the Bank Act, which provides: "the bank may take, hold and dispose of mortgages and hypothèques upon personal or movable property, by way of additional security for debts contracted to the bank in the course of its business."

Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—ACTION IN FOREIGN COURT—REASONS FOR BRINGING—NOT NECESSARILY A GROUND FOR STAY.

FIRST NATCHEZ BANK vs. COLEMAN (In the Divisional Court, Ontario Law Reports, Vol. II., page 159).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendant Coleman resides in the Province of Ontario, and had incurred a liability to the plaintiff in the State of Louisiana. The plaintiffs instituted proceedings in the Louisiana Court, in the nature of an attachment, the sole object and effect of which, if successful, would be to make available, toward the payment of the note sued on in this action, certain stock which the defendant held in a Louisiana company.

Subsequently, and while the proceedings in Louisiana were current, an action on the same note was brought in Ontario.

Application was made to the local judge at Goderich to stay proceedings in this latter suit until the disposition of the former one. The application was successful before the local judge and an appeal to Falconbridge, *C. J.*, was dismissed. This further appeal was taken to the Divisional Court.

JUDGMENT: The cases establish that the double litigation will not be considered vexatious where there are substantial reasons to induce the plaintiff to sue in both countries, as when he can get judgment in each action but execution is more easily obtained in one than in the other. The power to stay the proceedings in this Province, where a case is pending between the same parties outside of the Province, is merely discretionary and not imperative, and the principle referred to is applicable to the circumstances of this case.

The appeal was allowed and the orders of the learned Chief Justice and of the local judge were discharged with costs, the action in Ontario being allowed to proceed.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for, by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

DELAY IN PRESENTING CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1901.

SIR: A is a butcher doing business in this town. Prior to its failure, he banked with the N Bank. In payment for cattle purchased by him he gave X a check for \$312 on the bank.

At the time of giving the check his open account was overdrawn, but he had a special deposit of \$1,000 with the bank, represented by a certificate of deposit, and he claims that he had an arrangement with the bank whereby his checks were to be protected to that amount. Ten days after the check was given by A the bank failed. The check was given at the home of X, about twenty miles from Buffalo. There was a bank within two miles of the home of X, but the latter never took any steps towards securing payment of the check until after the failure of the bank. At the time of its failure A had on deposit \$200 in addition to his special deposit of \$1,000. Can X recover from A the amount of his check, or must he file his claim therefor with the Receiver of the insolvent bank.

PRESIDENT.

Answer.—The facts stated by you are insufficient to determine all the questions that may arise in connection with the respective rights and obligations of A and X.

Generally speaking, the failure to present a check for payment for a period of ten days, where presentment can be made, would be considered such negligence on the part of X as to charge him with the loss; on the other hand, it is a general rule that a check drawn on a bank in which the drawer has not sufficient funds to meet it need not be presented at all, in order to hold the drawer. This rule, however, has some qualifications. The reasons for it seem to be that it is deemed a fraud for one to give a check which he has no ground to believe will be paid, and that he does not need notice of the fact that the checks are not paid when he must have known that payment would be refused. But if he has reason to think his check will be honored, though he may have no credit balance on the books of the bank, his act in drawing it will not be fraud, and he is in a position to insist on prompt presentment, demand and notice. Although the special deposit of A was not subject to check, it would seem from the facts stated that he had reason to believe that this check would be protected, and if he really did so believe, on reasonable grounds, X will have to depend upon the assets of the bank as the source of payment of the check.

REVOCATION OF ACCEPTANCE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 25, 1901.

SIR: In July of this year A purchased a quantity of machinery from a St. Louis firm, accepting at the time of delivery the sixty-day draft of the company for the purchase price of the same. This draft after acceptance was endorsed to a St. Louis bank for a valuable consideration, and the latter now holds the same. A few days after receipt of the machinery A found it was wholly inadequate for the purpose designed, and notified the company from which it had purchased the machinery that it would not pay for the same, and held it subject to the order of the manufacturers. The bank had no knowledge of this failure of consideration at the time of purchase of the accepted draft. The manufacturing company has during all the above interval had on deposit with the bank a sum in excess of the amount of the draft. A refuses to pay the draft. Can the bank recover the amount thereof from him by action?

M. W.

Answer.—Yes; being a purchaser for value and having no notice of the failure of the consideration, the bank is not affected by any equities existing between the drawer and acceptor.

SET-OFF BY DEPOSITORS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MOBERLY, Mo., September 2, 1901.

SIR: J. C. W. executed to the Bank of M his negotiable promissory note for the sum of \$500. The Bank of M borrowed of the F National Bank of St. Louis, \$25,000, and, to secure the payment thereof, transferred to it promissory notes and securities, the property of the Bank of M, to the amount and value of \$100,000, included in which was the note of the respondent. The Bank of M did not repay such loan, but, being insolvent, it closed its doors. At the time the Bank of M failed and the Receivers were appointed, it was indebted to J. C. W. \$180 on open deposit account. On the due day of his note, he paid to the F National Bank

of St. Louis, the "pledgee," the whole amount due on his note, except a balance of \$180, which he claimed was offset by his deposit in the M Bank. The pledgee refused to allow this offset without the consent of the Receivers, which not being given, it threatened to commence an action against the respondent on his note for such balance, and he then paid it under protest. The pledgee collected from the collaterals so held by it sufficient to pay its claim against the M Bank in full, and returned to the Receivers collaterals, so transferred to secure its loan, to the amount and value of \$74,000. J. C. W. claims that he is equitably entitled to have the \$180 so paid by him under protest refunded to him from the money realized by the Receivers from the returned collaterals. Can he recover it? J. R.

Answer.—If the pledgee of the note had returned it unpaid, there can be no question as to J. C. W.'s right to offset against it his deposit of \$180. The pledgee had enough collateral in its hands to secure the payment of its notes, exclusive of the \$180, to which J. C. W. was entitled to claim the right of offset. Under such circumstances J. C. W. could have compelled it to exhaust other securities first and thus preserve his right. By paying this amount under protest we do not think J. C. W. waived his right to claim credit on his note therefor.

SIGNING UNDERTAKINGS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

HASTINGS, Neb., September 12, 1901.

SIR: A bank in which I am a director has signed an undertaking in an attachment suit, the Cashier acting for the bank, but without authorization from its directors. Had the Cashier any right to thus obligate the bank; and if the attachment suit fails, would his action bind the bank for the liability named in the undertaking? DIRECTOR.

Answer.—The Cashier had no such authority as your question discloses he attempted to exercise, and his action is not binding on the bank. A similar case was recently decided in Nebraska and is reported in 87 N. W. Rep. 156, in the action of Sturdevant vs. Farmers and Merchants' Bank. The suit was one to recover on an undertaking in replevin, signed by the bank under circumstances similar to those you set out. The court held that the bank was not liable on the undertaking.

INDIVIDUAL ACTION AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 10, 1901.

SIR: Under the laws of this State, can a creditor of an insolvent bank bring a suit against stockholders to recover from them the amount that they are liable for under the act making them answerable to creditors for a sum equal to the par value of their stock?

Answer.—That question has been decided in Washington in the case of Wilson vs. Book, reported in 43 Pac. Rep. 939. In that case the court held that such action can only be maintained after exhausting the remedy against the bank, and then not by direct action of an individual creditor for himself alone. The court holds that such assets "can be reached only by a proceeding in equity for the benefit of such creditors; and since, under our statute, the Receiver of an insolvent corporation represents its creditors as well as the corporation itself, and can reach all the assets of the corporation for the purpose of satisfying the claims of creditors, there is no reason why the additional liability of stockholders should not, under the direction of the court, be enforced by such Receiver for the benefit of such creditors, and the expense and annoyance incident to the prosecution of another action avoided. The liability is secondary and for the benefit of all the creditors; it is a trust fund for the purpose of satisfying their claims. All other property of an insolvent corporation is a trust fund for the same purpose, and there is no reason why trust funds for a single purpose, though derived from different

sources, should not be collected and administered in the same proceeding. The Receiver, when appointed, takes possession of all the property of the corporation for the benefit of all its creditors; and it should be held that he has the right, under the direction of the court, to enforce every liability, of whatever nature, which the court may find necessary to fully protect the rights of the creditors. In this way all creditors will share alike, and the entire affairs of the corporation, including the adjustment of the liabilities of its stockholders, will be subject to the control of the court in a single action, and unnecessary delay and expense prevented."

FRAUDULENTLY TAKING PREFERENCES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30, 1901.

SIR: A merchant at L., in this State, being indebted to K. & Co., in Omaha, the latter made a draft upon him, and sent it to a bank at L., without other instructions than to collect and remit. The bank received the draft June 19, presented it, and obtained an oral acceptance, and a promise that it would be paid in a few days. At maturity the merchant requested the bank to hold it, and repeated his promise to pay in a few days. The same thing occurred later. The bank held the draft, without communicating with the drawers, until July 5, when, at the merchant's request, it wrote the drawers, asking an extension of thirty days. July 7, and before an answer was received, it took a conveyance of all the merchant's property, in satisfaction of a debt to itself, and with an agreement to pay debts to strangers to a large amount, but not including that to K. & Co. It then returned the drafts, which could not be collected. Cannot K. & Co. hold the bank liable for the amount of the draft? R. S.

Answer.—We think there can be no doubt of the liability of the bank to K. & Co. Not only was it negligent in the delay shown in collecting or reporting on the draft, but it showed bad faith with K. & Co. in writing, requesting an extension of credit and then appropriating all of the merchant's property in satisfaction of a debt to itself and others without protecting the claim of K. & Co.

We do not mean to say that a bank has no right to accept a preference if it acts in good faith, but its conduct towards K. & Co. does not show such good faith.

UNAUTHORIZED PLEDGE OF BANK'S CREDIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 3, 1901.

SIR: A bank in New York was the correspondent of a bank in St. Louis, in which the latter kept funds on deposit. The Cashier of the St. Louis bank was secretary of, and a large stockholder in, a manufacturing company. The President and two of the directors of the St. Louis bank were also interested in, and stockholders of, the manufacturing company. The manufacturing company was indebted to certain parties in the sum of \$5,000, which had to be met and paid. The Cashier of the St. Louis bank, in his individual name, wrote to the Cashier of the New York bank that he had been unexpectedly called on to take up \$5,000 for a company in which he was interested, and did not want to borrow the money from his own bank, and asked if the New York bank would place an inclosed note of the manufacturing company, for \$5,000, to the account of the St. Louis bank; adding that the latter bank would not draw against it. To this the Cashier of the New York bank replied that he had placed the proceeds of the manufacturing company note to the credit of the St. Louis bank, with the understanding that none of it was to be paid out, and that they reserved the privilege of charging the manufacturing company note to the St. Louis bank, at their option. The Cashier of the St. Louis bank replied, consenting to and accepting these conditions. The New York bank then discounted the manufacturing company note, and placed the proceeds to the credit of the St. Louis bank, and the latter then paid the amount (\$5,000) to the manufacturing company. The St. Louis bank was not a party to the note of the manufacturing company, and had no interest in it. None of the officers of the St. Louis bank, except those who were stockholders in the manufacturing company, and interested in the transaction in their own behalf, adversely to the interests of the bank, ever authorized, knew of, or ratified the agreement between their Cashier and the New York bank, and they had no notice that the credit of

\$5,000 by that bank to the St. Louis bank was not an actual and unconditional credit for cash deposited.

The St. Louis bank, while the \$5,000 was thus placed to its credit with the New York bank, failed. At the time of its failure, the St. Louis bank had \$4,000 of the funds of the New York bank in its hands as the proceeds of certain collections. The New York bank demands this amount from the Receiver, who refuses to give it up, claiming as an offset the \$5,000 credit shown to have been given the St. Louis bank as above stated. What are the respective rights?
R. R.

Answer.—After having thus credited the St. Louis bank with the proceeds of the manufacturing company note, and after that bank had paid over the amount to the manufacturing company, as it expected and knew would be done, the New York bank had no right to charge up the manufacturing company note to the account of the St. Louis bank.

CASHIER'S FRAUD ON ACCOMMODATION ENDORSERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 14, 1901.

SIR: C. F. was the Cashier of a certain bank in this State. For about two years he has been systematically looting the bank and defrauding others. He has been assisted in part by a man named H. One of his methods of defrauding was to get H, who was financially irresponsible, to secure indorsements on several notes with the understanding that H was to borrow money on them to invest in business. H secured the indorsement from responsible parties and then gave C. F. the notes for the latter's use. C. F. discounted the notes with funds of the bank but never paid any of the proceeds to H, retaining the same for his own use. The indorsers of these notes now resist payment, claiming that "the bank should be charged with knowledge that they were accommodation parties to the paper, making or indorsing it without consideration, and that the persons for whom they signed or endorsed had no property; and also with knowledge that the Cashier obtained or procured the making or indorsing of the paper by them, they supposing that it was honestly designed to be used for the accommodation of the persons for whom they lent their names, while the real purpose of the notes and checks was to enable the Cashier to defraud the bank; and also with knowledge that the Cashier intended to embezzle from the bank the proceeds of the paper when it should be discounted; and also contend that the frauds of the Cashier are to be imputed to the bank, and that the latter cannot recover." What do you think of the liability of the indorsers of the notes?
J. B.

Answer.—The bank being a purchaser for value of the notes, before maturity, the want of consideration cannot be pleaded if the bank acted in good faith. Whether the bank so acted depends upon whether it is chargeable with knowledge of its Cashier while the latter was acting fraudulently against the interest of the bank. In *Innerarity vs. Bank* (1 N. E. Rep. 282) it is said that "while the knowledge of an agent is ordinarily to be imputed to the principal, it would appear now to be well established that there is an exception to the construction or imputation of notice from the agent to the principal in case of such conduct by the agent as raises a clear presumption that he would not communicate the fact in controversy." We think the case you have stated would come within this rule, and that the indorsers of the notes cannot claim an estoppel to an action by the bank on their notes, by reason of the fraudulent act of the bank Cashier.

SIGNING CHECK AS AGENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

WILLOWS, Cal., September, 4, 1901.

SIR: If a married woman has money on deposit in a bank, and her husband, without her knowledge or consent, draws a check therefor signing her name and below her signature writes "per J. B.," J. B. being his own initials, and on such check draws her money, is he guilty of forgery and liable to prosecution therefor?
CASHIER.

Answer.—The act of J. B. does not constitute a forgery. "If a man accept or indorse a bill of exchange in the name of another, without his authority,

it is a forgery. But if he sign it with his own name, per procuration of the party whom he intends to represent, it is no forgery; it is no false making of the instrument but merely a false assumption of authority." (2 Archb. Cr. Prac. p. 819.) The doctrine is fully discussed, and the views hereinbefore stated declared, in *Reg. vs. White* (2 Car. & K. 404). In that case the defendant brought a bill to a banker as from Tomlinson. The bill was not endorsed, but the defendant said he would indorse it. The banker wrote, "per procuration, Tomlinson," beneath which the defendant signed his own name. It was held that this false assumption of authority was not forgery, as there was no false making. It has frequently been held that "the false instrument should carry on the face of it the semblance of that for which it is counterfeited," although it is not necessary that the semblance should be exact. (2 Archb. Cr. Prac. 866.) This rule illustrates the nature of forgery. The offense, if any, for which J. B. is liable, is that of obtaining money under false pretenses.

CERTIFIED CHECK—STOPPING PAYMENT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ARLINGTON, Mass., August 23, 1901.

SIR: It is my impression that a year or two ago there was a controversy carried to the courts between prominent Chicago banks as to the right of a drawer of a certified check to stop payment on the check. I have never seen a decision in the matter. If such a decision has been given and published in the MAGAZINE kindly tell me as to page and number. If not yet brought to trial please give me your opinion in the MAGAZINE, unless you have previously covered the point, in which case kindly refer me to the opinion.

W. D. HIGGINS, *Cashier*.

Answer.—We do not know of such a decision as that referred to. Under the Illinois rule, that the drawing and delivery of a check is an assignment of the deposit *pro tanto*, there has always been some uncertainty as to the right of a depositor to stop payment of a check, even when it is not certified. But it has never been questioned in any State that when a bank has certified a check the right of the holder to countermand payment is gone; for the effect of the certification is to make the bank the principal debtor on the instrument. The only question in such case, so far as the bank is concerned, is whether the person demanding payment has title to the check; and this it may presume until it has notice to the contrary. If he has not such title, then the bank may refuse payment upon that ground, just as the maker of a promissory note might do, but it cannot be bound by the direction of the drawer not to pay the check at all.

WITHDRAWAL OF DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

CHICAGO, Ill., September 10, 1901.

SIR: Section 133, page 31, of the National Bank Act, provides the manner by which dissenting shareholders may withdraw. Your answer is respectfully requested to the following:

If the shareholder is dissatisfied with the finding of the committee and appeals to the Comptroller, is the shareholder obliged to accept the finding of the Comptroller, or may he still retain his shares if he so desires?

NATIONAL.

Answer.—The statute (act July 12, 1882, sec. 5) provides that the shareholder who has given notice of his desire to withdraw from the association shall be entitled to receive from said banking association the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by such shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the first two; and in case the value so fixed shall

not be satisfactory to any such shareholder, he may appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value fixed by said committee, the bank shall pay the expenses of said reappraisal, and otherwise the appellant shall pay said expenses; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due, and be forthwith paid to said shareholder, from said bank; and the shares so surrendered and appraised shall, after due notice, be sold at public sale, within thirty days after the final appraisal provided in this section. The provision that the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due to the shareholder seems to imply that after the appraisal the stockholder is divested of the title to the stock; for the bank cannot be indebted to him for the value of the stock and he own the stock at the same time. We think, therefore, that after the first appraisal his right to countermand his notice of withdrawal and retain the stock is gone.

LIABILITY OF CASHIER FOR MISTAKE MADE IN PURCHASING STOCK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., September 14, 1901.

SIR: As Cashier I am under bonds for my honesty and faithful performance of my duties. We buy and sell copper stocks for our customers, and by mistake I bought a certain amount for which I had no order. Will you please say if the directors can hold me in case of a loss, and how would it be in case of a gain? Is it the bank's mistake or mine? CASHIER.

Answer.—If the bank had authority to do such business then the question is whether or not the Cashier is guilty of negligence, and this a question of fact to be determined under all the circumstances of the case. He was bound to exercise a reasonable degree of care, and whether he did so is for a jury to determine. But, ordinarily, it is not part of the business of a bank to buy and sell stocks as a broker. It is well settled that National banks have no such power (*Weckler vs. First National Bank of Hagerstown*, 42 Md. 581; *First National Bank of Allentown vs. Hoch*, 89 Pa. St. 324; *First Nat. Bank vs. National Exchange Bank*, 92 U. S. 122); and incorporated State banks are usually not authorized to engage in such business. This want of power, persons dealing with the bank are bound to know, and hence they cannot hold the bank liable for the negligence of its officers or servants in such business. And as the bank is not liable to the customer, there is no ground upon which the Cashier can be held liable to the bank. His liability, if any, would be to the customer direct, upon the theory that as the bank had no power to act as broker, the undertaking of a broker must be regarded as his individual engagement, but the mere fact that the bank had no power does not make the undertaking that of the Cashier individually, but this must depend upon the circumstances under which he acted.

AGENCY—APPLICATION OF BANK DEPOSIT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

—, Miss., September 20, 1901.

SIR: Please give me your opinion on the following facts, to wit: A is the general agent for B and is also Assistant Cashier of the bank. A collects rents and pays all bills of B. A deposits all rents of B as fast as they are collected in the bank of which he is Assistant Cashier, to the credit of B. B tells him to use the money, for him B, and do with it as if it were his, A's, that is, A, has the right to pay out all moneys collected by him and for this purpose has the right to sign B's name to all checks. A communicates these facts to the officers of the bank. This course of dealing has been indulged in for ten or twelve years. A and B have some misunderstanding, when B sends another person to A for the purpose of settling up the

accounts. For this purpose A draws all the money out of the bank, and after some talk A and the party who represents B disagree as to the basis of settlement. A does not redeposit the funds thus drawn out. He did not notify the bank for what purpose he was drawing the money. After the failure to settle, B goes to the bank and presents his check for the amount of money that A had drawn out. The bank refused to pay because of no funds. Thereupon B sues the bank for the amount as shown by his deposit account, not taking into account the amount that A had drawn out. Ought B to succeed in his suit? If so, why? If not, why?

TELLER.

Answer.—The rule is that where money is deposited in bank, the bank may pay out the same upon the checks of the depositor, even though it knows him to be a fiduciary, and it is not bound to inquire whether he is in the course of lawfully performing his duties as such, but this it is bound to presume. (*Gray vs. Johnson*, L. R. 3 H. L. 1; *Keane vs. Roberts*, 4 Madd. 357; *Goodwin vs. Bank of America*, 48 Conn. 550.) Nor do we think that the rule in question is changed by the fact that depositor was also the Assistant Cashier of the bank; for as he was acting in his own behalf, his knowledge was not imputable to the bank.

NOTE PAYABLE AT BANK—RIGHT OF BANK TO PAY WITHOUT INSTRUCTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

FULTON, Mo., August 12, 1901.

SIR: Regarding note below: If the First National Bank of McCredie should present this note to Kansas City National Bank on the date of maturity (February 15, 1902) and demand payment thereof (1) would the Kansas City National Bank have the right to pay the note and charge the amount thereof to account of John Doe D. G. Co. without having previously received specific instructions from John Doe D. G. Co. to so pay and charge? (2) Would it be the duty of the Kansas City National Bank to pay the note and charge to account of John Doe D. G. Co. without specific instruction from said company to so pay and charge, just as if it (the note) were a check payable on demand in the ordinary form? Assuming, of course, that the John Doe D. G. Co. has the required amount on deposit with Kansas City National Bank, subject to check.

ASSISTANT CASHIER.

\$1,500

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 12, 1901.

Six (6) months after date we promise to pay to the order of the First National Bank of McCredie, Mo., fifteen hundred dollars, at the Kansas City National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. Value received.

(Signed)

John Doe Dry Goods Co., by Secretary.

Due 2—12—15, 1902.

Answer.—There is some conflict in the decisions as to the authority of a bank to pay a note or acceptance made payable there. In the States where the Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted the right and duty of the bank to make such payment are clear; for that act provides that "where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon." (Sec. 147, N. Y. Act.) This was the New York rule and is supported by the weight of authority. (See *Etna Nat. Bank vs. Fourth Nat. Bank*, 46 N. Y. 82; *Commercial Bank vs. Hughes*, 17 Wend. 94; *Commercial Nat. Bank vs. Henninger*, 105 Pa. St. 496; *Bedford Bank vs. Acoarn*, 125 Ind. 582; *Home Nat. Bank vs. Newton*, 8 Bradwell, 563.) Under this rule it would be the duty of the bank to pay the note in question for the account of the maker, provided, of course, it had sufficient funds on deposit applicable thereto. We do not find that the question has been decided in Missouri.

SIDE ATTRACTIONS OF THE BANKERS' CONVENTIONS.

The social features of the conventions of the American Bankers' Association have, from the first, contributed very largely to the success of the organization, and from the time that the custom to hold the conventions in cities in different parts of the country in response to invitations from the banking guild of those cities, the splendor of the entertainment extended to the visiting delegates has steadily increased. The amounts expended in any one of the conventions held during the last dozen years can not have been small, and the bankers of the city which secures the latest honor seek to surpass the entertainment given at the preceding convention. This expense must be something of a burden upon the banks and bankers involved, but the desire of placing their city in a favorable light before the visitors causes this burden to be cheerfully borne.

Any outsider who has observed the reception and treatment which the visiting delegates encounter at these succeeding conventions, cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the banker in the United States is an awfully good fellow, and that when he gets the chance he is surpassingly hospitable. It may be suggested that this may be good business and that the expenditure pays as an advertisement of the resources and enterprise of the home city of the entertainers; but while this is undoubtedly so to some extent there is much that can only be accounted for on the ground of generosity and real good feeling.

The expenditure involved at many of these conventions would go far to pay the cost of the business work of the association for the whole year, and no doubt at some conventions it has exceeded the annual revenue of the association. The reception accorded to the delegates is truly democratic. Whether the visitor is an influential banker or not he is honored and *feted* just the same. Naturally, the more distinguished of the visitors are a little more thronged and hold larger courts of followers and admirers, but there is no distinction made in the extension to all of the solid hospitalities of the occasion. There are numbers of the delegates who attend most all the conventions, and they recognize each other from year to year with a delight at renewing the acquaintance, that affords joy to all the beholders. The newcomer, however, need not long feel strange, for he is soon admitted to the most cordial intimacy and becomes at once a valued comrade. Conversation no doubt turns more or less on banking topics, but there is a great deal which simply grows out of the good fellowship of the occasion. There is no more entertaining and enlivening scene than the lobby of the hotel selected as headquarters, between the intervals of the business of the convention. Even the members of the executive council, ordinarily grand, gloomy and peculiar, and the officials of the association who have the weight of the success of the convention on their shoulders, smooth their wrinkled brows, erstwhile heavy with the weight of care, and dropping their official dignity join in the general jollity of the occasion. The fussy man ceases his fussiness, the busy man as-

sumes an air of leisure, the pompous man expands into something really humorous, and the dignified man lets down the bars. The younger delegates rush around a good deal as if intent on exploiting every nook and corner of the happiness kept in stock. The older men sit and converse about their old friends and associates in former conventions. Every one seeks to make the other at home, and introductions and the pleasant word abound. The funny men are in great request, and there is no lack of listeners to their stories, new and old. Of course there is an enjoyable hurry, because how could one get through all that is to be seen and heard unless he gets a noticeable move on him?

There is always excitement enough at these conventions. There are sometimes contests over the business, especially that of electing the new officers, but these are to a certain extent sham battles. Even in the most hotly-fought campaigns there is seldom any real bitterness of feeling. But it seems as if the delegates want to extract all there is in it even from the contests, and they caucus and intrigue and work up surprises on their opponents just as if they were engaged in real politics. Really no one cares much how it comes out, and the new officials are applauded just as heartily by those who opposed as by those who supported them. In the clubs and other places where the visitors are entertained the same traits are exhibited.

There is no doubt that once a delegate to these conventions, tends to make a man always a delegate. The story goes abroad and the consequence is the membership increases.

No doubt there is some overdoing of the social features of the conventions at times. Occasionally the regular business is interfered with, and perhaps crowded out altogether, but it all gets into the printed proceedings and we all have time at home to read what the distinguished editor or professor of political economy said about the gold standard, and what our friend from the money center or from some outlying town, who has a hobby about reforming the currency or educating and ameliorating the lot of the overworked bank clerk, expatiated upon. We all give careful attention to the remarks of the retiring president as he jollies his successor and presents him with the gavel, because the end of the seance is at hand, and to have to part with such good friends makes us all rather thoughtful. But cheer up; there will be another convention next year, and, if it be possible, better than this one!

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The uncertainties which surround even the best securities, says the London "Bankers' Magazine," are illustrated by the fall in the value of British consols from 114 in 1897 to 91½ a short time ago. In consequence of this depreciation several of the banks have found their profits considerably curtailed. One bank has been compelled to devote \$500,000 of its profits for the past half-year to writing down the value of the consols held, and large losses are reported by a member of other banks.

COINAGE AT THE ROYAL MINT.—The issue of gold by the British mint in 1900 amounted to £13,600,000, compared with an average of £7,000,000 for the past ten years.

A DECADE OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

[Speech of David R. Forgan, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chicago, delivered at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, Duluth, Minn., July 23.]

Ten years ago last December I joined the ranks of American bankers by entering the service of the American Exchange Bank, of this city. In the difficult matter of selecting a subject upon which to address you, this fact has suggested to me that a review of some things which have happened since that time may not be inappropriate. History should be instructive, and particularly so when it is the history of our own times, for then it is not only history but experience.

The way we have come had its vicissitudes. The storm of 1893 left us battered and bruised. Our recovery, which was slow and tedious, through 1894 and 1895, only brought us to the edge of a precipice in 1896. That avoided, for four years we have progressed steadily, and now, having entered the portals of a new century, the moment seems opportune to pause for a look backward over the pathway of the past and forward to the expanding prospect before us.

The year 1891 opened with an incipient panic caused by the failure of the great London banking house of Baring Bros. We felt the effects of such an event because we were then a debtor nation. Financial excitement in London caused the dumping of American securities on the New York Stock Exchange, a consequent decline of stock exchange values, and a sympathetic financial spasm all through this country. The situation was speedily relieved by the Bank of England coming to the rescue of Baring Bros., but the event is worth recalling because it brings into striking contrast the changed conditions which now prevail.

Lately our relations to England have been those of a heavy trade creditor and of a lender to a borrower temporarily in need of funds to carry on an expensive war. And the West is now so financially independent of the East that it takes more than a break in the Wall Street market to frighten us.

ILL EFFECTS OF SILVER LEGISLATION.

The years 1891 and 1892 were good years for business, but a storm was gathering in the direction of our national finances. For fourteen years the Nation had been compelled to speculate in silver by the Bland Act of 1878, passed over the veto of the President, and superseded by the still worse Sherman Act of 1890. By the first act the Government was directed to purchase from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and by the second the amount was increased to 4,500,000 ounces per month; or, in other words, the entire silver production of the United States. The intention of the advocates of this speculation evidently was that the Government should corner silver. But, unfortunately for their calculations, the world's production of the metal rose from 78,000,000 ounces in 1878 to 165,000,000 ounces in 1893, and the ratio of the production of silver to gold from 12.74 to 1 in 1878 to 21.92 to 1 in 1890, while the price fell correspondingly from \$1.15 per ounce in 1878 to seventy-eight cents in 1893.

The American people know what happens when any one tries to run a corner on a falling market, and they began to get frightened. The Gresham economic law by which an inferior currency always drives out a superior, began to operate in the United States Treasury. As the silver went in the gold came out. In 1890 the net gold in the Treasury amounted to \$190,000,000. By 1893 it had been reduced to

\$95,000,000, \$5,000,000 under the legal reserve of \$100,000,000. Along with these financial conditions the industrial interests of the country were disturbed by the uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. The Wilson tariff never had a fair chance on account of the bad times in which it was launched; but it cannot be denied that the uncertainty as to how far the Democrats would go in tariff revision, and the failure of the Wilson bill when enacted to produce sufficient revenue, greatly added to the difficulties of the situation. The root of the trouble, however, was in the condition of the Treasury and the consequent fear that gold might be refused for Government obligations redeemable in "coin," and the holders compelled to accept silver.

Confidence being shaken, a terrific contraction of credit followed and the panic was upon us. It spread like a contagious disease. Our banking system by which the reserves of one bank become the deposits of another, lends itself with peculiar facility to the rapid growth of financial panic. Of course, it is only a portion of bank deposits that are thus counted more than once, but the portion is large enough to greatly increase the speed with which bank deposits shrink. But far more important than the contraction of currency by hoarding was the contraction of credit through the destruction of confidence.

THE POWER OF CREDIT IN MODERN BUSINESS.

Even we bankers seldom stop to think of the vast place and potency of credit in modern business. We are told that the bank deposits of this country are over \$6,000,000,000, and we say: "What a lot of money?" It would be more correct to say: "What a lot of credit." Only the gold coin in their reserves is actual money. The rest, including their paper currency and their Government bonds, is only credit in one form or another. Thus in October, 1898, there was more cash (metallic and paper) in the National banks by \$28,000,000 than there was in 1893, but the deposits had shrunk \$500,000,000. The explanation, of course, is that the loans, which are simply extension of credit, had also been reduced by \$380,000,000, and the item "due from banks," another form of credit, by \$180,000,000. It was this contraction of credit, not only bank loans and deposits, but of all other commercial credits, which made the panic. In comparison, the hoarding of cash in safety-deposit boxes was a small matter. In a word, the condition of the United States Treasury destroyed confidence; the destruction of confidence paralyzed credit, and the wheels of commerce almost stopped. Thus the silver question was at the heart of the trouble, and the panic was not over until the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, November 1, 1898, put an end to the direct menace of silver redemption.

DEFEAT OF THE FREE SILVER MOVEMENT.

It was strange that after so plain an object lesson of the results of an attempt by our Government to support the silver produced in this country, so many otherwise sane people should have immediately proposed that the Government proceed to uphold the entire silver production of the world by opening its mints for the "free and unlimited" coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; in other words, that the profit or seigniorage hitherto accruing to the Government by issuing dollars of less intrinsic value than 100 cents should now be turned over to the mine owners, or any one else who should bring, say, fifty cents' worth of silver bullion to the mint and get it coined "free" into a dollar capable of paying a dollar's worth of wages, or discharging a dollar of debt, and this to an "unlimited extent." The advocacy of this proposition drew together a strange combination of adherents. Led by the Congressmen and Senators of silver-producing States, the reason for whose adherence was obvious, the converts embraced some brilliant young lawyers sincerely fond of an argument; many cranks who could be trusted to get on the wrong side of any question, and, finally, numerous politicians with Bryan at their head, who

hailed the doctrine as one likely to win with the masses. But I shall not bore you with argument against free silver. The question has been settled—both by the votes of the people and by the logic of events. It is sufficient for my purpose to point out that the discussion of the question retarded our recovery from the panic during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, so that it was not until the defeat of Bryan in 1896 that the sky cleared, confidence returned and an era of prosperity dawned.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL POWER.

What has taken place since we freed ourselves of the silver question is difficult to describe. Something like regeneration in our financial and industrial condition has occurred. The United States has become a world power, not only to be reckoned with in world questions of diplomacy, but in the international struggle for commercial, industrial and financial supremacy. The figures of bank deposits, clearing-house totals and railroad earnings show our development at home. The deposits of National and Savings banks in October, 1896, were \$4,001,000,000, and on September 5, 1900, \$5,993,000,000, an increase of almost fifty per cent. The total of clearing-house exchanges in 1896 was \$51,935,000,000, and in 1900, \$84,546,000,000, an increase of 62½ per cent. The total net income of railroads in the United States in 1896 was \$506,000,000, and in 1899 (the latest year available to me), \$805,000,000, an increase in three years of twenty per cent.

But the most striking statistics are those which reveal our relations with foreign countries.

In the year 1893 we imported more merchandise than we exported. By 1896 exports exceeded imports by only \$102,000,000. But in 1897 we almost trebled these figures, and in 1898 we doubled that again. For the past three years the balance of trade in our favor was about \$600,000,000 annually. If some of you experts in foreign exchange want to air your knowledge, I would suggest that you rise and explain how, in face of the fact that it would take all the gold in Europe to pay us the balance accumulated to our credit for the past three years, foreign exchange with us has been very high for months past, and is now at the gold-shipping point. When you have calculated what travelling Americans spend abroad, what we pay for shipping freight to more maritime nations, and our participation in loans to the Governments of England, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland, you will find that you have still much to account for. I think you would have to thread your way through the intricacies of Wall Street speculation and arbitrage transactions before you reached a conclusion.

Examining the matter of our favorable balance of trade more closely, we find that the most remarkable thing about it is the enormous increase in our exports of manufactured goods. These increased in the past two years forty per cent. over the previous two years, and about one-third of the entire balance in our favor—over \$200,000,000—was produced by the excess of manufactured exports over imports. For every dollar's worth of goods produced by the cheap labor of Europe which we bought, we sold to the cheap laborers two dollars' worth of goods produced by high-priced American labor. European nations are waking up to these facts and National competition is going to be keener than ever; but having so easily taken the lead the United States is not likely to be overtaken.

THE GREAT COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL.

The wonderful National resources of our country only required the addition of sufficient capital and untrammelled credit to the intelligent energy of our people to bring about these results. Our resources have only been tapped as yet, and, thank God, our credit—the greatest capital—is no longer under a cloud. This wonderful industrial advance has been coincident with and greatly aided by consolidation of

capital and management in many of our chief industries. This movement has so far aroused less discussion among the people than might have been expected. The prevailing prosperity seems to have engendered a good deal of indifference to it. A taste of bad times would no doubt bring torrents of condemnation on the so-called trusts, which would certainly be blamed for them. So far, however, the opposition has been confined to well-grounded objections to the way the thing is being done, and vague prophecies of coming disaster, moral, financial and National, as the inevitable end. We should not confound the manner of doing a thing with the thing itself. We may admit that the promoter's profit has been the chief motive in most of the combinations, that capitalization has been extravagant, that speculation has been over-stimulated, and that great danger exists in the fact that the caution which should control the investor has already given place to the craze for large and quick returns.

But the movement itself will outlive these accompaniments if it is economically sound and if it leads to the greater and easier production of wealth. In my opinion the so-called trusts are here to stay. The college presidents may rage and the politicians imagine a vain thing, but no law can be formed which will make it a crime for any number of people to combine their capital and ability in any legitimate business. Laws may be and should be enacted for the regulation of the combinations, for greater safeguards to the investing public, and for the protection of competing smaller concerns against monopoly. Compulsory publicity of the condition of the corporations would go a long way in the right direction, but all talk of stopping the movement is vain. It is clearly a National evolution from the evils of excessive competition, and much can be said in its favor. Its tendency is towards economy of production by the saving of all wasteful and unnecessary expense; and this is in complete harmony with the spirit of the age, which is ever improving on old methods and machinery. Its tendency is also towards a larger ownership of the property represented by the corporation, and a wider distribution of the profits. If a so-called trust is earning large profits, it is open to any one to become a sharer of the benefits by simply purchasing stock. There are now thousands of owners where before there were but hundreds. Moreover, it is beginning to be the policy of trusts to encourage their employees to own stock. In this way there is no reason why all employees, to the extent of their savings, may not become owners entitled to their just participation in the profits which they help to earn. This would be an almost ideal condition, and would go a long way towards a settlement of labor questions.

All objections which merely affect individuals, such as the increased power bestowed on the few, and the subordinate condition of the many, need not be considered. The law of progressive development never takes account of individuals who chance to stand in its way, but always ends by improving the condition of the multitude. An advance in machinery may throw some individuals out of employment; but if it makes the thing produced cheaper, the multitude is benefited. Competition is now between nations rather than individuals. Consolidations have had their share in placing this country at last a neck ahead of our greatest competitors in the international race. How they will affect or be affected by hard times remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that a few great vessels will weather a storm better than many small craft. When great changes are going on it is natural to have some apprehension as to final results, and easy to prophesy evil. When Rowland Hill's Penny Post scheme had gained such support as to have its adoption proposed in Parliament, Sir Robert Peel, the greatest financial minister of his day, was its strongest opponent and prophesied nothing but loss and failure as results. All the great movements in history were fiercely opposed by some of the ablest men of the time, who were specialists in the particular matter in question. Looking back now, their opposition seems absurd. And so, when our theoretical economists predict

disaster from this movement, I say we must wait and see. None of the calamities have happened yet.

A great railroad resembles a modern trust in many respects. It is generally controlled by one man but owned by thousands. It pays its stockholders better, serves the public better, advances National development better, and makes transportation vastly cheaper than a hundred small roads could do. In fact, the industries now being combined into large corporations are only following the example of the railroads. Of course, there is always the danger, especially in America, that things will be overdone, and tendencies carried too far. But against this there is an intelligent public sentiment which will have to be reckoned with. I believe the so-called trusts will live; but they will only live by proving that their existence is a benefit to the people and not a curse. I think, they will be able to do this, and wise enough to do it.

FURTHER CURRENCY REFORM STILL NECESSARY.

There is another subject of prime importance on which I wish to touch before closing—currency reform. For many years the bankers and business men have been nearly unanimous in the opinion that our currency needed reform, but many of us doubted whether it was possible to apply the principle of asset currency to our free banking system without sacrificing necessary stability for merely desirable elasticity. As one of the doubters, I now rejoice to believe that the problem has been satisfactorily solved by the Monetary Commission which was created by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention of 1897. The proposition has now advanced as far as a bill (H. R. 13,308) to make the currency responsive to the "varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections," which has been favorably reported on by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and which stands a good chance of being enacted into a law at the next session of Congress. It approaches the subject in the most conservative manner, and on the principle of testing by actual experience every step in the proposed issue of asset currency, guaranteed by a guarantee fund. I need not go into the details, as you are all familiar with them. I simply want to advocate the adoption of the proposals, which are the result of months and years of earnest work and thought on the part of many of the ablest business men and financial experts of the country. In my opinion no banker is entitled to oppose the measure, unless he has given the subject most careful study, in which case I think he is not likely to oppose it. I say this because I am afraid many of our profession will oppose it on no more reasonable grounds than prejudice.

A GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

In reviewing the past few years one thought gives me more satisfaction than any other. It is that the gold standard is now established by law (the Act of March, 1900). It is true that the law has one weak spot, in that it does not, in definite terms, make all forms of currency interchangeable on demand at the Treasury. Such interchangeability is provided for in a roundabout, indirect way, but it might be evaded by a Secretary of the Treasury unfriendly to the gold standard. The party in power, however, is fully committed to the gold standard, and three bills to correct this defect have been favorably reported on in committee, one of which is pretty sure to become law at the next session. On the whole, therefore, we have reason to rejoice over the progress made in the decade we have reviewed. We have so grown as a nation that our prominence is the subject of constant comment by the European press, which is making an earnest effort to arouse our National competitors to the fact that we are passing them in the race.

We are no longer dependent upon European capital. We have got rid of the free silver fallacy, and our currency system is in a fair way for permanent improvement. The optimist can easily find the colors with which to draw a glowing picture of our future. I shall not attempt prophecy. There are questions as to the division of the fruits of prosperity already within our horizon, and others will come up, which will not be settled without interference with financial and industrial progress; but I see no reason for pessimism, and will close with the words of Tennyson when speaking of the future:

"Behold we know not anything;
I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last to all,
And every winter change to spring."

CLEARING NEW ENGLAND CHECKS IN BOSTON—AN OBJECT LESSON.

Out-of-town checks have been cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-House in London since 1858 and at the Boston Clearing-House since 1899. They are not cleared at the New York Clearing-House, but ought to be. London is the clearing point of a division comprising England and Wales (58,186 square miles), Boston the clearing point of another division comprising New England (62,005 square miles). New York city ought to be the clearing point of a third division comprising the western portion of New England, the five States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia (about 150,000 square miles).

London and Boston encourage and facilitate the use of out-of-town checks. Their methods differ, but both attain the same result. Each city has formed a large free zone around it, and collects without charge checks drawn upon banks in its free zone. New York discourages and decries the use of out-of-town checks in the city. Since 1899 the associated banks have unitedly undertaken the impossible task of shutting country checks out of the American metropolis.

TIME REDUCED TO TWO DAYS.

The principal argument employed to justify the exclusion of checks drawn upon out-of-town banks is that their collection has proven to be too slow and expensive. In 1899 the associated banks of New York estimated that it took six days to collect checks on New Jersey points, and hence cost sixty-six cents per \$1,000 in interest at four per cent., together with \$1 in cash charges, or a total of \$1.66.* Since April 3, 1899, the New York banks have charged depositors and correspondents \$1 per thousand for collecting checks on all New Jersey points, except Hoboken, Jersey City, Bayonne and Newark; therefore, they still bear two-fifths of the estimated cost. Last year a New York court decided that a New York bank was not duly diligent which took three days to present a check drawn on a bank in Perth Amboy—a town only twenty-two miles distant. In a night the British troops, 126 years ago, marched as far from Boston to reach Concord. In the present day of railroads a check on the Concord bank, taken to the Boston Clearing-House for collection in the afternoon from 3 to 3:30, is in the Boston post-office at five o'clock and in the Concord bank before it opens for business on the morrow. The draft paying for the check is back in the Boston Clearing-House and presented there to the Boston bank drawee by the manager in the morning clearing, forty hours after the check goes through. By the Boston plan all checks on New Jersey points deposited in New York city banks would be in the mails the same night and presented the next morning to the banks drawn on; and payment being made by New York draft on day of receipt, the money would be back in the New York Clearing-House on the day following. Thus the time of collection would be reduced from six to two days and the time cost reduced from sixty-six cents to twenty-two.

In England a few points, and in New England twenty, cannot settle in two days. They are small banks located away from railroads, off the main lines, or on branch roads. Of the two thousand banks that would probably be in the New York division

* James G. Cannon: "Address before the Bank Presidents' Association of Boston, May 16, 1900," p. 7.

a hundred might be of this description and require three days to settle. The business they do is as insignificant as their number compared to that of the banks that settle in two days.

CASH COST REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS PER \$1,000.

All Massachusetts banks remit at par to the Boston Clearing-House. And, assuming that New Jersey banks would act as the Massachusetts banks do, there would be no cash cost in the sense of the New York computation, in which it referred to the actual cash charges made by banks for paying checks drawn upon themselves. There is another slight cash cost, the actual expense of collection through the clearing-house, which may be substituted. From two years' experience in Boston, this cost may be estimated at five cents (it would really be much less) per \$1,000 for the New York Clearing-House. During the first year of the Boston system, ending June 7, 1900, it cost the Boston Clearing-House \$45,000 to collect \$416,000,000. This included the cost of the outfit—principally, a number of Burroughs's arithmometers—and made the cash cost eleven cents per \$1,000. During the second year, ending June 7, 1901, it cost \$37,000 to collect \$546,000,000. This brought the cash cost down to six cents and eighty-one hundredths per \$1,000. In New York the total expense might be doubled or trebled, but the volume of business would be increased many times, so that the average cash cost, instead of being even five cents, would be more likely two or three cents per \$1,000.

With the time cost twenty-two cents and the cash cost five, the cost of collecting New Jersey checks would be twenty-seven cents instead of \$1.66 per \$1,000; and if they were collected free of charge to depositors the New York banks would lose less than at present, losing only twenty-seven cents instead of sixty-six cents per \$1,000.

NEW ENGLAND OFFERS NEW YORK BOSTON TERMS.

The cost of collecting New England checks, as computed by the New York banks, was six days' interest, or sixty-six cents per \$1,000, for the four States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire. According to this, the New York charge of \$1 to depositors shows a profit of fifty per cent. on the cost. The computed cost of collecting Connecticut checks was six days' time (sixty-six cents) and a cash cost of fifty cents—a total of \$1.16. Vermont checks were computed to cost three days' time (thirty-three cents) and \$2.50 in cash—a total of \$2.83 per \$1,000. Here the New York charge of \$1 shows a loss of sixteen cents on Connecticut checks and \$1.83 on Vermont checks per \$1,000. Over four hundred New England banks have expressed to me in writing their willingness to remit at par on day of receipt for checks drawn on them and forwarded by the New York Clearing-House, on condition that such checks shall be free of discount or charge to depositors by New York banks. A check on any of these banks (for instance, at New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Portland) sent from New York on Monday afternoon, received at destination on Tuesday morning and remitted for that afternoon, will be paid on Wednesday by a New York draft that goes into the city clearing of Wednesday morning. There will be no cash charge made for remittance by the banks, and the time cost will be only two days (twenty-two cents). There is also the cost of handling at the clearing-house (five cents), making the total twenty-seven cents per \$1,000. As to New England checks, collected for city depositors, the time cost is really but one day (eleven cents) as compared with New York checks deposited the same day, that is, checks on New York city banks are not paid at the clearing-house until the next day, and these New England checks would be paid on the next day but one. The total cost on these checks would be sixteen cents per \$1,000.

All this can be accomplished by the Boston plan.

COUNTRY CLEARING COSTS LONDON NOTHING.

If the New York banks adopted the London plan, still greater economy would be effected. Out-of-town checks are not credited in London until paid; that is, any deposit of them cannot be used until then. This custom eliminates the time cost so far as it affects the city bank. The New York banks could adopt the same course and get rid of all the time cost. English and Welsh banks do not charge the London clearing bankers for remittance in payment of checks drawn on themselves. There is therefore no cash cost over there in the sense of the New York computation. And the cash cost of handling the checks in London is paid by the country banks, each of them being charged a commission by its clearing banker, who consequently has nothing at all to pay, for he pays neither in time cost nor cash cost.

The experience of the London and Boston clearing-houses conclusively shows that the cost of collecting out-of-town checks drawn on banks that can be reached in a night's mail is no valid excuse for excluding such checks from New York city. More important considerations than cost are concerned in this attempt to stem the progress of civilization. At present the out-of-town check is an indispensable instrument of civilized man—at least in Great Britain and English-speaking America. It is entitled to New York's hospitality.

The supremacy of New York among the cities of the land has been severely compromised by repelling out-of-town checks. Fortunately she could, if so disposed, recover her position in a week and take a more exalted one than ever.

NEW YORK NOT THE FINANCIAL CENTRE OF HOBOKEN.

Some say, New York will soon be the financial centre of the world, in the sense that London is. If a Liverpool bank receives for collection a check on a Southampton bank, it is sent direct to London and from London direct to the Southampton bank drawn upon. Any English or Welsh bank can send direct to London a check on any other bank in England or Wales, and it goes from London direct to the bank drawn upon. Thus London is the centre. Every bank in England and Wales has a clearing agent in London. An immense amount of business is done by these out-of-town banks with one another through London. In this sense of permitting out-of-town banks to make their mutual exchanges through a common point, New York is not the financial centre of Hoboken. She was before April 8, 1899, but is not now. If a Hoboken bank has a check on a Yonkers bank, it is sent to Philadelphia or Albany for collection. It goes up the west shore of the Hudson River to Albany and down the east shore to Yonkers. New York is not in it. Or, perchance, Hoboken's Albany correspondent does not send direct to Yonkers but collects on that point through Philadelphia. Then the check might go through New York on its way from Albany to Philadelphia and again on its return from Philadelphia to Yonkers, but it would only pass through New York as through any other railroad station on the route, like Crugers or Oscawana.

New York city is not the financial centre of New York State, in respect of country collections. If Peekskill has a check on Poughkeepsie, it is not collected through New York but through Albany or Philadelphia. The financial centre of New York State is badly dislocated. Its dislocation should be reduced, as a dislocated elbow would be. New York is not the financial centre of Albany or of New York's other free points—Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Providence, Hoboken, Jersey City, Bayonne and Newark. Manhattan is not the financial centre of Greater New York. A bank has to send outside to collect out-of-town checks. It is like not having Croton water in the house and going across the street to wash one's face at a neighbor's pump.

A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF COLLECTING COUNTRY CHECKS.

The modern, rational, civilized system of collecting country checks as well as city checks in a direct and economical manner through a clearing-house is established within twenty miles of Greater New York, and extends throughout New England. It is, therefore, already established in territory which will be embraced in the free zone of New York. Furthermore, four hundred banks in New England make a practical proposition to the associated banks of New York. They propose to remit at par to New York as they are doing to Boston, remitting promptly on day of receipt in payment of checks drawn upon them and forwarded by the New York Clearing-House, provided that checks drawn on such banks remitting at par shall be placed upon the par list in New York; checks on any banks refusing to remit at par should be charged. New York can make a start in the formation of a free zone by merely assenting to this proposition and commencing to collect New England checks through the New York Clearing-House.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

Boston, Mass., 600 Atlantic Avenue.

JOB FOR A BANK PRESIDENT.—Richard Norrish, President of the Bank of Ortonville, Minn., recently finished a contract for washing bottles in the bottling works of the Ortonville Bottling Company. He thus explains how he comes to be doing the work :

"It was only by accident that I got to washing bottles. The manager of the bottling company, C. T. Lange, who is a personal friend of mine, remarked that he thought that I was the laziest man in town, and that it would be a good thing for me to suffer misfortune and to have to work for a living. I replied that if I did not have a cent and could get a job I would never worry. Thereupon he made a proposition to put me to work in the hardest position he had in the bottling works for thirty days.

If I put in ten hours a day for thirty consecutive working days he would pay me \$150, otherwise I was to forfeit that amount. My attorney, Mr. Farrington, was near at hand; I called him over and had a contract drawn, and went to work the following morning. It was a little tough for a day or two, but I soon learned how to run the machinery and enjoyed the work, though having my hands in cold water most of the time has given me the rheumatism. However, if they have any more \$150 bets to make on my not being able to work, I am open for engagements."

Mr. Norrish was born in Devonshire, England, in 1844, and came to America a penniless lad when he was thirteen. For five years he cut cord wood for a living, then went to clerking in a dry goods store. Here he remained for thirteen years. By this time he had saved \$2,500, and he then went to Ortonville, where he secured employment in a grain elevator. He made money in grain, and in 1879 established the Bank of Ortonville. He never married, to which fact he attributes his good health.

Mr. Norrish has been mayor of Ortonville several terms.

NEW COUNTERFEIT \$5 SILVER CERTIFICATE.—Series of 1899, check letter B, plate number 87, J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, portrait of Indian Chief "Onepapa." This counterfeit is printed from photoetched plates of fair workmanship on good quality paper, bearing lines in imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine. The small lettering, particularly in the words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," is poor. The blue number—8793510—of the note is a shade lighter than the genuine. The lines of the lathe-work and parallel ruling, especially on back of note, are broken and indistinct. There is a period after the word "dollars," right end face of note, which does not appear in the genuine. The note is well calculated to deceive.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

BOGUS INSURANCE POLICIES.

At various times we have warned our readers that the devil is abroad, peddling bogus policies to the unwary and unsuspecting. As the lines of regular companies lessen, the congestion and the demand for indemnity increases. There are brokers in this city, and in Philadelphia and Chicago, who make a specialty of bogus insurance. They claim that it is equal to the best in the market, and they are ready, with padded statements and other literature, to fortify their claims. Lately, Philadelphians engaged in this nefarious traffic, have opened offices in New York, and put forth alluring circulars to brokers and agents elsewhere. It is really astonishing how many victims they find, and how little pains are taken by others to learn the bogus quality of the goods offered. There is a nest of wild-cat companies in Chicago that are perfectly brazen in their misdeeds. They take good care to refrain from issuing any policies upon property located in Chicago, or anywhere else in Illinois, and defy the Illinois Department to touch them for the policies written on property in other States.—*Insurance Monitor*.

A PROBLEM IN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The New York "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" says that suit has been instituted in the Massachusetts courts against the American Legion of Honor, which raises a question of great importance to a very large number of persons who have insured their lives in assessment companies, which purport to be co-operative and to give insurance on lower terms than the standard life insurance companies.

The plaintiff was admitted to the Legion of Honor in 1887 and received a certificate of membership, carrying with it life insurance amounting to \$5,000. In 1900 the society amended its by-laws so as to make \$2,000 the highest amount paid by the organization at the death of a member on certificates "theretofore or thereafter issued."

The Boston "Transcript" thinks that as the society is mutual in its nature its action is the action of all its members, and no member has ground of complaint against what he, as one member of the organization, has done. But if this reasoning were sound, there would be no such thing as a member of a society getting judgment against it. If he is expelled it is by the society of which he is a part, or by officers whom he has assisted in electing, so that he is expelled by his own act, he is responsible for the acts of the association and its officers, and he can have no redress against either for anything.

The courts have not taken this view. They have repeatedly intervened to protect the member of an ecclesiastical, social or financial organization from suffering substantial injury at the hands of the organization. In the case referred to has the plaintiff suffered substantial injury? It will occur to a great many persons that there can be no doubt about it. The lapse of thirteen years adds greatly to the difficulty of securing insurance. It may make it impossible; it will certainly increase its cost. During that period the insured may have developed disease which would make it impossible for him to secure any more insurance. He needs \$5,000 insur-

ance; he obtains it and time passes till he is perhaps over sixty years old and no longer of perfectly sound body, when he is informed that he has only \$2,000 of insurance and he knows that he cannot get the other \$3,000 anywhere.

The Legion of Honor will probably assert that this was term insurance, and that they had a right to relieve themselves from a part of the liability at any time. If it were term insurance the fact should have appeared plain beyond question on the face of the certificate and a new physical examination should have been required every year. If it was term insurance the society had a right to relieve itself of all responsibility. No one will pretend that the society had a right to reduce the certificate from \$5,000 to \$2,000 unless it also had a right to cancel the certificate and leave the member with no insurance at all. The society may assert this right, and it may be sustained by the courts in so doing; but it has been careful not to assert it yet, and we venture to say that fraternal insurance societies will do very limited business if it is established in law that they may reduce and cancel certificates of insurance at their pleasure.

CHANGING THE BENEFICIARY OF A POLICY.

There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion among the life insurance companies, says "The Indicator," as to the advisability or safety of the clause giving the insured the unrestricted privilege of changing the beneficiary, although the majority of company managers, so far as they have expressed themselves, appear to be against it.

The chief argument in favor of this clause, and in fact, the only one of any weight, in our opinion, is that circumstances sometimes arise making it desirable to change the beneficiary, such as divorce, for example. In such a case the insured, if it be a wife's policy, must choose between lapsing it entirely or keeping it in force for the ultimate benefit of a divorced wife. The privilege of changing his beneficiary would be one he would appreciate under such circumstances.

But it would seem that the disadvantages far outweigh in importance the advantages. Such a clause in a policy makes it optional with the insured to change his beneficiary at any time the mood seizes him, and he has it in his power, therefore, to completely defeat its object. But a still more potent objection is the uncertainty, in the absence of any court opinion on the subject, as to whether policies containing this provision are free from the claims of creditors. Some life insurance officers are of the opinion that a policy, nominally in favor of the wife, would be liable to attachment if the policy holder retains the privilege of changing his beneficiary. This might, therefore, defeat the primary and most potent object of the insurance, the protection of the family, and so long as there is that element of uncertainty as to the legal aspects of the case, we are of the opinion that a general use of this clause would be unwise.

If now and then, as may be the case, applicants are found who desire to have this privilege, it can be endorsed on their contracts, but as a rule we are of the opinion that life insurance contracts should be framed in the future as in the past so as to be absolutely protected from creditors' claims.

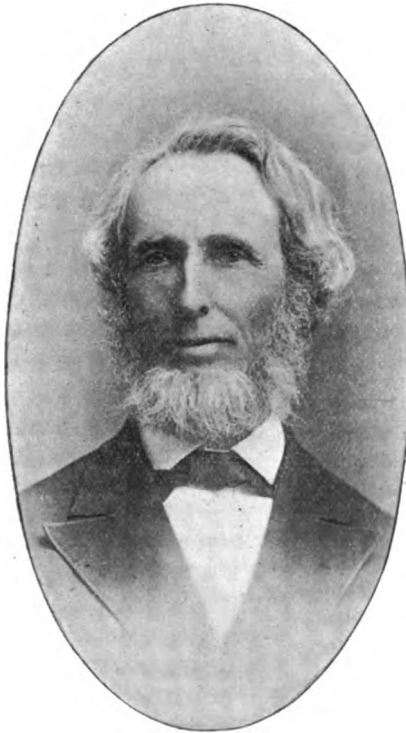
DEATH OF JAMES G. BATTERSON.

James G. Batterson of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., died September 18. He was born in Bloomfield, Conn., February 23, 1823. Mr. Batterson was one of the strongest figures in accident insurance in this country.

WILLIAM TRUE CASS.

To be born in a country village and spend one's life in a rural community, and be a respected and honored citizen for more than an average lifetime, is not the history of every one.

The subject of this sketch was born in Andover, New Hampshire, February 7, 1826, and lived for the first six years of his life under the shadow of old Kearsarge Mountain. He was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (True) Cass; his grandfather was Chandler Cass, and his great grandfather was Nason Cass.



WILLIAM TRUE CASS.

Benjamin Cass, the father of William True Cass, removed to Plymouth, N. H., in 1832, and there he remained until 1853, tilling his fine intervale farm and bringing up his boys with right ideas of the nobility of toil and respect for all honest labor.

In 1851 William True Cass married Mary E. Locke, of Concord, N. H., and in 1858 removed to Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, N. H. Here he busied himself with his usual avocation of tilling the soil, working for his uncle one year, and carrying on his farm for \$150 and paying his wife's board out of that sum. He sawed his own wood evenings, and in the winter season when the land could not be tilled he worked days in a mill, fulling cloth, and in that way lengthening out his purse. But such was not to be his work a great while, for in January, 1856, he was chosen the Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, of Sanbornton. In the forenoon of the day in question he worked in the mill, and in the afternoon entered upon his new duties of banker. He was the sort to readily begin the new work; although

not familiar with banking, he studied the books of the institution until he had mastered them, and knew just how to keep them, and even until his last days proved a good accountant and well versed in the best methods.

Although the task was new he did not shrink, but mastered the situation. In 1865 the institution was converted into a National bank, with increased capital, and the old position was kept until in 1889 he resigned the position of Cashier to assume the duties of President of the bank. In 1870 a Savings bank was also chartered and Mr. Cass was at once chosen its Treasurer. He saw the institution grow from a new bank with no deposits to nearly half a million at the time of his death.

Active in temperament, Mr. Cass was always alert, and had the immediate interest of his business at heart, and nothing was allowed to keep him from obeying his duty to his trust. He was also active in other lines, as a citizen taking an unceasing interest in public affairs. He had been moderator of his town for several years, was supervisor of the check list, and had been also town treasurer. For several years he acted as treasurer of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, located at Tilton, serving without pay, and for forty years he had been a trustee of the same institution.

In politics Mr. Cass was a Democrat until the Civil War. He then became a Republican, and although loyal to party, he was not slow to see any defects or weakness in party lines, and was always ready to help correct the same. His State and his country always were uppermost in his mind, and he was careful to obey his convictions of duty. Therefore, it was his custom to go to the party primaries as a proper place to correct errors or advocate reforms.

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years and more, and was a most faithful attendant.

His domestic relations were most pleasant, and his home was next to his church, and his friends were always welcome at either.

A man of strong will and ready convictions, he was not slow to express his opinions on any subject with which he was familiar, and was always ready to take his stand on the side he considered right. Having made his decision, he was ready to abide by it, even though he might at times be in the minority.

At his decease the community mourned as for a good man, and all stations in life came to pay their last respects at his bier. He left a widow, one daughter and one son, the latter succeeding him as Treasurer of the Savings bank he was instrumental in founding. The death of Wm. True Cass occurred May, 26, 1901.

EDUCATION FOR BANKERS.—A recent issue of the "Pittsburg Dispatch" says:

"An interesting opinion on the necessities for a good business education has been contributed by the President of a leading Chicago bank in an address before a college graduating class. This financier states the requisites for a business education to be: First, to write a legible hand, to make good figures, and to set them down in straight columns; second, to be able to add, subtract and multiply rapidly and correctly, and, third, to be able to write clear, brief and grammatical letters and to spell the words correctly.

In short, this authority emphasizes the necessity of the 'three R's,' and declares that young men thoroughly grounded in these elementary attainments are scarce and wanted. The inference is positive that a young man who has taken care to be perfect in the common school branches may be sure of a job in the Chicago banks. The speaker suggests that there must be some deficiency in the school system which fails to accomplish this needed result. That deduction is plain enough, but another follows in its wake. This definition from a banker as to needed education for business success rudely dispels the atmosphere of profound economic and fiscal knowledge that is supposed to pervade the financial institutions from the teller's counter to the board room.

Certainly, we indorse the dictum that young men preparing for business should be well versed in writing, spelling and ciphering. Nevertheless, it may be interjected that eminent bankers have been known who, though they spelled 'per cent.' with a 'u' and an 's,' always managed to get it."

The opinion of the Chicago bank President is in line with what this *MAGAZINE* has often said—that the business world especially demands young men who are thoroughly grounded in the fundamental branches of education.

UNIFYING THE SENTIMENT FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Although much has been accomplished by the American Bankers' Association in behalf of a better understanding of banking and monetary subjects, it may be questioned whether the work done along these lines has been at all commensurate with the numbers and resources of the association. Full credit must be given for the decided and almost unanimous stand taken against free silver, and doubtless the firm position of the bankers in this respect, both in their organized capacity and as individuals, did much to secure a sound-money victory. But as an organization the bankers did not participate so actively in this work as the Sound Money League, the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club, or the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. No doubt, however, these various agencies were actively supported by bankers generally. It may not have been policy, in the midst of a campaign, for the American Bankers' Association to take a leading part in the fight; but now that certain features of the money question are, for the time being at least, removed from politics, it would seem that the work of sound financial education might be renewed with entire propriety. This educational work should go on steadily, and should have a broader range than the mere methods of successful bank administration. It should embrace those principles of finance upon which the general prosperity of the country depends.

The minds of bankers and of the people as a whole should be prepared for changes in our financial system that may become imperative in the future. There may not be any present need for any more bank notes, but it is not certain that the public debt will always afford a sufficient basis for issuing such notes. In the absence of war, if the country's finances are prudently managed, the debt should be gradually extinguished, and that policy is being pursued at the present time. Meanwhile, the business of the country will go on growing, while the capacity of the banks to supply currency will diminish as the debt decreases. The idea that a debt should be maintained in perpetuity as a basis for the issue of bank notes, or even for the organization of National banks, is not to be seriously considered.

The publication and distribution of important papers and documents relating to banking and finance could be undertaken by an expert committee appointed for that purpose. Such papers might include those from the proceedings of the conventions where found available, and others obtained from various sources. A scientific and dispassionate tone should be insisted on, and the committee should not allow its bias on any subject to exclude really meritorious productions.

Congress is sure to be called on from time to time to pass new laws relating to currency and banking, and if these laws are to reflect the results of wise thought and experience, voters must be thoroughly informed.

It is hardly to be expected that the newspapers will carry on this educational work. Were they disposed to do so, there are very few of them that are qualified, and still others, and perhaps the majority, do not consider the matter of sufficient importance. A prize fight or a great racing event will be given much more space in the average newspaper than a meeting of any bankers' association. No doubt the managers of the newspapers correctly gauge the wants of their constituency, and are not much to blame. They are content to cater to the tastes of their readers as they find them, and do not seek to educate the people up to a different standard.

But if the country is to make the largest and wisest use of its great commercial opportunities, there can be few subjects of greater concern than a proper comprehension of banking and finance. Since legislation in this country is not determined on by a ministry, but by numerous popular representatives, it is essential that the political units be correctly informed. The sentiment of the public in the United States in regard to banking and currency is not up to the American level. We laugh at the Chinese for resisting the railway and the telegraph, yet ourselves as blindly oppose the introduction of reforms in our financial system that are as necessary to our prosperity as the railway and the telegraph.

The American Bankers' Association, from its membership and equipment, is admirably fitted for carrying on the work of American financial reform along intelligent and well-considered lines. The best results would probably be secured by the appointment of a carefully-selected committee to serve permanently.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following circular was sent to members of the association on Sept. 21 :

The twenty-seventh annual convention of this association, which was postponed on account of the assassination of President McKinley, will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 15, 16 and 17, the Milwaukee bankers having kindly accepted the change of dates, which our correspondence shows to be the choice of a large majority of members of the association.

The programme recently sent to you will be followed as closely as the circumstances and conditions will permit. Matters of great importance in connection with financial legislation will be brought before the convention, and it is hoped that you will be represented by a delegate.

The hotels in Milwaukee will reserve the same rooms secured by delegates for the convention which was postponed, provided they are notified immediately.

Respectfully yours,

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, *President.*

MYRON T. HERRICK, *First Vice-President.*

CALDWELL HARDY, *Chairman Executive Council.*

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

JAMES R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM G. FITZWILSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

Free Transportation of Silver.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

NEW YORK, September 24, 1901.

SIR: Kindly tell me in your next issue whether the present custom of the United States Sub-Treasuries in expressing specie to banks, free of transportation expenses, is, in this respect, optional or statutory; i. e., does the law provide that it shall be transmitted at the Government's expense?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The act of August 7, 1882, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to transport free of charge silver coins, when requested to do so, on deposit of an equal amount of coin or currency in the Treasury, and the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of such shipment. Subsequent appropriation bills have contained similar provisions.

WHAT BECOMES OF OUR TRADE BALANCES?

The publication of the custom-house statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, is likely to cause a renewal of the discussion as to what becomes of our foreign trade balances.

This year our excess of exports of merchandise will amount to \$665,000,000, but instead of getting any cash for this enormous balance, it appears that we have paid out some \$15,000,000 in gold and silver more than we received. Some time ago it was claimed that we were lending a good part of this balance to foreign countries, but in a letter to the "Times" of May 8, I disputed this claim and contended that our annual foreign debts for interest dues, freights and tourists' expenses, etc., had grown so large that they more than offset our enormous trade balances, and hence we had to export specie and mortgage our properties to square the account. Just a few weeks afterwards, May 24, the "Sun" published a statement fully admitting that we had no money loaned abroad, and that, in fact, we were borrowers, but at the same time contending that the remainder of our trade balances had been exhausted in paying for securities returned from abroad.

This theory of the matter is always based on the assumption that foreign countries are not able to pay cash for what they buy from us, and so are forced to return securities to square the account. A glance at the facts, however, proves this assumption to be ridiculously false. England buys most of our products and holds most of our securities. But England is not short of cash by any means. On the contrary, she is fairly glutted with idle money, as is shown by the low interest rates, the over-subscriptions to the various loans floated there, and the heavy investments of her capitalists in this and other countries.

A still more conclusive disproof of this theory is furnished by the reports of foreign investments since the beginning of 1898, the period in which we are supposed to have got back most of these securities. These reports, which are published daily in the leading newspapers, show that within this time the purchases of stocks for foreign account on the Stock Exchange were vastly in excess of the sales. Outside of Wall Street these reports fully justify the belief that since 1897 more foreign capital has been invested in our mines, lands and industrial plants than in any similar period of our history. On the other hand, we find no reports of any kind to show where the foreigners have let go their grip on any of these properties.

Well, it may be asked, if our trade balances have not gone to cancel returned securities, what has become of them?

The only reasonable answer to this question, I contend, is that they have gone to offset our annual foreign debts, for interest, dividends and profits on foreign capital, cost of freights, expenses of Americans abroad, and hoardings of migratory immigrants. This last item is always overlooked, although the proof of its existence is as plain as a pikestaff. In the case of our trade with Canada, it is unquestionably the largest item. For the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, our favorable trade balance with that country was about \$59,000,000, while our net imports of specie amounted to only \$22,000,000. As we do not owe Canada any big sums for interest dues, freights, tourists' expenses or returned securities, the only reasonable inference is that the bulk of this balance has gone to offset the drafts and money orders of the vast army of Canadian laborers who are in the United States. In the same way it is certain that a large part of our balances with Europe has gone to offset the savings of the thousands of English, Austrian, Italian and other alien laborers who come here for the sole purpose of hoarding up a little fortune.

Now, as a result of our greater prosperity during the last few years, all these debts for the use and employment of foreign capital, foreign labor and foreign travel have grown so enormously that they now overtop our big trade balances, and so we have to sell more properties, run into debt, and export gold to square the account. In no other way is it possible to explain the singular fact that we have been exporting gold at a time when there were so many indications that we need every dollar at home to avert impending financial disasters.

W. H. ALLEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing-House Association, October 1, President Geo. F. Baker, Secretary Henry P. Davison, Manager William Sherer, and Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin were re-elected.

The following changes in the clearing-house committee were made: William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, becomes chairman, succeeding F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank. James T. Woodward, President Hanover National Bank; Stephen Baker, President Bank of the Manhattan Company, and Charles H. Fancher, President Irving National Bank, were elected members, to succeed Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin National, Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National, and J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National.

Extracts from the report of Manager Sherer for the year ending September 30 show the following clearing-house transactions for the year:

Exchanges.....	\$77,020,672,498.65
Balances.....	8,515,037,741.05
Total transactions.....	\$80,535,710,239.70
Average daily transactions:	
Exchanges.....	\$254,198,638.59
Balances.....	11,000,784.62
Total.....	\$265,798,423.21
Total transactions since organization of clearing-house (forty-eight years):	
Exchanges.....	\$1,380,408,679,557.19
Balances.....	64,885,824,657.44
Total.....	\$1,425,294,504,214.63

The exchanges for the year increased \$23,000,000 compared with 1900, and were the largest on record.

—Alfred de Cordova has withdrawn from the firm of Alfred de Cordova & Co. and the name of the firm has been changed to Ballard & De Cordova, the members being Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova.

—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has been elected a director of the Bowling Green Trust Co.

—Louis V. Hill, son of J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Co., and an assistant in the management of that company as well as president of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota and the Duluth Terminal Co., has been elected a director of the Atlantic Trust Co.

—Frank K. Sturgis, of Strong, Sturgis & Co., has been elected a director of the Bank of the State of New York, to succeed James B. Colgate.

—Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co. have removed to their new offices in the Broad Exchange Building.

—Wm. B. T. Keyser, formerly Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, which was lately merged with the First National Bank, was recently elected Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, succeeding Joseph W. Harriman, resigned.

—Geo. H. Blish is a new Assistant Cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, succeeding Peter J. Graham, deceased.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the New York National Exchange Bank, September 25, it was unanimously decided to increase the capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000 and the surplus from \$50,000 to \$250,000 by the issue of 2,000 additional shares of stock, to be sold at \$200 per share.

—It is announced that the Seventh National Bank will resume, or rather that it will have a successor—the Century National Bank, which is to have \$1,700,000 capital. The new bank is to take over the assets of the Seventh National, at a conservative valuation, and pay off depositors.

—It is reported that Charles W. Morse has acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the National Broadway Bank and that Francis A. Palmer, for many years the President of the bank, will retire and will be succeeded by Miles M. O'Brien, of the H. B. Claflin Co.

Mr. Morse is largely interested in a number of banks in the city, of which he is either a Vice-President or director, and has been gradually adding to his holdings of bank stock for some time.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Hamilton Bank, held October 2, Martin D. Fink was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin S. Schenck.

—Messrs. P. J. Goodhart & Co., who make a specialty of bank stocks, recently issued the following statement in regard to the banks of this city:

"Amalgamation of interests which has lately attracted so much attention, not alone in the steel trade, but in the railroad world, is but an evidence of the transition of trade conditions and will, we believe, be carried on to a still greater extent as time develops. Evidence has already been given to the public of the carrying out of such a course in connection with the banks of New York city, and this movement will soon be felt throughout the country. The National City Bank (meaning the dominant interest therein) already owns or controls the Second National, the Lincoln National, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Fidelity Bank and the Columbia Bank, of New York city. The National Bank of Commerce has widespread interests through the holdings of individual members of the board in a number of trust companies and other institutions. The Corn Exchange Bank has established many branches and absorbed a number of old established and paying institutions, changing them into branches. The National Park Bank has a voice in the Mount Morris and Plaza Banks of this city, and is gradually extending its influence in other sections of the country. There has recently been a report of the acquisition by this bank of a National bank in the city of New Orleans. A gentleman from the Middle Western States has recently been elected Vice-President of the Park Bank to attend to its affairs in his section of the country, and an interest has also been acquired in the State Street Trust Company, of Boston. This latter movement suggests the idea that in the general consolidation of interests, it is very probable that the leading banking institutions of this city will gradually reach out for an interest in banks in different sections of the country. In this way many of the expenses incidental to collections, such as partial loss of interest, collection charges, etc., with which our city banks now charge their customers, will revert to the parent institution. This is but the carrying out of the English idea of banking, which many men of eminence have so highly recommended, of a central institution with numerous branches and sub-offices which serve to extend the business of the bank without necessitating an increase of capital.

To-day there are about sixty-five members of the New York Clearing-House. We predict that a few years hence the number will be reduced by half, and in time there will be but fifteen to twenty banks of large capital and surplus doing the business of the community to much better advantage than is now being done by nearly one hundred. We recommend the purchase of the stocks of the leading and prosperous banks of this city, and believe they will prove to be the most profitable permanent purchases of any investment offered to-day."

—It is reported that the organization of the Empire National Bank, of Brooklyn, will be abandoned.

—The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance recently began its second year. Professor Joseph F. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the chair of political economy and banking.

—On November 1 the United National Bank will open for business at Broadway and Forty-second street, with \$1,000,000 capital and \$200,000 surplus. W. W. Warner will be Cashier.

—In connection with the opening of its Harlem branch the Knickerbocker Trust Co. has issued a very interesting little book explanatory of the services which trust companies are prepared to offer to the public.

—A stock Exchange seat sold September 21 for \$65,000, which is the best price obtained since the May flurry in stocks.

—The Bank of the State of New York will erect a twenty-two story building at the north-west corner of William street and Exchange place, to cost \$3,500,000. The structure will include the sites of Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Exchange place, two buildings in the rear of the structure at present occupied by the bank and Nos. 41 and 43 Wall street. This will give the building an "L" shape, with entrances on Wall street, William street and Exchange place. The bank will occupy temporary quarters elsewhere pending the completion of its new home.

—A number of the banks of the city are preparing to build new homes. The Produce Exchange Bank has purchased the properties on the northeast corner of Broadway and Beaver street, and according to reports will soon demolish the buildings on the site preparatory to the construction of a twenty-story office building. The National Park Bank is also contemplating improvements, and some time ago purchased adjoining property with this end in view. Mention is made above of the new building to be put up for the Bank of the State of New York. The Hanover National's new building has been mentioned in a previous issue of the *MAGAZINE*. It is reported that the National City Bank will put up a large bank and office building on the Custom House site, purchased by the bank some time ago.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Stock Exchange, September 30, the following officers were elected: President, John Parkinson; vice-president, Charles C. Jackson; treasurer, Sidney Chase; governing committee (term expires 1903), Charles W. Tewksbury, Frank A. Day, Manning Emery, Ezra H. Baker, Arthur L. Sweetzer and Hazen Clement. The new members of the latter board are Manning Emery and Hazen Clement.

Charges on Country Checks.—Mention has been made in previous issues of the *MAGAZINE* of the opposition of the Connecticut Bankers' Association to the charges on country checks imposed by the New York Clearing-House. The following circular, issued by the association, fully defines the position of that organization:

"The question of collection of items left with a bank by its customers has become an important matter.

Bankers pride themselves upon their systematic work, yet in this, the most important item of their business, they are utterly un-systematic, slovenly, and even reprehensible as not affording their customers safety, quick service and minimum of expense; while the question has now reached such proportions and has recently assumed such a condition that it seriously menaces the legitimate profit of their stockholders.

The action of the banks composing the New York Clearing-House Association has brought this matter to a crisis.

They have established an inflexible and arbitrary rate of exchange on every locality in the United States. Their rule does not permit of any consideration for the account of the customer; whether its correspondent carries a large balance with the New York bank or a small one, whether its percentage of foreign items deposited is large or small, does not affect the ruling.

A customer may carry an immense balance throughout the year, and during that time may present only one small item upon a point outside of New York city, and yet be compelled by this ruling to pay a charge upon this item. No consideration is given, or allowed, as to the value of his account. This is so evidently and undeniably an injustice that it would seem that in self-defence the banks of the country, outside the city of New York, should attempt to absolve themselves from such a levy upon their legitimate rights and profits.

By mutual consent and custom, New York city has become the great reservoir of the unemployed money balances of all the other banks of the country.

By these balances of the banks from all parts of the country, New York city banks have been enabled to make enormous profits and accumulate large surplus earnings after paying exceedingly large dividends.

If the reports of the banks composing the New York Clearing-House Association to the United States Comptroller of the Currency and to the State Banking Department of New York are consulted, it will become immediately evident that a very large percentage of their deposits, from which they derive their profits, are furnished by the balances of banks from outside of that city.

Their direct deposit from corporations, dealers and individuals located or residing in New York city would be an insignificant percentage of their total deposits.

It, therefore, appears evident that the banks of the country which furnish these balances would have unitedly a power, which, if exercised, could compel reasonable and fair treatment and consideration by these New York banks who are their beneficiaries.

To that end we appeal to the banks of the country, through their State associations, to consider a remedy for that evil.

And we suggest to that end, that a general convention of delegates from the State Bank Associations throughout the country be assembled to consider:

FIRST: The prompt, systematic and expeditious collection of items upon all points.

SECOND: The most economical system of making these collections, which is consistent with safety and confidence.

The methods and means by which such results could be accomplished should be the result of conference and of the united ideas of such a convention.

There are various methods which have been suggested to that end, and some of them may

be mentioned as furnishing material for reflection and consideration in advance of a proposed convention or conference, namely:

FIRST: As to the systematic and expeditious collection of items, a system of State or district clearing-houses is proposed, in which each district or State should appoint a point to which all collections on banks in that district should be sent, and to which all banks in that district should immediately pay in par funds their own checks when presented by the clearing-house bank or institution at that central point.

Such a system has been established by the Boston Clearing-House Association for New England banks, so that now the checks of all New England banks are practically par to each other within that district. The plan, though meeting with much opposition at first, has become now thoroughly established, and practically universal within the limits of the New England States, and has given universal satisfaction upon trial.

SECOND: As to the overcoming of the extortionate and arbitrary charges now imposed by New York city banks, by the appointment of certain other designated cities to be recognized as deposit and clearing-house banks, and recognized as such by the banks of the country. Such centres as Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Paul, etc., being suggested. Or, as a possible alternative, the establishment of a bank in New York city which shall become the collection agency, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, the depository of all the banks of the country. This, however, is only an extreme alternative.

A very small contribution of capital by each of the banks of the country to found such an institution would place it upon a substantial basis which would guarantee its strength, safety and stability, and would make it a powerful factor in finance, which would bring not only celerity and economy of collection items entrusted to it, but would be a source of profit to its stockholders (who would also be its depositors and customers), and would also exact the respect and compel the fair treatment now refused us by our New York correspondents.

We, therefore, respectfully, and with a regard for the welfare of the whole banking interests of the country, ask you to consider the questions herein set forth, and, if agreeable to you, to appoint delegates, in the proportion of one delegate for every twenty-five banks composing your association, to meet in a general convention or conference at Indianapolis on some date in May, 1902, to be hereafter decided upon, if sufficient assenting answers are received. Such delegates to have power to consent only that any decision or proposition arrived at by the convention shall be submitted to each State association for its ratification or disapproval.

Connecticut is a small State, and naturally would have small representation in such a convention. Its only excuse for taking this preliminary step is the evident necessity of some action looking toward reform in our present collection system, which has not seemed to occur to other State associations, or which has been unheeded by them.

The American Bankers' Association, which should be the ready and competent vehicle of such reform, is so dominated by the New York city bankers as to be utterly useless for such a purpose."

Holyoke, Mass.—The Holyoke National Bank paid its usual fall dividend of five per cent. on October 1.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth Street National Bank, September 4, it was voted to increase the capital, from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, and to raise the surplus (from the premium on the stock) from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000. The number of directors of the bank was increased from fifteen to twenty-one.

Baltimore.—The International Trust Co. recently purchased property on the south side of Baltimore street, between Charles and Light streets, and will improve and occupy the site.

—An increase in the stock of the Citizens' National Bank will be made from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and from the premium realized the surplus and profits will be increased from \$800,000 to about \$1,700,000.

Newark, N. J.—During the past ten years the banks of this city have gained \$12,500,000 in deposits and \$2,681,000 in surplus and profits. One institution—the Fidelity Trust Company—has made over half the gain in surplus and profits and nearly half the gain in deposits, the details of the figures being as follows:

Increase in deposits of all the banks in Newark (exclusive of Fidelity Trust Company) during the ten years past.....	\$7,600,000
Increase in deposits of Fidelity Trust Company during same period.....	5,900,000
Increase in surplus and undivided profits of all the banks in Newark (exclusive of Fidelity Trust Company) during ten years past.....	1,269,000
Increase in surplus and undivided profits of Fidelity Trust Company during same period.....	1,372,000

There was evidently a good field here for a progressively-managed trust company, of which the Fidelity has taken advantage.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A certificate of authorization to begin business was issued September 7 by Bank Superintendent Kilburn to the Poughkeepsie Trust Company. Its capital stock is \$125,000, divided into 2,500 shares. The incorporators include R. H. Hunter, J. W. Hinkley, Isaac W. Sherrill, G. M. Hine, and others of Poughkeepsie.

Scranton, Pa.—The new Merchants and Mechanics' Bank Building, when completed, will be one of the finest banking institutions in the State outside of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The officers of the bank are: James J. Williams, President; A. J. Casey, Vice-President; Charles W. Gunster, Cashier. The architect is Robert W. Gibson, of New York, and the builder is Conrad Schroeder, of Scranton.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The statement of the Pittsburg Trust Company of August 31 shows that it has total resources of \$16,838,307, and undivided profits and surplus amounting to \$1,020,538. This shows a very large increase over the previous report. The officers of the company are: C. B. McVay, President; J. I. Buchanan, Vice-President, and C. H. Hays, Secretary and Treasurer.

—As a result of the rapid growth of trust companies in this city in the past few years, the resources of the trust companies, State banks and Savings institutions exceed those of the National banks, the total for the former classes of institutions being \$188,553,440 and for the latter, \$155,724,479.

—It is expected that the new Federal National Bank will begin business November 1 with \$2,000,000 capital and \$400,000 surplus.

Relations of Banks and Trust Companies.—At the annual meeting of Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, held at Bay Shore, Long Island, August 14, a resolution was passed favoring closer relations between the banks and trust companies, also that trust companies be admitted to membership in the New York State Bankers' Association. Speaking in favor of the resolution, President John G. Jenkins, of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, said that the differences between the banks and the trust companies in the past had arisen from the fact that the trust companies had enjoyed all the privileges of the banks and more beside, while the banks alone had to bear the burden of a heavy taxation. Now that the inequality had been done away with by laws passed last winter, the antagonism had passed away. Mr. Jenkins continued:

"Many of the trust companies' officials are big-hearted fellows; they control more capital than we do in New York and Brooklyn, and do more business. I do not see why they should not become members of this association and work with us to secure the benefits to be derived from legislation and kindred matters."

Tax on Trust Companies.—The total receipts under the law passed by the last New York Legislature taxing trust companies are \$1,407,965.

Shamokin, Pa.—On September 4 the Shamokin Banking Company completed the thirtieth year of its existence. The company was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on May 24, 1871, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, and commenced business with \$25,000 paid-up capital on September 4 following. About a year ago the bank took possession of its splendidly-equipped building.

The present officers are: President, Geo. W. Ryon; Vice-President, Peter E. Buck; Cashier, Ivanhoe S. Huber. The latter officer has held his present position from the organization of the bank. D. W. Heim, the teller, has served in that capacity for twenty-nine years.

For three decades the Shamokin Banking Company has stood as one of the strong financial institutions of the country, successfully resisting the panics of 1873, 1877 and 1893. Its present capital is \$50,000; surplus, \$68,500; total resources, \$450,000.

Deputy Bank Superintendent.—Hon. W. J. Youngs, who during the term of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York was his private secretary, has received the appointment of Deputy State Superintendent of Banks (New York). He will succeed Col. James S. Thurston, who has resigned. The salary of the position is \$4,000 per year.

Tax on New York Savings Banks.—Some time ago the Attorney-General of New York gave an opinion to the State Comptroller concerning the administration of the new tax laws taxing Savings banks and trust companies. He holds that accrued interest not actually due is taxable as undivided earnings.

The Attorney-General in his opinion says: "I have decided that the language referred to not only contemplates accrued interest due and not paid, but also accrued interest not actually due."

A controversy has arisen between the State Comptroller and the Savings banks in regard to the real estate held by the banks, the Comptroller valuing it at a higher figure than the

banks. The tax on surplus is one per cent., computed on the par value of securities instead of the market value, but as real estate can hardly be said to have a par value, a market value has been fixed by the taxing authorities, and this, the banks contend, is higher than it should be.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—From June 3 to September 12 the State banks of Niagara Falls increased their deposits \$732,805.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Atlanta, Ga.—At the annual election of the Atlanta Clearing-House Association, September 10, George A. Speer, President of the Capital City National Bank, was elected President; Robert F. Maddox, Vice-President of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, was elected Vice-President. Darwin G. Jones was re-elected Manager and Secretary. It is expected that the clearings this year will amount to \$100,000,000.

Inter-State Bankers' Convention.—A meeting of representatives of the State Bankers' Associations of North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, was held at Charlotte, N. C., August 28, and it was decided to hold an inter-State bankers' convention at Savannah, Ga., June 10, 1902.

Louisiana State Banks.—A recent report of the State Examiner of Banks of Louisiana, shows that from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901, the number of State banks increased by ten. Deposits, loans and discounts and surplus have also largely increased.

North Carolina Banks.—The resources of the State, private and Savings banks of North Carolina on July 15, as reported by the corporation commission, were \$16,501,368.04, divided as follows: State, \$12,489,357.46; private, \$1,581,753.21; Savings, \$2,430,255.37.

Bank to Reopen.—It is stated that arrangements have been made for reopening the First National Bank, of Austin, Tex., which suspended a few weeks since.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—The Royal Trust Company Bank has placed a number of young women in its savings department as tellers, and finds that they do the work very efficiently.

—The Commercial National Bank, of which ex-Comptroller Eckels is President, has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, having also \$1,000,000 surplus and about \$400,000 undivided profits. This addition to the capital was rendered expedient by the very considerable increase in the bank's business recently, the deposits being now about \$29,000,000.

—By the reorganization of the Union Trust Company into the Union Trust and Banking Company, that institution will have \$500,000 added to its capital, making the total \$1,000,000.

Missouri Bank Examiner.—W. H. Reed has been appointed State Bank Examiner for Missouri in place of B. F. Clark, resigned.

Oklahoma Bankers' Association.—The annual convention of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association will be held at Guthrie, November 25 and 26. Among those who will address the convention are ex-Gov. C. M. Barnes, Breckinridge Jones, of St. Louis, and W. L. Moyer, Vice-President of the Western National Bank, of New York.

Minnesota Public Examiner.—Samuel T. Johnson, of Minneapolis, has been selected by Governor Van Sant to succeed E. M. Pope, as Public Examiner and Superintendent of Banks. He will assume the duties of the office on January 1, 1902. Mr. Johnson is a native of Indiana and came to Minnesota in 1885. He is forty-three years of age.

Michigan Bank Deposits.—Geo. L. Maltz, Commissioner of Banking for Michigan, recently issued a statement showing that the total resources of the 204 State banks and three trust companies of that State amounted to \$145,086,989 on July 15. Deposits have increased \$17,452,327 compared with the statement of June 29, 1900.

Banks in Illinois and Missouri.—The growth in the resources of banks in Illinois and Missouri is illustrated by a statement prepared by W. J. Fowler, Chief of the Organization Division of the Comptroller of the Currency's office. Illinois shows an increase of over \$100,000,000 in her bank resources from June 29, 1900, to June 29, 1901, and an increase of about \$75,000,000 in deposits. Missouri shows an increase of \$80,000,000 in resources and \$34,000,000 in deposits.

Louisville, Ky.—On September 3 the new safety-vault department of the Southern National Bank was opened to the public. The bank bought the fire and burglar-proof vault belonging to the Germania Trust and Safety Vault Co. Edward Mehler, a well-known young business man, has been appointed Manager of this department of the Southern National Bank.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The plan for consolidating the National Exchange Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank has been abandoned.

Ohio Bankers' Association.—The eleventh annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association will be held at Cleveland, October 23 and 24, one week later than the date first set. It is expected that this will be the greatest meeting of the bankers of Ohio ever held, as the association now has over 500 members.

Oklahoma Bank Reports.—A report made by the Territorial Bank Examiner on August 20 shows that on July 15 there were 180 Territorial banks in Oklahoma with \$6,190,516 deposits.

Bank Directors Sued.—Suit has been brought by New York shareholders against the directors of the failed First National Bank, of Niles, Mich., to recover losses alleged to have been sustained through the gross carelessness of the Cashier. It is asserted that the directors were warned by the Comptroller that the Cashier's habits were not good, and that the warnings were unheeded. The bank is short \$190,000, and the stockholders have been assessed 100 per cent. on their holdings.

New Bank Examiner.—Fred. H. Thwing has been appointed Territorial Bank Commissioner for Oklahoma, to succeed Frank J. Wickoff, resigned.

Bay City, Mich.—The charter of the Bay City Bank expired September 10, that date marking the completion of the thirty years' charter time limit granted all State banks in Michigan. The stockholders of the bank recently unanimously decided to reorganize the corporation and renew the charter for another period of thirty years, and the bank has received its new charter.

The Bay City Bank is the oldest State bank in the city, and consequently the first to have its charter expire. Every year of its existence has been prosperous, and its steady growth and excellent management have brought it to a position where it ranks with the large financial institutions of the State. Its total resources as shown in the statement made to the Commissioner of Banking amount to nearly \$2,000,000, and its deposits are over \$1,500,000. It has also a savings department which is patronized by several hundred persons of smaller means who wish to accumulate bank accounts.

The present officers of the bank are: George H. Young, President; J. Wentworth, Vice-President; H. C. Moulthrop, Cashier.

The bank was organized in 1871. The stockholders were William Peter, George Lewis, George W. Buddington, George Young and George H. Young. The latter is the only one of the original stockholders now living. The first capital was \$50,000, with small deposits. The bank now has a capital stock of \$150,000, with surplus and earnings of \$30,000.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Helena, Mont.—The official statement of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank on September 1 shows that this institution had on that date a capital of \$100,000; surplus and profits \$142,639, and deposits amounting to \$980,051. Cash and due from banks amounted to \$384,989, and total resources were \$1,172,691. This well-known bank is incorporated, and publishes reports under the provisions of the Montana civil code. It will be seen from the above figures that it occupies a very strong position.

Wyoming Bank Reports.—Through the courtesy of Harry B. Henderson, State Examiner, the *MAGAZINE* is able to publish the following statement of deposits of the National, State and private banks of Wyoming on different dates (cents omitted):

	July 23, 1897.	June 29, 1900.	July 15, 1901.
National bank deposits.....	\$2,094,418	\$3,254,941	\$4,315,341
State bank deposits.....	182,316	636,986	699,736
Private bank deposits.....	676,780	1,090,620	1,246,366
Total deposits.....	\$2,957,509	\$5,572,549	\$6,261,473

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

District of Columbia—WASHINGTON.—On September 27 Tracy L. Jeffords and Conrad H. Syme were appointed Receivers of the American Savings Bank.

Nebraska.—The Farmers' Bank of Custer County, located at Broken Bow, was reported closed September 5.

Pennsylvania.—On September 11 the Parker Exchange Bank, of Parker City, made an assignment.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 5945—Ridgway National Bank, Ridgway, Pennsylvania. Capital \$100,000.
5946—Citizens' National Bank, Woonsocket, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
5947—Dairymen's National Bank, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. Capital, \$25,000.
5948—West Alexander National Bank, West Alexander, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
5949—First National Bank, Thermopolis, Wyoming. Capital, \$25,000.
5950—Farmers' National Bank, Wapanucka, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
5951—First National Bank, Sapulpa, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
5952—Baxter National Bank, Baxter Springs, Kansas. Capital, \$25,000.
5953—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Crockett, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
5954—First National Bank, Hobart, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
5955—First National Bank, Chelsea, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
5956—People's National Bank, Monessen, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
5957—First National Bank, Carroll, Nebraska. Capital, \$25,000.
5958—Marietta National Bank, Marietta, Indian Territory. Capital, \$25,000.
5959—First National Bank, Carlisle, Kentucky. Capital, \$35,000.
5960—First National Bank, Billings, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
5961—First National Bank, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
5962—First National Bank, Ensley, Alabama. Capital, \$50,000.
5963—First National Bank, Waverley, Tennessee. Capital, \$25,000.
5964—First National Bank, Pepperell, Massachusetts. Capital, \$50,000.
5965—Farmers' National Bank, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
5966—First National Bank, Jennings, Louisiana. Capital, \$50,000.
5967—Eufaula National Bank, Eufaula, Indian Territory. Capital, \$35,000.
5968—First National Bank, Monongahela City, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
5969—First National Bank, Chokio, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
5970—First National Bank, Andalusia, Alabama. Capital, \$50,000.
5971—First National Bank, Center, Texas. Capital, \$30,000.
5972—State National Bank, Quanah, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
5973—First National Bank, Monett, Missouri. Capital, \$50,000.
5974—Broadway National Bank, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
5975—Cordele National Bank, Cordele, Georgia. Capital, \$50,000.
5976—First National Bank, Hotchkiss, Colorado. Capital, \$25,000.
5977—First National Bank, Sheridan, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
5978—First National Bank, Princeton, Wisconsin. Capital, \$25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- Caldwell National Bank, Caldwell, Kansas; by F. E. Gilmore, *et al.*
First National Bank, Price, Utah; by J. M. Whitmore, *et al.*
First National Bank, Herndon, Pennsylvania; by J. S. Krebs, *et al.*
Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pennsylvania; by E. R. Hammond, *et al.*
First National Bank, Throckmorton, Texas; by W. T. Andrews, *et al.*
Lumbermen's National Bank, Tacoma, Washington; by Peter Musser, *et al.*
Shuford National Bank, Newton, North Carolina; by A. H. Crowell, *et al.*
First National Bank of Walluki, Maui, Hawaii; by C. D. Lufkin, *et al.*
Wagoner National Bank, Wagoner, Indian Territory; by C. J. Brown, *et al.*
Jefferson National Bank, Charlottesville, Virginia; by C. J. Rixey, *et al.*
First National Bank, Brigham, Utah; by Lorenzo N. Stohl, *et al.*

First National Bank, Bainbridge, Georgia; by W. S. Witham, *et al.*
 Commercial National Bank, Charles City, Iowa; by Geo. E. May, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Garrett, Illinois; by James E. Morris, *et al.*
 First National Bank, San Augustine, Texas; by B. S. Wettermark, *et al.*
 First National Bank, New Matamoras, Ohio; by M. M. Hutchison, *et al.*
 Larchmont National Bank, Larchmont, New York; by Joseph H. Sterling, *et al.*
 New National Bank, Warren, Ohio; by O. A. Caldwell, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Bay City, Texas; by J. M. Moore, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Wakita, Oklahoma; by C. E. Wetmore, *et al.*
 Farmers' National Bank, Ponca City, Oklahoma; by James J. McGraw, *et al.*
 Megunticook National Bank, Camden, Maine; by J. H. Montgomery, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, Slatington, Pennsylvania; by O. H. E. Rauch, *et al.*
 Angellina County National Bank, Lufkin, Texas; by W. J. Townsend, *et al.*
 Keystone National Bank, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; by H. B. Brumbaugh, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Verndale, Minnesota; by S. L. Frazier, *et al.*
 South Fork National Bank, South Fork, Pennsylvania; by B. L. Simpson, *et al.*
 Ocean City National Bank, Ocean City, New Jersey; by L. M. Hees, *et al.*
 City National Bank, Anniston, Alabama; by M. B. Wellborn, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, Monticello, Kentucky; by Charles McConnaghy, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Britton, South Dakota; by S. E. Forest, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Weiser, Idaho; by A. B. Anderson, *et al.*
 First National Bank, South Haven, Kansas; by F. E. Carr, *et al.*
 Clifton National Bank, Clifton, Texas; by J. W. Butler, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Ocean City, New Jersey; by L. M. Cresse, *et al.*
 Chariton National Bank, Chariton, Iowa; by H. O. Penick, *et al.*
 Commercial National Bank, Nacogdoches, Texas; by T. J. Williams, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Albany, Illinois; by C. E. Peck, *et al.*
 National Manufacturers' Bank, Neenah, Wisconsin; by D. C. Van Ostrand, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Asher, Oklahoma; by Lee Patrick, *et al.*
 Asher National Bank, Asher, Oklahoma; by H. T. Douglas, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Fort Gaines, Georgia; by J. Eugene Peterson, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Dana, Indiana; by Samuel J. Hall, *et al.*
 Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Farmersville, Texas; by Sam R. Hamilton, *et al.*
 Custer National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebraska; by Alpha Morgan, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

State Bank, Gothenburg, Nebraska; into Gothenburg National Bank.
 Citizens' Bank, Long Branch, New Jersey; into Citizens' National Bank.
 Bank of Loveland, Colorado; into First National Bank.
 Farmers and Merchants' State Bank, Hamburg, Iowa; into Farmers' National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ANDALUSIA—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., C. A. O'Neal; Cashier, C. S. O'Neal.

ENSLEY—First National Bank (successor to Steel City Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., J. W. Miner; Cas., Peyton A. Eubank.

ARIZONA.

NACO—Bank of Bisbee (branch).

ARKANSAS.

LAKE VILLAGE—Chicot Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. Thane; Vice-Pres., Baldy Nuson; Sec., C. R. Symonds.

MANSFIELD—Merchants' Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., W. L. Seaman; Vice-Pres., J. R. Frazier; Sec., J. M. Marshall; Treas., A. T. Booth.

SALEM—Youngblood's Bank (R. A. Youngblood).

CALIFORNIA.

ARROYO GRANDE—Bank of Arroyo Grande.
 SANTA MARIA—Valley Savings Bank; cap-

ital, \$25,000; Pres., W. H. Rice; Vice-Pres., M. Thornburg; Sec., L. E. Blochman; Cas., T. B. Adam,

SAN LUIS OBISPO—San Luis Obispo Savings Bank.

WHITTIER—Whittier Bank.

COLORADO.

DENVER—Commercial and Savings Bank.

HOTCHKISS—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Hotchkiss); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Wilson L. Savage; Cas., John E. Hanson.

GEORGIA.

BOSTON—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. S. Witham; Vice-Pres., W. D. Sanders.

CORDELE—Cordele National Bank (successor to People's Bank); capital, \$50,000; Cas., B. H. Palmer.

DOUGLAS—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$75,000.
 MACON—Georgia Title, Guaranty & Trust Co.

MOLENA—Bank of Molena; capital, \$25,000.

PLAINS—Bank of Plains.

ILLINOIS.

CISNE—Bank of Cisne.
DAHLGREN—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$12,000; Pres., Al. Sturman; Cas., W. B. Maulding.
ELWOOD—Kearby, Harrison & Co.
LAKE CREEK—Bank of Johnston City; capital, \$10,000; Pres., J. S. Lewis; Cas., M. Ozment.
HAMMOND—State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
LELAND—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank.
MOUNT AUBURN—Bank of Mount Auburn; Pres., J. W. Brown; Cas., Carl D. Miller.
PRAIRIE CITY—Bank of Prairie City.
SHERIDAN—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
WINNEBAGO—Citizens' Bank; Pres., Wm. A. Arms; Cas., Frank J. Miller; Asst. Cas., F. C. Miller.
WOODSTOCK—McHenry County State Bank; capital, \$25,000.

INDIANA.

FREELAND—Young & Hamilton.
MATTHEWS—Cole's Exchange Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., Charles W. Cole; Cas., R. J. Carrina.
SUNMAN—Sunman Bank.
WHITESTOWN—Citizens' Bank.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ANTLERS—Antlers Bank and Trust Co.; capital, \$25,000.
BEGGS—Beggs State Bank.—John West Banking Co.
BRISTOW—First State Bank.
CHECOTAH—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., F. W. Hurst; Cas., A. H. Livingston.
CHELSEA—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., N. B. Dannenburg.
EUFULA—Eufaula National Bank; capital, \$35,000. Pres., J. Burdett; Cas., C. W. McCall.
HARTSHORNE—Bank of Hartshorne; capital, \$15,000; Pres., A. J. Bateman; Vice-Pres., J. H. Baker; Cas., C. R. Birnbaum.—Hartshorne State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. J. McAlester; Cas., C. J. Baugh.
MARIETTA—Marietta National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Jerry C. Washington; Vice-Pres., Wylie W. Smith; Cas., Frank H. Sherwood.
SAPULPA—First National Bank (successor to Sapulpa State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., S. Parmenter; Cas., W. S. Bunting; Asst. Cas., E. G. Lewis.
WAPANUCKA—Farmers' National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., R. E. Wade; Cas., C. H. Griffith.
WELCH—People's Bank.

IOWA.

ALBIA—People's Savings Bank; Pres., S. L. Collins.
ANTHON—Citizens' State Bank.
BRITT—Larson Loan and Trust Co.
CALLENDER—Callender Savings Bank; capi-

tal, \$12,000; Pres., E. O. Fitz; Vice-Pres., B. Larson; Cas., H. J. Fitz.
CLINTON—Citizens' Bank.
DENVER—Denver Savings Bank.
LOVE TREE—Farmers and Merchants' Savings Bank; capital, \$20,000; Pres., John A. Goetz; Vice-Pres., Anton Fisher.
LOREIMER—Citizens' Bank.
LUTON—Citizens' Bank.
OLLIE—Ollie Savings Bank; capital, \$12,000; Pres., J. J. Terrell; Cas., J. N. Stahl.
MARTELLE—Ellison, Newman & Port Bank.
OSSIAN—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Cas., M. J. Klein.
OXFORD JUNCTION—Oxford Junction Savings Bank (successor to Oxford Junction Bank).
RICKETTS—German Savings Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., James F. Toy; Cas., P. F. Flene.

KANSAS.

BAXTER SPRINGS—Baxter National Bank (successor to Traders' Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., F. S. Hall; Cas., E. C. Gaines.
EVEREST—Union State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., T. C. Honnell; Cas., Geo. Andrews; Asst. Cas., H. M. Means.
OAKLEY—State Bank (successor to Bank of Oakley); capital, \$20,000; Pres., H. L. Geiseler; Vice-Pres., V. Jagger; Cas., H. C. Doering.
PECK—First State Bank; capital, \$5,000.

KENTUCKY.

BEATTYVILLE—Beattyville Bank; capital, \$15,000.
CARLISLE—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000. Pres., B. F. Reynolds; Cas., T. H. Pickrell.
CYNTHIANA—Harrison Deposit Bank; capital, \$25,000.
PLEASUREVILLE—Farmers and Traders' Bank.

LOUISIANA.

COLFAX—Bank of Colfax; capital, \$15,000; Pres., J. H. McNeel; Cas., Earl Roberts.
JENNINGS—First National Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., E. F. Rowson; Vice-Pres., F. E. Bliss; Cas., Geo. A. Courtney.
LEESVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., W. H. Powell; Vice-Pres., R. Lee Richardson; Cas., L. Ralye.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PEPPERELL—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Henry F. Tarbell; Cas., Frank W. Fuller.

MICHIGAN.

MARLETTE—Marlette State Bank (successor to Marlette Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., John McGill; Vice-Pres., Robert Willis; Cas., Clarence L. Messer.
NEW HAVEN—New Haven Savings Bank.

MINNESOTA.

CHYLON—State Bank.
CHOKIO—First National Bank (successor to

Bank of Chokio); capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. H. Cadwell.—Chokio State Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., A. J. Johnson; Cas., R. A. Johnson; Asst. Cas., Eimer B. Dahl.
CYRUS—W. J. Carson.
FAIRFAX—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. C. Koelfgen; Cas., C. W. Hermann.
FREEPORT—Bank of Freeport; Pres., George Uhlenkott; Cas., John H. Welle.
HERMAN—People's Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Rodney Hill; Cas., Ernest E. Peck; Asst. Cas., B. E. Peck.
LAFAYETTE—State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Joseph Wild; Cas., P. A. Retrum.
LE ROY—Citizens' Bank.
SHEVLIN—Bank of Shevlin; Pres., K. Movold; Vice-Pres., M. W. Tuttle; Cas., L. Jensen.
WALNUT GROVE—First State Bank.

MISSISSIPPI

MERIDIAN—Mississippi Guaranty and Trust Co.

MISSOURI

BERNIE—Bank of Bernie; Pres., J. F. Riddle; Cas., R. L. Allen.
IRONDALE—Irontdale Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Joseph I. Robinson; Cas., J. F. Lee.
MONETT—First National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., P. J. Lehnhard; Cas., Carl W. Lehnhard.

NEBRASKA

CARROLL—First National Bank (successor to Carroll State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., M. S. Merrill; Cas., Geo. C. Merrill.—Farmers' State Bank; Pres., E. R. Gurney; Cas., E. W. Closson.
FILLEY—State Bank of Filley (successor to Bank of Filley); capital, \$5,000; Pres., Karel Sagl; Cas., Anton Sagl.
INMAN—Inman State Bank.
JOHNSTON—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., A. G. Holt; Cas., E. M. Holt.
LINDSEY—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Geo. How; Cas., M. J. Ramaekers; Asst. Cas., Charles E. Charnquist.
PETERSBURG—Citizens' State Bank.
STEELE CITY—Exchange Bank.
VALENTINE—Valentine State Bank (successor to Cherry County Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Fred Whitmore; Cas., Charles Sparks.

NEW YORK

GROTON—Mechanics' Bank; capital, \$50,000.
NEW ROCHELLE—New Rochelle Trust Co. (successor to Bank of New Rochelle); capital, \$100,000; Pres., W. W. Bissell; Sec., H. J. Van Zelm.

NORTH DAKOTA

EDMORE—State Bank.—Security State Bank.
MINOT—Security State Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., H. J. Haakamp; Cas., J. A. Erickson.

OHIO.

LYONS—Fulton County Savings and Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000.
METAMORA—Home Savings Bank.
STEEBENVILLE—People's Trust and Savings Co.; capital, \$250,000.
SUNBURY—Deposit Bank.

OKLAHOMA.

ALINE—Bank of Aline; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. Taylor Bradley; Vice-Presidents, Beeks Erick and W. A. Kouns.
ALVA—Alva State Bank; Pres., E. Roll; Cas., Harry E. Mason.
APACHE—Bank of Apache.
ASHER—Asher State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
BAILEY—Citizens' Bank.
BILLINGS—First National Bank (successor to Farmers' Exchange Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., F. W. Winslow; Vice-Pres., D. C. Frazier; Cas., C. B. Winsborough.
BRIDGEPORT—State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
DOVER—Bank of Dover; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. W. Worl; Cas., E. M. Worl.
EL RENO—El Reno State Bank; Pres., J. A. Hatchett; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. Bellamy; Cas., A. F. Masterman; Asst. Cas., Harrison W. Miller.
GAGE—Bank of Gage; capital, \$5,000; Pres., S. A. McMannis; Cas., J. L. Pryor.
HAMLIN—Bank of Hamlin; capital, \$5,000.
HOBART—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Hobart); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Edwin T. Letson; Cas., F. E. Hovey.
LAMONT—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$5,900; Pres., F. S. Westfall; Cas., J. B. Westfall.
MCKNIGHT—Bank of Comanche County; capital, \$5,000.
PAWHUSKA—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Edwin F. Sparrow; Cas., Geo. W. Simcock.
SAYLE—Thurmond State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
SAYRE—Bank of Sayre; capital, \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER—Cambridge Trust Co.
DONORA—Bank of Donora; capital, \$50,000; Pres., N. H. Biddle; Cas., R. L. Biddle.
LANCASTER—Union Trust Co.
LEBANON—Lebanon County Trust Co.
MONESSEN—People's National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., John Irons; Cas., B. F. Taylor.
MONONGAHELA CITY—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Joseph Lytle; Cas., F. F. Pierce.
MOUNT CARMEL—Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Bank.
POINT MARION—Merchants and Mechanics' Bank; Cas., Wm. O. Foley.
PUNXSUTAWNEY—Farmers' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Samuel Stutes; Cas., James H. Matze.
RIDGWAY—Ridgway National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., John Curry; Cas., Wm. Postlethwait.
SCOTSDALE—Broadway National Bank; cap-

ital, \$50,000; Pres., E. H. Reid; Cas., E. B. Harshaw.
SHERIDAN (P. O. Sheridanville)—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., H. E. Clark; Cas., T. Ure Williams.
WAYNESBURG—Union Deposit and Trust Co.; capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$62,500; Pres., R. F. Downey; Treas., W. D. Cotteral.
WEST ALEXANDER—West Alexander National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Edward M. Atkinson.
WILKINSBURG—Wilkinsburg Trust Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ARTAS—Artas State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
BONESTEEL—Bonesteel State Bank.
CANTON—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., P. A. Overseth; Cas., C. H. Casskill.
EUREKA—German State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
HAZEL—First State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
HERREID—First State Bank; capital, \$8,000.
MILLER—First State Bank (successor to Miller Bank); capital, \$12,500; Pres., Geo. S. Ringland; Cas., F. D. Greene. — Hand County State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., W. W. Waite; Cas., E. F. Waite.
WHITE LAKE—White Lake Savings Bank; capital, \$5,000; Cas., M. McMillan.
WINFRED—State Bank (successor to Bank of Winfred); capital, \$2,500; Pres., T. Thompson; Cas., W. H. Pingrey.
WOONSOCKET—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Noah Keller; Vice-Pres., R. O. Richards; Cas., E. B. Soper, Jr.; Asst. Cas., W. H. Allen.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS—Hanover Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.
WAVERLEY—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. F. Shannon; Cas., John E. Pullen.

TEXAS.

ABILENE—Abilene Trust Co.; capital, \$250,000.
CENTER—First National Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., H. N. Runnels; Cashier, J. W. Saunders.
CHILDRESS—Citizens' Bank; Cashier, R. E. Dunn.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALASKA.

NOME—First National Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

ALABAMA.

ATHENS—Citizens' Bank; Thomas C. McClelland, Pres. in place of Ben Lee Allen.
BESSEMER—Bank of Commerce; J. H. Berniss, Cas. in place of C. B. Willis.

CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND—Central Bank; H. C. Morris, Cas. in place of Charles R. Yates, deceased.

CROCKETT—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., B. F. Chamberlain; Vice-Pres., W. H. Denny; Cas., Arch Baker; Asst. Cas., O. W. Goolsbee.

DALLAS—Dallas Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Henry D. Lindsley; Vice-Pres., Fred. Fleming; Sec. and Treas., D. A. Templeton.

LA PORTE—Brenton & McKay.

QUANAH—State National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., A. H. Wood.

WACO—McMullen & Marshall.

VIRGINIA.

SOUTH HILL—Bank of South Hill.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—The Security Co.

WISCONSIN.

DOWNING—Downing Bank; capital, \$35,000; Cas., D. C. Colledge; Asst. Cas., A. Underwood.

MILWAUKEE—Wisconsin Fidelity, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; capital, \$125,000.

PRINCETON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Gottlieb J. Krueger; Cas., Henry Dehde.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS—Dairymen's National Bank (successor to Dairymen's Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., John E. Thomas; Cas., Stedman Thomas.

HUSTISFORD—Hustisford State Bank.

WEST BEND—First State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. C. Henry; Cas., H. E. Henry.

WYOMING.

THERMOPOLIS—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. Amoretti; Cas., Ira E. Jones.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

KEMPTVILLE—Union Bank of Canada; Manager, O. U. MacMicking.

QUEBEC.

NICOLLET—La Banque Nationale; Manager, F. A. Gauthier.

STANSTEAD—Dominion Bank; Manager, S. L. Jones.

WINDSOR MILLS—Eastern Townships Bank; Manager, E. P. Olivier.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ROSTERN—Imperial Bank of Canada.

GEORGIA.

ABBEVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital increased to \$15,000.

WASHINGTON—Washington Loan & Banking Co.; Thomas J. Barksdale, Cas. in place of Boyce Ficklen.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Chicago Title & Trust Co.; Ira M. Cobe, Pres. — Union Trust Co.; title changed to Union Trust & Banking Co.;

capital, \$1,000,000. — Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; capital decreased to \$1,500,000.

BATAVIA—First National Bank and Citizens' Bank; reported consolidated.

EDWARDSVILLE—First National Bank; B. R. Burroughs, Pres. in place of August Schlafly, resigned.

GENOA—Farmers' State Bank; P. M. Alden, Cas. in place of E. H. Cohoon.

KANKAKEE—City National Bank; Frederick D. Radeke, Pres., deceased.

RANTOUL—First National Bank; Fred. Cillison, Pres. in place of Herbert West; Herbert West, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry J. Steffler; Harry Collison, Cas. in place of Edward B. Rogers; Winnie Miller, Asst. Cas.

INDIANA.

HAMMOND—First National Bank; A. M. Turner, Pres. in place of M. M. Towle; E. C. Minna, Vice-Pres. in place of H. M. Godfrey; W. C. Belman, Cas. in place of E. E. Towle.

KOKOMO—Citizens' National Bank; Frank McCarty, Cas. in place of E. George; no Asst. Cas. in place of Frank McCarty. — Howard National Bank; Jno. A. Jay, Vice-Pres. in place of Milton Bell; Ernest George, Cas. in place of Jno. A. Jay.

VALPARAISO—State Bank; John L. Jones, Asst. Cas. in place of John T. Work, Jr.

WABASH—First National Bank; Frank W. Morse, Cas., resigned.

WASHINGTON—People's National Bank; Henry C. Barr, Cas. in place of R. C. Davis, resigned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

MIAMI—First National Bank; S. D. Harper, Cas. in place of W. E. Rowsey.

IOWA.

DENISON—Bank of Denison; A. B. Lorenzen, Asst. Cas. in place of N. L. Hunt.

WEBSTER CITY—Hamilton County State Bank; F. H. Alexander, Cas. in place of J. O. Lenning.

KANSAS.

BELOIT—First National Bank; Chas. Brown, no longer Asst. Cas.

GREAT BEND—First National Bank; Ed. L. Chapman, Asst. Cas.

KENTUCKY.

AUGUSTA—Farmers' National Bank; W. J. Strouble, Pres. in place of John M. Harbeson.

LEXINGTON—Central Bank; Elliott Kelly, elected temporary Cas. in place of Milton J. Durham, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Teutonia Bank; W. W. Weiss, Cas., resigned.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA—First National Bank; Lendall Titcomb, Pres. in place of Oscar Holway.

MARYLAND.

EASTON—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; Charles E. Nichols, Cas. in place of Wm. G. Denny.

NEW WINDSOR—First National Bank; David E. Stern, Pres. in place of Job Hibbard, deceased; J. Hamilton Singer, Vice-Pres. in place of David E. Stern.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—First National Bank; Frederick G. Mason, Asst. Cas.

BOSTON—National Union Bank; Charles L. Young, director, deceased. — Washington National Bank; Edward Lovering, elected director.

GLOUCESTER—Cape Ann National Bank; Kilby W. Shute, Cas. in place of Hiram Rich.

MARLBORO—First National Bank; Geo. N. Cate, Pres. in place of T. A. Coolidge, deceased; William L. Morse, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. N. Cate.

MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR—Ann Arbor Savings Bank; Charles E. Hiscock, Pres. in place of Christian Mack, deceased; W. D. Harriman, Vice-Pres.; M. J. Fritz, Cas.

BIG RAPIDS—Citizens' Bank; capital increased to \$50,000.

ESCANABA—First National Bank; Leslie French, Asst. Cas.

GRAND HAVEN—National Bank of Grand Haven; Dwight Cutler, Pres., deceased.

LAURIVM—State Savings Bank; capital stock increased to \$75,000.

OWOSSO—Owosso Savings Bank; J. C. Van Camp, Asst. Cas., resigned.

MINNESOTA.

AUSTIN—Austin National Bank; Charles H. Davidson, Pres., deceased.

CHASKA—Carver County Bank; succeeded by Carver County State Bank.

COMFREY—State Bank; C. M. Erickson, Cas. in place of Eugene Fernholz.

FOSTON—First State Bank; Lewis W. Larson, Pres.; Louis Soderburg, Vice-Pres.; Maynard W. Tuttle, Cas.

MANKATO—First National Bank; Louis A. Linder, Cas., deceased.

WINONA—Winona Deposit Bank; capital increased to \$200,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

SARDIS—Bank of Sardis; R. H. Taylor, Pres., deceased.

MISSOURI.

BUTLER—Farmers' Bank of Bates County; E. A. Bennett, Pres. in place of D. N. Thompson; A. L. McBride, Vice-Pres.

GLASGOW—Glasgow Savings Bank; Geo. B. Harrison, Cas., resigned.

HARTVILLE—Wright County Bank; E. C. Steele, Pres., deceased.

JERICO—P. Lloyd Banking Co.; Richard Jones, Pres. in place of Peter Lloyd, deceased.

KANSAS CITY—New England National Bank; Kirkland B. Armour, director, deceased.—Traders' Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

SEDALIA—Sedalia Trust Co.; John T. Heard, Pres.

SPRINGFIELD—National Exchange Bank; M. C. Baker, Cas. in place of E. L. Sanford.

NEBRASKA.

BATTLE CREEK—Citizens' State Bank; T. L. White, Asst. Cas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD—National State Capital Bank; L. D. Stevens, Pres. in place of Lewis Downing, Jr., deceased.

LACONIA—Laconia National Bank; Henry B. Quinby, Pres. in place of Charles A. Busiel, deceased; J. A. Greene, Vice-Pres.—City Savings Bank; Henry B. Quinby, Pres. in place of Charles A. Busiel, deceased; Wm. A. Plummer, Vice-Pres.

NASHUA—Indian Head National Bank; capital reduced to \$100,000.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Security Savings Bank; S. T. Butler, Pres.; W. W. Rutter, Cas.

ORANGE—Second National Bank; E. H. Bonnell, Cas. in place of Chas. H. Ely.

RIDGEWOOD—First National Bank; F. E. Palmer, Pres. in place of Peter Ackerman, deceased.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—Manufacturers' National Bank; Horace F. Burroughs, director, deceased.—Hamilton Trust Co. and Dime Savings Bank; William C. Wallace, trustee, deceased.

COLLEGE POINT—College Point Savings Bank; Charles Grell, Secretary, deceased.

GLOVERSVILLE—Fulton County National Bank; Wayland D. West, Cas., deceased.

GOVERNEUR—First National Bank; Geo. M. Gleason, Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK—Merchants' National Bank; William B. T. Keyser, Cas. in place of Joseph W. Harriman, resigned.—Importers and Traders' National Bank; Geo. H. Blish, Asst. Cashier in place of Peter J. Graham, deceased.—Germania Bank; Fred. Folz, director, deceased.—National Exchange Bank; capital increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000; surplus increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000.—Alfred de Cordova & Co.; succeeded by Ballard & De Cordova.—Armstrong, Schirmer & Co.; A. W. Hallenborg, retired from firm.—Kountze Bros. & Co.; Barclay W. Kountze, deceased.—Bowling Green Trust Co.; Thomas T. Eckert, elected director.—Atlantic Trust Co.; Louis V. Hill, elected director.—Bank of the State of New York; Frank K. Sturgis, elected director in place of James B. Colgate.—National Broadway Bank; Miles M. O'Brien, Pres. in place of Francis A. Palmer, resigned; Charles W. Morse and

Albers Adams, Vice-Pres. in place of Hudson Hoagland and Seth E. Thomas.

NORFOLK—First National Bank; David S. Garland, Vice-Pres.; Charles F. Broach, Cas.

SYRACUSE—Merchants' National Bank; Geo. N. Kennedy, President, deceased.—Salt Springs National Bank; William H. Stansfield, Pres. in place of F. W. Gridley; E. K. Butler, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. H. Stansfield; William A. Wynkoop, Cas.

YONKERS—Yonkers Savings Bank; Lyman Cobb, Jr., Cas., deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BOWDON—Bowdon State Bank; C. H. Ross, Pres.

CLIFFORD—Clifford State Bank; N. D. Nelson, Pres. in place of W. H. Robinson.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Caxton Savings and Banking Co.; W. B. D. Alexander, Pres. in place of R. C. White.—Western Reserve Trust Co.; A. R. Horr, Asst. Sec.; Wm. P. Palmer, elected director.—Bankers' Surety Co.; D. A. Macbeth, Vice-Pres. and General Manager.

EATON—Eaton Banking Co. and Farmers and Citizens' Bank; consolidated under former title.

RICHWOOD—Bank of Richwood; Cordy McAllister, Pres. in place of James Cutler.

TOLEDO—Dime Savings Bank and Loan Co.; title changed to Dime Savings Bank Co.

OKLAHOMA.

POND CREEK—Bank of Pond Creek; capital increased to \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Co.; capital increased to \$500,000.

GROVE CITY—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. B. Harshaw, resigned.

HARRISBURG—Merchants' National Bank; H. O. Miller, Cas. in place of D. W. Sohn.

JEANNETTE—W. W. & Wm. J. Frank and Jeannette National Bank; consolidated.

LANGHORNE—People's National Bank; Henry C. Parry, Pres. in place of John Wildman, resigned; Henry Palmer, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry C. Parry; Horace G. Mitchell, Asst. Cas.

NEWVILLE—First National Bank; John B. Davidson, Cas., deceased.

PENNSBURG—Farmers' National Bank; E. J. Wieder, Cas. in place of Albert F. Fluck, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—Bioren & Co.; Charles H. Bioren, deceased.—Western Saving Fund Society; Frederick Fraley, Pres., deceased.—Fourth Street National Bank; capital increased to \$3,000,000.—Manayunk National Bank; John Lang, director, deceased.

POTTSTOWN—Tri-County Bank; Henry J. Meixell, Cas., resigned.—National Bank of Pottstown; Jas. H. Morris, Cas., resigned.

ROSCOE—First National Bank; Herbert Alles, Cas. in place of Oliver J. Miller, deceased; J. H. Underwood, Asst. Cas. in place of Herbert Alles.

SCRANTON—Scranton Clearing-House; E. D. Dolph, Manager in place of Frank Phillips.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET—Franklin Savings Bank; absorbed by Slater Trust Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—Bank of Charleston National Association; J. H. Thayer, Asst. Cas.

SPARTANBURG—Central National Bank; Giles L. Wilson, Cas. in place of J. K. S. Ray, resigned; T. M. Evins, Asst. Cas.

TIMMONSVILLE—Bank of Timmons ville; Frank C. Lechner, no longer Cas.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ALEXANDRIA—First National Bank; Donald Grant, Pres.; F. D. Peckham, Asst. Cas.

LILY—Bank of Lily; M. K. Blue, Cas.

TENNESSEE.

CLARKSVILLE—Northern Bank of Tennessee; R. N. Bardwell, Asst. Cas.

LINDEN—Perry County Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. J. Richardson.

MCMINNVILLE—National Bank of McMinnville; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. J. Walling, deceased.

PULASKI—People's National Bank; Thomas E. Daly, Asst. Cas. in place of W. J. Yancey, resigned.

TEXAS.

BEAUMONT—American National Bank; H. D. Fletcher, Cas. in place of F. P. Clements; O. A. Bowrie, Asst. Cas.

FORT WORTH—State National Loan and Trust Co.; capital increased to \$20,000.

HOUSTON—Commercial National Bank; A. L. Williams, Cas. in place of John J. Gannon, resigned.

KEMP—First National Bank; A. L. Self, Pres.; C. R. Buchanan, Vice-Pres.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Deeriet National Bank; Edgar S. Hills, Asst. Cas.

VERMONT.

BARRE—Granite Savings and Trust Co.; H. G. Woodruff, Cas.

CHELSEA—National Bank of Orange County; Aaron N. King, Pres., deceased.

VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER—Shenandoah Valley National Bank; H. S. Slagle, Vice-Pres.

WASHINGTON.

FAIRHAVEN—Citizens' National Bank; title now Henry, Andrews & Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

FRIENDLY—First National Bank; J. D. Livingston, Vice-Pres.; J. O. R. Wallace, Cas.; E. L. Morgan, Asst. Cas.

WISCONSIN.

WATERTOWN—Wisconsin National Bank; Fred Miller, Pres. in place of Daniel Jones.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BARRIE—Bank of Toronto; M. Atkinson, Mgr., resigned.

FOREST—Standard Bank of Canada; D. A. McKellar, Mgr., deceased.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—City and District Savings Bank; Albert P. Lesperance, Mgr. — Merchants' Bank of Canada; H. Montague Allan, Pres. in place of Andrew Allan, deceased; John Cassils, Vice-Pres. in place of Hector MacKenzie, deceased.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX—People's Bank of Halifax; J. J. Stuart, Mgr. in place of P. J. O'Mullen, deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—American Savings Bank; Tracy L. Jeffords and Conrad H. Syme, appointed Receivers.

NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—Farmers' Bank of Custer Co.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY—National Bank of the Republic; in voluntary liquidation September 3.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Poughkeepsie National

Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 14.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Fifth National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 5.—Second National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 5.—National Eagle Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 5.—Rhode Island National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 5.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSBURG—Peoples' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 2.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1901.

THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY on Friday, September 6, and his death on Saturday, September 14, overshadowed all other events of the past month. The fatal termination of the President's fight for life came as a greater shock even than the first news of the attack upon him, for within twenty-four hours of his death the assurance was held out that Mr. McKinley was on the road to recovery.

Naturally, the effect of the assassination upon values of securities was the chief concern among investors, next to the possible result to the President. The date on which President Garfield was fatally shot has been generally accepted as the point of departure of the great dull times which stimulated Wall Street for something like four years, from 1877 to 1881. The stock market, however, had been sagging off for a month prior to July 2, 1881, when Mr. Garfield was shot, the average decline having been about four per cent. The market declined nearly nine points in the month following the attack, but at the time Mr. Garfield died, in September, was very nearly as high as on the day of the shooting. By the end of the year the market showed a net decline of fifteen per cent. from the highest reached in May, and the fall in prices continued until July, 1885, during which time there was an average loss of forty per cent. additional.

The decline was not, however, the result of Garfield's death; it was due to many causes, one of the most important having been the extraordinary speculation which had about culminated when Guiteau fired his deadly shot.

As to the present situation there is a conflict of opinion. There has been an advance in values in the stock market in the last four years, and a speculative movement in volume unequalled by any similar movement in previous years. Whether the culminating point has been reached or not, however, the death of Mr. McKinley is not likely to have any influence upon the course of the stock market. The basis of prosperity is certainly broader than it was in 1878-81, and influences which at that time might have been productive of disaster are impotent now.

The stock market yielded comparatively little during the disturbing period between September 6 and 14. Prices are generally lower than they were a month ago, and there has been a narrowing of operations. Million-share days at the Stock Exchange have not been as numerous recently as they were last spring when excessively optimistic financial prophets were predicting that 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares a day would be the normal condition of Stock Exchange business hereafter. While the sales of stock in September amounted to 14,000,000 shares as compared with less than 11,000,000 shares in August, they were very much less than in the earlier months of the year, the sales in April last aggregating nearly 42,000,000 shares, and in May 85,000,000 shares.

Once again the leading bankers of the city demonstrated their ability to meet unexpected contingencies, for on the evening of the shooting of the President a meeting of the Clearing-House Committee was held and an issue of \$40,000,000 clearing-house certificates authorized. Other meetings were held on the Saturday and Monday following, and further steps taken to prevent a panic, one being an arrangement to obtain from the banks \$30,000,000 to be loaned on the Stock Exchange if

needed. Fortunately, these means of relief were not needed, but the fact that they were at hand served to stimulate confidence.

A request was also telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that some portion of the surplus accumulating in the Treasury should be restored to circulation. Secretary Gage on September 9 responded with a notice that he would receive proposals for the sale to the Government of \$20,000,000 bonds other than the new two per cents. The entire \$20,000,000 bonds have since been bought by the Government. The Secretary also authorized some \$5,000,000 of internal revenue receipts to be deposited in National banks, and offered to prepay October 1 interest, amounting to nearly \$5,000,000 more.

These precautions had a very favorable effect and brought relief to the local money market, which had been taxed by an exceptional movement of currency to the interior to move the crops. The Sub-Treasury at New York reports that \$6,100,000 was shipped to Chicago up to September 30 this year as compared with only \$600,000 last year. Only \$2,580,000 was shipped to New Orleans this year as compared with \$4,835,000 last year, but the high price of cotton last year caused a heavy flow of money to that point then.

For a number of years past there has been a tendency to consolidate railroads into systems of great magnitude, and the result has been to increase the capital and bonded debt of individual railroad organizations far beyond any previous experience. Fifteen years ago a capital of \$50,000,000 was considered large for a railroad, although a few of the very largest corporations had a capital stock somewhat in excess of that amount. Now a number of corporations have more than \$100,000,000 capital and several \$200,000,000 or more. The capitalization, including stocks and bonds, of many railroad systems at the present time would not very long ago have been considered fabulous.

Mention of a few of the great systems will serve to show how great have become the interests of individual railroad organizations. The Atchison has \$216,000,000 stock and \$191,000,000 bonds, a total of \$407,000,000; Baltimore and Ohio, \$107,000,000 stock and \$208,000,000 bonds—total, \$310,000,000; Erie, \$176,000,000 stock and \$179,000,000 bonds—total, \$355,000,000; New York Central, \$115,000,000 stock and \$369,000,000 bonds—total, \$484,000,000; Northern Pacific, \$147,000,000 stock, and including Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, \$506,000,000 bonds—total, \$643,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$202,000,000 stock and \$143,000,000 bonds—total, \$345,000,000; Southern Pacific, \$198,000,000 stock and \$300,000,000 bonds—total, \$498,000,000; Union Pacific, \$204,000,000 stock and \$247,000,000 bonds—total, \$451,000,000. The only interests to compare with these railroad enterprises in magnitude are the consolidated companies now organized, as the United States Steel corporation with \$508,000,000 common stock and \$509,000,000 preferred stock.

How great has been the change in the capitalization of the railroads is indicated to some extent in the following comparison of the capital stock of the railroad companies mentioned in 1886 and at the present time.

	1886.	1901.	Increase.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	\$61,000,000	\$216,000,000	\$155,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio.....	20,000,000	107,000,000	87,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	52,000,000	190,000,000	138,000,000
Erie.....	85,000,000	176,000,000	91,000,000
Illinois Central.....	39,000,000	78,000,000	39,000,000
Louisville and Nashville.....	30,000,000	55,000,000	25,000,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	46,000,000	68,000,000	22,000,000
Missouri Pacific.....	40,000,000	76,000,000	36,000,000
New York Central.....	89,000,000	115,000,000	26,000,000
New York, New Haven and Hartford.	15,000,000	53,000,000	38,000,000
Norfolk and Western.....	25,000,000	89,000,000	64,000,000
Northern Pacific.....	87,000,000	147,000,000	60,000,000
Pennsylvania.....	95,000,000	202,000,000	107,000,000
Reading.....	39,000,000	139,000,000	100,000,000
Southern Pacific.....	89,000,000	198,000,000	109,000,000
Union Pacific.....	61,000,000	204,000,000	143,000,000
Total.....	\$873,000,000	\$2,021,000,000	\$1,148,000,000

The capital stock of the sixteen systems named has been increased \$1,148,000,000 since 1886, or more than 130 per cent. The necessity of conservatism in railroad management is apparent in such a financial exhibition.

While the railroads have been growing the development of another field into which capital has been pouring in has also been marvellous. It is not so many years ago that the Stock Exchange established what was dubbed the "unlisted list," which was to include largely a class of stocks that subsequently came to be known as "industrials." The prominent position which that class of securities now occupies, in spite of the bad ending of many of the original issues that first gave speculators a chance to do extraordinary plunging, is indicated in the amount of dividends now being paid.

According to the "Journal of Commerce" the dividends that will be paid by industrial companies during the current month will exceed \$20,000,000, making more than \$200,000,000 in ten months. Copper mining companies pay more than \$4,000,000 in dividends this month notwithstanding a reduction in the rate of dividends paid, which involves a decrease in the aggregate of at least \$1,500,000.

The United States Treasury is still accumulating a large surplus, and the effect upon the money market is likely at any time to be menacing. There has been a surplus since July 1 of \$18,000,000, or at the rate of more than \$70,000,000 a year. The purchase of bonds so far has helped to save the situation, but there is a limit to that means of relief. From July 1 to September 30 the Treasury has purchased \$21,993,150 of bonds at an aggregate cost of \$27,591,380.

September 30 ends the fiscal year of the New York Clearing-House Association, and the annual report of the operations of that institution is always of interest, as it reflects the general conditions affecting business. The association has been in existence forty-eight years, and now has a membership of sixty-one banks, which also represent seventy-nine other banks and trust companies not members of the clearing-house.

In the year ended September 30, 1901, the exchanges aggregated \$77,020,672,493.65, which exceeds by more than \$20,000,000,000 the highest record of any previous year. Last year the exchanges fell a little short of \$52,000,000,000, and in 1899 they were slightly in excess of \$57,000,000,000. Those were the only years during which the total reached \$50,000,000,000. Down to 1899 the high record stood at \$48,565,818,212, made in 1881, and in only two other years did the aggregate reach \$40,000,000,000. It is apparent then that the year just closed is wholly without parallel in the history of the association.

The past three years also show a volume of exchanges unapproached in any other period. The exchanges since October 1, 1898, have amounted to more than \$186,000,000,000, while in the three years prior to that date they were only \$89,000,000,000. The period during which the exchanges reached the highest volume prior to the last three years was in 1881 to 1883, the total in those three years being \$135,000,000,000. This comparison shows only partially the great growth that has occurred, as in the earlier period the New York Stock Exchange transactions were all cleared through the banks, which is not the case now.

A word as to the magnitude of our foreign trade seems to be necessary every month, owing to the constant making of new records. The Bureau of Statistics has kindly furnished us with a comparative summary of imports and exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended August 31 in each of the last six years, which we reproduce here :

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31.	Imports	Exports.
1896.....	\$787,163,827	\$906,403,525
1897.....	756,673,084	1,066,803,779
1898.....	823,192,020	1,236,643,922
1899.....	723,232,313	1,399,504,882
1900.....	848,675,810	1,399,000,520
1901.....	843,681,360	1,500,613,236

This is the first time that the exports have gone above \$1,500,000,000. The comparison with 1896 shows a most extraordinary increase in both imports and exports.

The latest statement of the National banks of the United States to the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the National banking system is still increasing in capital, resources and business. The statement is for July 15, 1901, and compared with the last previous statement of April 24, shows an increase in resources of \$45,000,000, and an increase over a year ago of nearly \$733,000,000. The number of banks is 4,165, an increase of 101 since April last and of 483 since June 29, 1900. The capital stock increased nearly \$5,000,000 since April and \$24,000,000 in the last year. Individual deposits have increased \$48,000,000 since April and \$483,000,000 compared with a year ago. In October, 1893, the deposits of the National banks had fallen to \$1,451,000,000, and now they exceed \$2,941,000,000, an increase of \$1,490,000,000. Such an increase is without parallel in the previous history of the system. The following table gives the principal items from the statements prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency during the last two years :

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Individual deposits.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal tenders.
September 7, 1899	\$906,772,970	\$248,449,235	\$2,450,725,595	\$291,612,581	\$48,968,802	\$127,754,851
December 2, 1899	600,725,265	250,867,692	2,380,610,881	274,687,240	40,188,136	114,732,796
February 13, 1900	631,084,465	252,909,088	2,431,847,036	289,381,232	50,168,592	136,966,498
April 26, 1900.....	617,061,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	597,683,828	60,367,240	146,196,068
June 29, 1900.....	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	286,121,878	60,892,831	146,950,622
September 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,812	61,170,086	147,131,498
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,648	2,623,997,532	301,619,990	58,052,234	142,184,945
February 5, 1901...	634,696,505	266,520,595	2,753,909,722	332,971,037	68,985,107	152,896,832
April 24, 1901.....	640,778,000	267,610,240	2,893,665,450	315,549,242	71,227,450	163,064,246
July 15, 1901.....	645,719,099	274,194,176	2,941,897,429	302,320,065	68,259,478	169,714,624

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market was disturbed by the assassination of President McKinley, call money advancing to ten per cent. on the day before the President died. The clearing-house banks once more came to the rescue of financial credit, and disbursements by the Treasury and other aids furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury brought relief. Under the influence of liquidation in the stock market money tended lower late in the month. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 @ 4 per cent., averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 4 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for all periods from 60 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	May 1.	Jun. 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —6	3— $3\frac{1}{2}$	5—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —4	2—3	3—4
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	4—	3—	4—	3—	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —	4—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	4—	4—	4—	4—	4—	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	4—	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4—	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4—	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	4— $4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ —4	$3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$	4—	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —
Commercial paper, prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	4— $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	5— $5\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	5—6	5—6	5— $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The assistance given the money market by the Treasury purchases of bonds and the anticipation of October interest payments is reflected in the improved statement made by the clearing-house banks of New York for the last week of the month. In fact, the reserves have increased \$10,500,000 in the last two weeks, but the gain is all in specie. Deposits fell off nearly \$38,000,000 in the first three weeks of the month, but increased \$6,000,000 in the last week. Loans declined \$29,000,000 in the first three weeks and increased less than \$2,000,000 in the last week. The surplus reserve, after falling below \$7,000,000 on September 7, increased to more than \$16,000,000 at the close of the month.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	<i>Loans.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Legal tenders.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Surplus Reserve.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>	<i>Clearings.</i>
Aug. 31...	\$895,186,600	\$176,791,400	\$77,159,000	\$968,121,900	\$11,919,925	\$30,097,400	\$1,125,838,500
Sept. 7...	885,145,800	170,135,100	73,708,800	947,682,100	6,915,875	30,668,400	967,339,700
14...	872,266,100	167,955,700	72,013,100	931,438,000	7,110,550	30,798,100	1,376,846,700
21...	865,949,200	175,401,800	70,842,900	930,361,900	13,654,225	31,093,600	1,226,580,600
28...	867,609,700	178,936,400	71,469,700	936,452,300	16,293,025	30,672,500	1,314,026,900

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Surplus Reserve.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Surplus Reserve.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Surplus Reserve.</i>
January	\$823,087,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February	861,687,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,838,825
March	910,573,600	30,384,900	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,896,150	1,004,283,200	7,870,500
May	883,595,800	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,309,200	21,353,050
July	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,975	971,382,000	8,484,200
August	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350
September	849,798,800	9,191,250	908,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,235
October	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,708,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,293,025
November	761,635,500	2,068,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	.....	.....
December	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,975	.....	.....

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$11,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	<i>Loans and Investments.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Legal tender and bank notes.</i>	<i>Deposit with Clearing-House agents.</i>	<i>Deposit in other N. Y. banks.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
Aug. 31...	\$69,910,100	\$75,084,200	\$3,045,400	\$3,963,800	\$8,241,000	\$2,517,900	* \$690,650
Sept. 7....	70,244,000	74,969,000	2,967,700	3,979,300	8,054,900	2,368,900	* 1,239,450
14....	70,669,500	75,440,100	3,037,100	4,024,200	8,967,800	1,593,200	* 1,531,155
21....	71,135,400	75,195,700	2,956,800	3,959,900	8,172,500	1,802,000	* 1,907,125
28....	70,729,900	75,301,500	3,086,100	4,026,300	8,051,700	1,531,100	* 1,680,175

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	<i>Loans.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Legal Tenders.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>	<i>Clearings.</i>
Aug. 31.....	\$191,798,000	\$206,897,000	\$13,970,000	\$7,503,000	\$3,064,000	\$106,154,300
Sept. 7.....	193,002,000	207,988,000	13,732,000	7,108,000	3,057,000	102,723,300
14.....	193,239,000	208,271,000	14,737,000	7,323,000	3,071,000	124,017,800
21.....	192,009,000	215,297,000	16,281,000	7,344,000	3,059,000	134,179,000
28.....	192,323,000	215,810,000	16,923,000	7,424,000	3,078,000	138,145,700

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings
Aug. 31.....	\$171,355,000	\$207,332,000	\$60,406,000	\$9,815,000	\$99,219,700
Sept. 7.....	172,568,000	206,073,000	58,906,000	9,890,000	85,433,900
" 14.....	174,451,000	205,159,000	55,864,000	9,846,000	82,127,900
" 21.....	174,721,000	205,501,000	54,594,000	9,875,000	88,953,500
" 28.....	175,186,000	207,501,000	55,717,000	9,817,000	109,217,100

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There has been little change in rate for money at foreign financial centers during the past month. The Bank of England retains its rate of three per cent. The Imperial Bank of Germany on September 24 advanced its rate from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four per cent. Late in the month the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta advanced its rate from four to five per cent. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., against $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. a month ago. The open market rate at Paris was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., against 2 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $3\frac{1}{8}$, against $2\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Apr. 26.	May 17.	June 14.	July 12.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 30.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	3	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
6 months bankers' drafts.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ —3
Loans—Day to day.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Paris, open market rates.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin, ".....	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Hamburg, ".....	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Frankfort, ".....	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Amsterdam, ".....	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Vienna, ".....	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	4
St. Petersburg, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrid, ".....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Copenhagen, ".....	5	5	5	5	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	June 5, 1901.	July 10, 1901.	Aug. 14, 1901.	Sept. 11, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£29,726,540	£30,623,460	£30,135,610	£29,666,320
Public deposits.....	6,170,138	8,914,007	10,432,295	11,479,738
Other deposits.....	41,780,367	42,192,001	39,187,229	40,002,878
Government securities.....	14,153,042	17,295,309	16,499,916	16,683,457
Other securities.....	26,976,027	27,540,043	26,012,068	26,047,763
Reserve of notes and coin.....	24,686,688	24,456,451	25,359,920	27,237,374
Coin and bullion.....	36,638,228	37,304,911	37,720,580	39,129,194
Reserve to liabilities.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	47 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
Bank rate of discount.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ %	3%	3%	3%
Price of Consols ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.).....	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Price of silver per ounce.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Average price of wheat.....	27s. 7d.	27s. 8d.	27s. 7d.	26s. 5d.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial.		Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.		Long.		
Aug. 31.....	4.84 @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86 @ 4.86 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.87	4.83 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.83 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.83
Sept. 7.....	4.83 @ 4.83 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.86 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.86	4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.83
" 14.....	4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 @ 4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.82 @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.82 @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 21.....	4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.84 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.85	4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.82 @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.82 @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 28.....	4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.86	4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4.83

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Early in the month there was a considerable fall in rates for sterling exchange, the advance in rates in our money market having a potent

influence. In the latter part of the month sterling declined, partly because of sales of American securities abroad and because of purchases of sight exchange to remit instalment falling due as subscriptions to the British loan.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.85 — 1/4	4.85 1/4 — 1/2	4.85 — 1/4	4.84 — 1/4	4.82 1/2 — 3
" " Sight	4.88 1/4 — 1/2	4.87 1/4 — 3	4.87 1/4 — 1/2	4.86 — 1/4	4.85 1/4 — 1/2
" " Cables	4.89 — 1/4	4.88 1/4 — 1/2	4.88 — 1/4	4.86 1/4 — 1/2	4.85 1/4 — 6
" " Commercial long	4.84 1/4 — 1/2	4.84 1/4 — 5	4.84 1/4 — 1/2	4.83 1/4 — 1/2	4.82 — 1/4
" " Docu'tary for paym't.	4.84 — 5 1/4	4.84 1/4 — 5 1/2	4.84 1/4 — 5 1/4	4.83 1/4 — 4	4.82 — 3
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15 1/2 — 15	5.15 1/2 — 15	5.15 1/2 — 15	5.17 1/2 — 15	5.18 1/2 — 15
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18 1/2 — 17 1/2	5.18 1/2 — 17 1/2	5.18 1/2 — 17 1/2	5.20 — 19 1/2	5.21 1/2 — 20 1/2
" " Sight	5.15 1/2 — 15	5.16 1/4 — 15 1/2	5.16 1/4 — 15 1/2	5.18 1/4 — 15 1/2	5.19 1/2 — 18 1/2
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.16 1/2 — 1/4	5.16 1/4 — 1/4	5.16 1/4 — 15 1/2	5.18 1/4 — 17 1/2	5.18 1/4 — 1/2
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 1/2 — 5	95 — 1/2	95 — 1/2	94 1/2 — 1/2	94 1/2 — 1/2
" " Sight	95 1/2 — 1/2	95 1/2 — 1/2	95 1/2 — 1/2	95 1/2 — 1/2	95 1/2 — 1/2
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16 1/2 — 1/4	5.16 1/2 — 1/4	5.16 1/2 — 1/4	5.18 1/4 — 1/2	5.19 1/2 — 1/2
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 1/2 — 1/4	40 1/2 — 1/4	40 1/2 — 1/4	40 1/2 — 1/4	40 1/2 — 1/4
Kroners—Bankers' sight	26 1/2 — 27	26 1/2 — 27	26 1/2 — 27	26 1/2 — 27	26 1/2 — 27
Italian lire—sight	5.42 1/2 — 41 1/4	5.40 — 37 1/2	5.40 — 37 1/2	5.39 — 37 1/2	5.34 1/4 — 1/4

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of France lost \$11,000,000 gold last month and the Bank of Germany \$6,500,000, while the Bank of Austria-Hungary gained \$18,000,000. All these banks hold more gold than they did a year ago, and with the Bank of England the aggregate holdings of the four institutions are now about \$1,050,000,000, an increase of \$105,000,000 in the last twelve months.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	Aug. 1, 1901.		Sept. 2, 1901.		October 1, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£37,313,021	.....	£39,410,247	.....	£39,637,601	.....
France	98,098,741	£44,764,824	97,559,084	£44,839,899	95,853,648	£44,613,244
Germany	32,549,000	16,767,000	32,388,000	16,685,000	31,073,000	16,008,000
Austria-Hungary	39,070,000	11,149,000	40,389,000	11,094,000	44,147,000	10,922,000
Spain	14,008,000	17,046,000	14,004,000	17,129,000	14,004,000	17,125,000
Netherlands	6,250,800	5,626,800	6,231,400	5,594,700	6,124,200	5,643,900
Nat. Belgium	2,973,300	1,486,700	3,094,700	1,547,300	3,094,700	1,547,300
Totals	£230,255,962	£96,830,324	£233,096,411	£96,829,899	£233,437,237	£95,859,444

SILVER.—There was little change in the price of silver in London during the month, the closing price for August, 27d., being the highest price recorded in September, while the lowest quotation was 26 7/8d. and the final price 26 15-16, a decline for the month of 1-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January ..	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27	29 1/2	27 1/2	July	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2
February ..	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4	28 1/2	27 1/2	August ..	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	26 1/2
March	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4	28 1/2	27 1/2	Septemb'r ..	27 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4	27	26 1/2
April	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	26 1/2	October ..	26 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4	.....	.....
May	28 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	Novemb'r ..	26 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4	.....	.....
June	28	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	Decemb'r ..	27 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4	.....	.....

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There was an increase last month in the amount of National bank notes outstanding of \$1,411,393, but less than \$440,000 of the increase was in circulation based on bonds. The increase in bonds deposited to secure circulation was \$442,000 and to secure public deposits \$1,729,200.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	June 30, 1901.	July 31, 1901.	Aug. 31, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$353,742,187	\$356,152,908	\$357,419,155	\$358,880,548
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	323,800,684	327,080,373	323,476,351	323,845,087
Circulation secured by lawful money....	29,851,503	29,112,530	29,012,804	29,985,461
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	75,000	62,500	62,500	12,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent.....	6,144,500	6,067,000	6,067,000	6,068,000
Five per cents. of 1894.....	268,900	268,900	268,900	268,900
Four per cents. of 1895.....	2,990,600	2,991,600	2,991,600	2,561,100
Three per cents. of 1896.....	3,885,590	3,943,280	3,924,780	3,993,280
Two per cents. of 1900.....	812,848,650	816,025,150	816,975,150	817,854,150
Total.....	\$326,219,230	\$329,348,430	\$330,279,980	\$330,721,980

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$7,181,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$446,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, \$11,728,950; 3 per cents. of 1896, \$6,158,800; 2 per cents. of 1900, \$31,890,400; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, \$865,000; a total of \$108,209,750.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,095.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The coinage at the mints in September aggregated \$3,160,401.95 of which \$4,100,177.50 was gold, \$3,899,524.45 silver and \$160,700 minor coin. The gold coinage was almost exclusively of the \$5 and \$10 denominations. There were \$3,508,085 of standard silver dollars coined.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,082,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,364,181	\$12,657,300	\$2,718,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,160
March.....	12,176,715	2,346,567	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,586
April.....	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	8,990,000	18,958,000	2,688,000
May.....	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	8,171,000	9,325,000	2,268,000
June.....	8,159,680	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,080	2,836,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,638	5,050,000	2,538,000	6,780,000	3,141,000
September.....	6,860,947	2,441,268	2,293,385	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524
October.....	8,230,100	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	.....	.....
November.....	6,643,700	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000	.....	.....
December.....	7,469,952	1,886,605	4,576,697	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$11,344,220	\$26,061,519	\$99,272,942	\$36,296,321	\$77,405,960	\$25,168,455

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.60	\$.67	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.45½	.47	Spanish doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilean pesos..	.42	.44½	Spanish 26 pesos.....	4.78	4.82
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos.....	18.58	19.65
Five francs.....	.95	.97	Ten guilders.....	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 20½d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 58½ @ 59½c. Fine silver (Government assay), 58½ @ 59½c. The official price was 58¼c.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the Government in September were nearly a million dollars less than in either August preceding or in

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	September, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.	Source.	September, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs.....	\$19,160,613	\$61,886,748	Civil and mis.....	\$8,600,712	\$27,017,334
Internal revenue...	22,433,054	72,808,029	War.....	6,356,650	31,695,074
Miscellaneous.....	2,840,756	7,454,111	Navy.....	5,651,641	16,885,888
			Indians.....	605,290	2,769,239
Total.....	\$44,434,423	\$142,148,888	Pensions.....	9,694,992	35,132,157
Excess of receipts...	12,123,887	18,179,064	Interest.....	3,401,481	10,520,182
			Total.....	\$32,310,736	\$123,909,824

September last year, but the expenses were also \$7,000,000 less than in either of the months mentioned. As a consequence a surplus of \$12,000,000 is shown as compared with \$6,000,000 last August and last September. Since July 1 there has been a surplus of \$18,000,000.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,165	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,109,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336	45,844,123	38,880,635	231,150,064
March.....	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064	49,891,125	40,762,882	249,046,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,908,927	229,461,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May.....	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,561	244,432,245
June.....	51,425,832	33,540,673	220,557,185	50,333,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July.....	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376	52,320,340	52,307,590	249,955,831
August.....	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969	45,394,125	39,351,497	258,455,746
September.....	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	44,434,423	32,310,736	251,635,354
October.....	51,626,067	47,968,637	242,670,174	.....	.....	.....
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,235,735	.....	.....	.....
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—By the purchase of bonds the Government reduced its interest-bearing debt last month nearly \$15,700,000, but the public debt statement shows a decrease in the net debt less cash in the Treasury of only about \$4,700,000. The discrepancy is partly explained by the premiums paid on the bonds purchased and by an increase in demand liabilities. The net debt is now \$67,600,000 less than on January 1.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,679,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 ".....	287,578,100	256,467,850	254,111,450	248,241,700
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	34,380	33,260	33,260	33,200
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,992,100	21,504,000	21,328,050	21,041,450
" 1925, 4 ".....	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	153,454,800
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent.....	104,900,040	99,224,800	98,911,240	98,254,220
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,499,770	\$985,476,060	\$982,640,090	\$966,966,120
Debt on which interest has ceased....	2,654,070	1,400,820	1,393,620	1,343,560
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct..	31,531,532	28,691,234	28,676,186	29,595,339
Fractional currency.....	6,878,410	6,876,361	6,876,361	6,876,361
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,805	\$382,302,459	\$382,287,411	\$383,206,564
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,389,298,646	1,369,179,339	1,366,321,121	1,351,516,244
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	291,005,689	296,318,689	302,926,089
Silver ".....	427,426,000	436,987,000	439,282,000	442,080,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,560,000	.....	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	61,397,000	46,029,000	44,433,000	43,026,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$773,991,689	\$780,033,689	\$788,032,089
Aggregate debt.....	2,143,311,025	2,143,171,028	2,146,354,810	2,139,548,333
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	1,131,271,552	1,186,342,994	1,186,840,459	1,197,237,475
Demand liabilities.....	841,164,216	858,974,117	868,869,103	877,407,595
Balance.....	\$290,107,336	\$327,368,877	\$329,971,355	\$319,919,880
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	177,368,877	179,971,355	169,919,880
Total.....	\$290,107,336	\$327,368,877	\$329,971,355	\$319,919,880
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,099,191,310	1,041,810,462	1,036,349,766	1,031,596,364

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The Government reduced its net cash assets in the Treasury last month \$15,000,000, the principal decrease being in gold nearly \$7,000,000, United States notes \$4,000,000 and silver dollars \$2,700,000.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$494,321,533	\$505,423,231	\$517,798,435	\$529,152,523
Silver Dollars.....	454,468,147	455,667,412	456,167,001	456,125,010
Silver bullion.....	46,789,497	45,801,633	44,423,792	42,244,769
Subsidiary silver.....	10,790,201	10,314,823	10,520,157	9,075,395
United States notes.....	14,213,003	13,860,317	12,705,392	8,661,150
National bank notes.....	8,615,666	9,251,181	9,645,840	9,612,534
Total.....	\$1,029,198,047	\$1,040,313,597	\$1,051,263,617	\$1,054,761,181
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding.....	722,896,722	732,434,073	737,193,908	755,899,912
Net cash in Treasury.....	\$306,301,325	\$307,884,524	\$314,069,709	\$298,861,269

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was an exceptional increase in the volume of money in circulation last month, the gain being more than \$29,000,000, making a total increase since July 1 of about \$50,000,000. There was an increase in every kind of money except Treasury notes of 1890; gold shows an increase of \$18,000,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$630,407,723	\$630,547,325	\$630,037,710	\$631,201,237
Silver dollars.....	66,587,898	66,588,623	68,021,039	71,201,115
Subsidiary silver.....	79,700,068	80,196,427	80,788,228	81,533,117
Gold certificates.....	245,715,739	255,487,399	259,342,649	277,617,169
Silver certificates.....	429,640,738	431,050,769	433,550,342	435,437,962
Treasury notes, Oct July 14, 1890.....	47,540,245	45,915,905	44,300,417	42,944,781
United States notes.....	332,468,013	332,820,699	333,975,624	333,029,896
National bank notes.....	345,205,896	346,990,997	347,773,315	349,313,214
Total.....	\$2,177,266,280	\$2,189,597,149	\$2,197,789,832	\$2,227,189,491
Population of United States.....	77,754,000	77,872,000	77,935,000	78,098,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.00	\$28.12	\$28.18	\$28.52

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total stock of money in the United States increased \$14,000,000 in September. Most of the gain was in gold, \$12,500,000, while silver dollars increased \$3,000,000 and National bank notes \$1,400,000.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	July 1, 1901.	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$1,124,729,261	\$1,135,970,556	\$1,147,896,145	\$1,160,353,790
Silver dollars.....	521,053,040	522,256,040	524,183,040	527,326,125
Silver bullion.....	46,789,497	45,801,633	44,423,792	42,244,769
Subsidiary silver.....	90,490,239	90,510,250	91,306,385	90,613,512
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes.....	353,821,502	356,232,178	357,419,155	358,890,543
Total.....	\$2,483,567,605	\$2,497,451,673	\$2,511,859,533	\$2,526,049,760

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

FOREIGN TRADE—The exports of merchandise in August were the largest in value recorded for that month in any year, amounting to \$107,000,000. This is, however, smaller by several million dollars than the exports a few months ago. The imports were nearly \$73,000,000 in value, which is very much larger than in any recent August. Compared with a year ago the exports increased less than

\$4,000,000 while the imports increased more than \$11,000,000, the result is a balance of net exports of only about \$34,500,000 as against nearly \$42,000,000 last year. However, this brings the balance for the eight months of the current calendar year up to \$359,000,000 which is \$8,000,000 more than the balance in 1900. With net exports of gold and silver amounting to \$25,600,000 the total balance from January 1 to August 31 is nearly \$385,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF AUGUST.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$68,601,006	\$49,468,190	Exp., \$19,132,816	Imp., \$2,816,994	Exp., \$3,021,846
1897.....	80,825,050	39,844,605	" 49,980,445	" 2,736,981	" 2,109,783
1898.....	84,565,561	49,677,349	" 34,888,212	" 13,840,903	" 1,246,735
1899.....	104,646,020	66,643,810	" 38,002,210	" 8,292,349	" 614,232
1900.....	103,575,965	61,820,488	" 41,755,477	Exp., 13,846,580	" 2,568,725
1901.....	107,423,417	72,906,840	" 34,516,577	Imp., 3,071,635	" 1,782,109
EIGHT MONTHS.					
1896.....	580,930,792	471,232,299	Exp., 109,698,493	Exp., 24,993,355	Exp., 21,619,971
1897.....	641,697,380	546,325,777	" 95,371,553	" 20,655,005	" 17,227,563
1898.....	773,632,207	426,922,568	" 351,709,639	Imp., 100,856,362	" 15,162,869
1899.....	792,590,823	515,190,423	" 277,400,390	Exp., 584,816	" 14,769,141
1900.....	916,062,516	564,848,833	" 351,163,683	" 19,670,792	" 15,679,688
1901.....	938,730,814	579,430,479	" 359,300,335	" 9,290,628	" 16,357,519

An Interesting Relic.—The old Paul Revere House at Watertown, Mass., where the first paper money used in this country was engraved and printed, is about to be demolished. The house is the property of heirs of Mrs. I. Morse, who wish to make certain improvements on the land.

On May 3, 1775, the Provincial Congress, then assembled in Watertown, empowered the Treasurer of the Colonies to borrow £100,000 and issue colony securities for the same, payable about two years later, with interest at six per cent. Paul Revere was then the only first-class engraver in the country, and through negotiations with the Congressional committee signed a contract to take full charge of the work necessary to the successful execution of the contract.

The first issue of notes was of a less denomination than £4 sterling, and there being a greater demand for a smaller denomination, Congress ordered the Treasurer on May 20 of the same year, to issue notes for six to twenty shillings in value. These were called the "soldiers' notes." This issue amounted to £200,000 sterling.

The second issue of notes was the famous "sword-in-hand" notes. They were so called because on the back of each note was engraved the figure of an American with a sword in his right hand with the following inscription suspended from it:

"Petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

On the left hand was "Magna Charta." On the scroll around the figure were three wreaths on which were inscribed:

"Issued in Defence of American Liberty."

Congress appointed Capt. Bradgon and Col. Thompson to stay with Paul Revere night and day until the work was completed. Congress also sent a committee on June 21 to call and request "Paul Revere that he does not leave his engraving press exposed when he is absent from it."

The work was done in a house in Watertown, owned by John Cook and occupied by his family. It is on record that Congress passed a resolve "that there be paid out of the Public Treasury the sum of twelve shillings to John Cook for the use that Paul Revere made of his house whilst he was striking off the Treasury notes therein."

A Century of Banking.—The Middletown (Ct.) National Bank was chartered in 1795, but did not organize until 1801. A tastefully illustrated pamphlet has just been issued giving an account of the bank's successful career. The original capital was \$100,000, which was later increased to \$500,000; it is now \$369,300. In the past 100 years the bank has paid dividends amounting to \$2,780,493.28. Its original building was put up in 1813, rebuilt in 1856, and enlarged and remodelled in 1893. Besides its capital, the bank has \$150,000 surplus and over \$100,000 undivided profits. Total resources on April 24, 1901, were \$1,433,625.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of September, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				SEPTEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.		Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	— June 5	42 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Jan. 21	80	71	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	— May 3	70 — May 9	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baltimore & Ohio	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May 3	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	105	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	— June 5	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Feb. 28	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 22	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Sept. 13	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	
Canadian Pacific	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May 7	87 — May 9	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Canada Southern	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	— Sept. 27	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	88	67	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Central of New Jersey	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	167	— June 28	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	165	160	168	
Ches. & Ohio vtg. cdfs.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May 3	29 — May 9	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
Chicago & Alton.	42	31	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 30	27 — May 9	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 30	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	144	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 30	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chicago & E. Illinois	109	88	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 29	91 — Jan. 2	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred.	125	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	— Apr. 22	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 8	133	133	133	
Chicago, Great Western	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 29	16 — Jan. 3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept. 18	23 — Jan. 21	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred.	64	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept. 16	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul.	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	— May 6	134 — May 9	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred	188	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	— May 3	175 — May 9	190	185	189	
Chicago & Northwestern	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	— May 1	168 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	200	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	194	
" preferred	220	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	— Apr. 11	207 — Mar. 1	218	213	213	
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 5	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 3	147	135	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	126	110	145	— Apr. 11	125 — Mar. 2	140	140	140	
" preferred	175	172	201	— Apr. 11	180 — Mar. 29				
Chicago Terminal Transfer	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	— Apr. 16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 19	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 15	38 — Jan. 18	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	41	
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	76	55	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept. 23	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 15	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 17	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	
Consolidated Gas Co.	201	164	238	— Apr. 15	187 — Jan. 18	226	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	217	
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 3	105 — May 9	169	159	164	
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	— May 29	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 3	228	217	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Denver & Rio Grande	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May 6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	45	
" preferred.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 14	80 — Jan. 21	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Erie	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	
" 1st pref.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 29	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" 2d pref.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	61	— Mar. 21	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Evansville & Terre Haute	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	— Apr. 12	41 — Jan. 31	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Express Adams	150	111	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May 13	145 — Jan. 8	185	180	185	
" American	191	142	205	— Apr. 19	170 — Jan. 12	192	190	192	
" United States	59	45	100	— Apr. 10	53 — Jan. 26	99	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" Wells, Fargo.	140	120	170	— Sept. 3	130 — Jan. 11	170	159	159	
Great Northern, preferred	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	— Mar. 15	167 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hocking Valley	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	57	— May 6	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ —May 9	55	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	80	— May 2	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Illinois Central	133	110	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 29	124 — May 9	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Iowa Central	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 21	21 — Jan. 21	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred	58	39	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	— July 1	48 — Jan. 21	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	78	
Kansas City Southern	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	25	— Apr. 30	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" preferred.	439 $\frac{1}{2}$	274	49	— Apr. 30	35 — Jan. 4	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	41	
Lake Erie & Western	52	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	— Sept. 27	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	74	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	
" preferred	115	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept. 27	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	133	
Long Island	80	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 22	67 — Jan. 3	76	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Louisville & Nashville	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 17	76 — May 9	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	108	
Manhattan consol.	117	84	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 22	83 — May 9	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Metropolitan Street	182	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	— June 24	150 — May 9	169	159	168	
Mexican Central	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	— May 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	— July 19	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 19	109	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	
" preferred	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept. 20	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 7	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 20	15 — Jan. 21	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	27	
" preferred.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr. 19	37 — May 9	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Missouri Pacific	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June 14	69 — Jan. 4	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mobile & Ohio certificates	49	35	85	— Aug. 22	78 — May 9	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	88	
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	— May 2	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Jan. 21	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				SEPTEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.			High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	82½	18½	40½—May 1	24 —May 9			86½	81	83½
Norfolk & Western.....	45½	22½	57½—May 2	42 —Jan. 10			57½	51	53½
" preferred.....	88	67	90½—June 18	82 —Feb. 15			90	89½	89½
North American Co.....	22½	18½	109 —June 18	78½—Mar. 14			102	90	95
Northern Pacific.....	86½	45½	700 —May 9	77½—Jan. 21			122½	122½	122½
" pref.....	91½	67	118½—May 7	84½—Jan. 21			96½	95	97
Pacific Mail.....	57	25½	47½—Jan. 29	30½—May 9			44	18½	42½
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149½	124½	161½—Apr. 22	137½—May 9			147½	140½	143½
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111½	81½	120½—June 21	95½—Jan. 21			113	104½	106½
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	176	217 —Apr. 1	195½—Jan. 21			215	205	210½
Reading.....	26	15	48½—June 8	24½—Jan. 4			45½	38½	40½
" 1st preferred.....	71½	49	80½—June 17	65 —May 9			77½	73½	75½
" 2d preferred.....	39½	23½	59½—May 1	38 —Jan. 3			56½	49½	51½
St. Louis & San Francisco....	24½	8½	54½—June 20	21½—Jan. 4			48½	42	44½
" 1st preferred.....	78½	64	88 —Mar. 12	75 —July 15			82	79	79
" 2d preferred.....	55	31½	76½—June 19	53½—Jan. 4			71½	64½	68
St. Louis & Southwestern.....	18½	8½	39½—Apr. 30	16 —May 9			32	27	29½
" preferred.....	45½	21½	71 —June 10	41½—Jan. 3			68½	58½	62½
Southern Pacific Co.....	45½	30½	63½—June 5	29 —May 9			60½	58½	56½
Southern Railway.....	23½	10½	35½—June 8	18 —Jan. 21			35½	29½	32½
" preferred.....	73½	49½	90 —Sept. 20	67½—Jan. 21			90	84	86
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76½—June 18	49½—Mar. 7			68½	59	62½
Texas & Pacific.....	26½	13½	52½—May 3	23½—Jan. 3			45½	39	40½
Union Pacific.....	81½	44½	138 —May 2	76 —May 9			102½	92½	96½
" preferred.....	85½	70½	99½—May 1	81½—Jan. 21			92	86½	87½
Wabash R. R.....	14	6½	26 —June 3	11½—Jan. 3			23½	20½	21½
" preferred.....	27	16	46½—June 21	23½—Jan. 4			42½	37	39½
Western Union.....	88½	77½	100½—May 6	81 —Jan. 21			94	89½	91
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	18½	8	22 —June 4	11½—Jan. 31			20½	16	18
" second preferred.....	38½	21½	38 —Mar. 28	24 —May 9			32½	28½	31
Wisconsin Central.....	20½	10	26 —June 17	14½—Jan. 21			24	20	21½
" preferred.....	57	30	49½—Apr. 17	38½—Jan. 17			45½	40	42½
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99½	89½	130 —June 17	83½—Jan. 21			120	88½	89½
American Car & Foundry.....	25½	12½	35 —June 14	19 —Jan. 21			31	28	29
" pref.....	72	57½	89 —July 2	67 —Jan. 18			87½	83½	85½
American Co. Oil Co.....	37½	30	35½—June 17	24 —Mar. 8			33½	30½	30½
American Ice.....	49½	27½	41½—Mar. 15	26 —Sept. 20			31½	26	27½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	56½	34½	69 —Apr. 20	39½—May 9			52½	43½	44½
" preferred.....	99	85	104½—June 20	88 —Feb. 26			101	96	99½
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50½	17	49 —Apr. 2	28 —Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	86	64½	97½—Apr. 2	69 —Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.....	59½	28½	53½—Feb. 11	38 —Jan. 14			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	69½	112½—Apr. 1	83½—Jan. 17			.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95½	153 —June 8	120 —Sept. 30			136½	120	121½
American Tin Plate Co.....	57½	18	80 —Apr. 2	55 —Jan. 4			.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.....	114½	84½	144 —June 8	99 —May 9			139	131½	132
Anaconda Copper Mining....	54½	37½	54½—Apr. 16	37 —May 9			47½	34	39½
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40½	21½	71½—June 6	38½—Jan. 4			69½	69½	69½
" preferred.....	95	70	124 —June 10	93½—Jan. 2			118	114½	115
Federal Steel Co.....	58½	28½	59 —Jan. 2	41 —Jan. 29			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	79½	60½	106½—Apr. 1	68 —Jan. 21			.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co.....	200	120	299½—June 24	188½—Jan. 10			267½	251	259½
Glucose Sugar Refining Co..	60	44	65 —May 2	45 —Feb. 16			62	55	55
International Paper Co.....	26½	14½	28 —Mar. 22	18½—May 10			25½	22	23½
" preferred.....	75	58	81½—Sept. 6	69 —Jan. 21			91½	77½	78
National Lead Co.....	28½	15½	25½—June 12	15 —Mar. 14			21	18½	20
National Tube.....	69½	40½	70½—Feb. 6	51½—Feb. 28			.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58½	32½	52 —Jan. 2	30 —Mar. 7			42½	39	40½
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27½	8½	24 —June 17	11½—Sept. 13			19½	11½	15
" preferred.....	79½	49	82 —Apr. 1	55½—Jan. 21			74	60½	69½
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10½	4½	8½—June 18	3½—Mar. 6			5	4½	4½
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7½	16½—May 2	11 —Jan. 21			18½	12	12½
" preferred.....	79½	65	83½—Sept. 3	69½—May 9			88½	78½	79
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34 —Jan. 2	16½—Sept. 30			20½	16½	16½
" preferred.....	104½	74½	85 —Jan. 2	58 —Sept. 24			58	53	53
U. S. Steel.....	.....	.....	55 —Apr. 30	24 —May 9			45½	40½	42½
" pref.....	.....	.....	101½—Apr. 30	69 —May 9			95½	90	94½

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL
SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....1905		7,000,000	Q J	97	Sept.30,'01	97	96½	18,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
{ Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1905	188,062,500		A & U	105¼	Sept.30,'01	105¼	103½	698,000
" registered.....			A & O	108	Aug.26,'01			
" adjustment, g. 4's.....1905	81,055,000		NOV	97	Sept.30,'01	97¾	96	200,500
" registered.....			NOV	95	May 17,'01			
" stamped.....1905	20,073,000		M & N	95	Sept.30,'01	95¼	94	412,500
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's.1902	250,000		J & J					
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's.....1915	1,500,000		M & S					
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s..1946	1,000,000		J & D	108	May 18,'91			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925			J & J	94¼	Sept.28,'01	95½	94½	189,000
" registered.....	69,798,000		J & J	96¼	Mar. 18,'01			
" g. 4s.....1948			A & O	104	Sept.30,'01	104	103	222,000
" g. 4s. registered.....	65,963,000		A & O	101¼	Sept.20,'01	101¼	101¼	5,000
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's.1911	12,143,000		M & S	105½	Sept.28,'01	107¼	103½	1,580,000
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.1925			M & N	89¼	Sept. 9,'01	89¼	89¼	10,000
" registered.....	11,298,000		Q Feb					
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s.1925			J & J	89¼	Sept.27,'01	90	88¾	219,000
" registered.....	41,990,000		Q J	90¼	June 4,'01			
Monongahela River 1st g. g. 5's.1919	700,000		F & A	104¼	July 1,'92			
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s.1930	1,018,000		M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99			
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000		M & S	117½	Sept.13,'01	117½	117½	8,000
" deb. 6's.....1947	1,000,000		J & J					
" Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1938	2,000,000		A & O					
" Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's...1943	650,000		J & J	130¼	Mar. 8,'01			
" Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's...1921	1,800,000		F & A	131	June 3,'01			
" cons. 1st 6's.....1922	3,920,000		J & D	124¼	June 4,'01			
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's.1913			A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99			
" registered.....	1,053,500		A & O					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's.1906	6,500,000		J & D	105¼	Sept.30,'01	105¾	105¼	55,500
" con. 1st & col. 1st 5's...1934			A & O	122¼	Sept.24,'01	122¼	122¼	1,000
" registered.....	7,250,000		A & O	117	Nov.20,'19			
Ced. Rap. Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.1921	1,905,000		A & O	118¼	Dec. 6,'19			
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927	150,000		J & D	140	Aug.24,'95			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's.1908	14,000,000		J & J	106¼	Sept.27,'01	106¼	105¾	47,000
" 2d mortg. 5's.....1913			M & S	107½	Sept.28,'01	107½	107	16,000
" registered.....	6,000,000		M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000		J & D	91	Aug. 9,'01			
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's.1937	4,880,000		M & N	102¼	Sept.23,'01	102¾	102½	45,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.1945			F & A	120¼	Mar. 25,'01			
" registered \$1,000 & \$5,000	7,000,000		F & A					
" con. g. 5's.....1945			M & N	106¼	Sept.30,'01	107¾	105¼	245,000
" con. g. 5's. reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000	16,700,800		M & N	105¼	Sept.18,'01	105¼	105¼	5,000
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000		OCT 1	80	Sept.28,'01	82	80	168,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	7,000,000		OCT 1	30	Sept.23,'01	32¾	29	524,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000		OCT 1	19½	Sept. 3,'01	19½	19½	7,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st								
" g. 5's.....1948	840,000		J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99			
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5s.1947	418,000		J & J	102	June29,'99			
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's.....1946	1,000,000		J & J	106	Oct. 24,'19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey.								
" 1st convertible 7's.....1902	1,167,000		M & N	104¼	July 24,'01			
" gen. g. 5's.....1937			J & J	130¼	Sept.28,'01	130¼	129¼	54,000
" registered.....	43,924,000		Q J	130	July 24,'01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's. 1921		4,987,000	J & J	113½	Sept. 26, '01	113½	113½	7,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd. g. 5's. 1920		1,062,000	J & J					
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1912		2,691,000	Q M	108	July 9, '99			
con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910		12,175,000	Q M	108½	Sept. 27, '01	104½	108½	23,000
N. Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941		1,500,000	M & S	108½	Dec. 13, '99			
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1906		1,500,000	J & J	114	Aug. 22, '01			
Ches. & Ohio 5's, g., Series A. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	116½	July 27, '01			
Mortgage gold 6's. 1911		2,000,000	M & N	121½	Sept. 26, '01	121½	120½	19,000
1st con. g. 5's. 1909		25,858,000	M & N	116	July 16, '01			
registered. Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1902		28,810,000	M & S	106¼	Sept. 30, '01	106½	104	227,000
registered. Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26, '91			
(R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1909		6,000,000	J & J	103	Sept. 9, '01	103	103	2,000
2d con. g. 4's. 1909		1,000,000	J & J	99	Sept. 23, '01	100½	99	8,000
Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29, '99			
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's. 1902		3,007,000	M & S	100½	Sept. 21, '01	100½	100	37,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N					
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903		1,671,000	M & N	108½	June 4, '01			
refunding g. 3's. 1949		29,696,000	A & O	87½	Sept. 30, '01	88	84	180,000
registered. Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		437,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '95			
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1900		22,000,000	J & J	84½	Sept. 30, '01	84½	84	99,000
registered.			J & J					
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1908		22,815,000	J & J	106½	Sept. 17, '01	106½	106½	6,000
5's, sinking fund. 1901		2,291,000	A & O	100½	Apr. 23, '01			
Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1905		2,820,000	F & A	104½	Apr. 11, '19			
Denver div. 4's. 1922		5,467,000	F & A	101	Sept. 26, '01	101½	101	5,000
Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		26,214,000	J & J	102½	Sept. 27, '01	103	102½	8,000
registered. (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 30, '01			
4's. 1919		8,544,000	A & O	105½	July 22, '01			
Nebraska extens'n 4's. 1927		26,077,000	M & N	111½	Sept. 30, '01	111½	110	32,000
registered. Southwestern div. 4's. 1921		2,950,000	M & S	112½	Apr. 17, '01			
4's joint bonds. 1921		215,153,000	J & J	100½	June 4, '01			
registered. 5's, debentures. 1913		9,000,000	Q JAN	99	Sept. 30, '01	97½	95	4,185,500
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & N	110	Sept. 24, '01	110	110	5,000
			M & S	121	June 25, '01			
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,969,000	J & D	112½	Sept. 18, '01	112½	112½	4,000
small bonds. 1907			J & D	112	Apr. 2, '96			
1st con. 6's, gold. 1934		2,653,000	A & O	107½	Aug. 14, '01			
gen. con. 1st 5's. 1907		12,986,000	M & N	122½	Sept. 25, '01	122½	122½	39,000
registered. Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1906		4,626,000	J & J	119½	Aug. 14, '01			
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, refunding g. 6's. 1947		4,700,000	J & J	124	Aug. 23, '01			
ref. g. 5's. 1947		3,542,000	J & J	111½	Aug. 14, '01			
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	114	Sept. 16, '01	114	114	1,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's \$ g. R. d. 1902		920,000	J & J	180	May 31, '01			
1st 7's £. 1902			J & J	172½	Apr. 10, '19			
1st C. & M. 7's. 1903		398,000	J & J	190	Jan. 28, '01			
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		3,518,000	J & J	122½	Sept. 23, '01	122½	122½	1,000
terminal g. 5's. 1914		4,748,000	J & J	118	Sept. 25, '01	113½	112½	19,000
gen. g. 4's, series A. 1909		23,676,000	J & J	110½	Sept. 17, '01	110½	110	6,000
registered. gen. g. 3½'s, series B. 1909		2,500,000	Q J	106½	Feb. 19, '98			
registered. Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1921		1,360,000	J & J	118½	July 1, '01			
Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1926		3,083,000	J & J	119	Sept. 30, '01	119½	119	7,000
Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	116	Sept. 28, '01	116	116	7,000
1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921		25,340,000	J & J	118	Sept. 28, '01	118	117	51,000
Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916		2,856,030	J & J	112½	Sept. 17, '01	112½	112½	2,000
Far. & So. g. 6's assu. 1924		1,250,000	J & J	187½	July 18, '98			
1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		5,680,000	J & J	120½	Aug. 12, '01			
1st 5's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110½	May 24, '01			
1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex. 1908		1,560,000	J & J	168	Apr. 9, '01			
1st 5's, La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,500,000	J & J	118	June 14, '01			
Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		2,840,000	J & J	110½	May 15, '01			
1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	116¼	Sept. 27, '01	116¼	115	7,000
1st 6's, Southw'n div. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	113	Aug. 8, '01			
Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921		4,755,000	J & J	116½	Aug. 21, '01			
Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2, '01			
1st con. 6's. 1913		5,092,000	J & D	118½	Sept. 12, '01	118½	118½	1,000

BOND SALES.

667

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915		12,832,000	Q F	140	Sept. 27, '01	140	140	5,000
gold 7's.....1902			J & D	105½	Sept. 17, '01	105½	105½	35,000
registered gold 7's.....1902		7,510,000	J & D	104¾	July 2, '01			
extension 4's.....1886-1926			F A 15	108¾	July 1, '01			
registered.....1902		18,632,000	F A 15	107	Mar. 7, '19			
gen. g. 3½'s.....1987			M & N	110	Apr. 26, '01			
registered.....1902		12,454,000	Q F	103	Nov. 19, '98			
sinking fund 6's...1879-1929			A & O	116	July 23, '01			
registered.....1902		5,878,000	A & O	111	Oct. 18, '19			
sinking fund 5s'...1879-1929			A & O	108¾	Aug. 12, '01			
registered.....1902		6,982,000	A & O	107¾	May 24, '19			
deben. 5's.....1909			M & N	110	Aug. 27, '01			
registered.....1902		5,900,000	M & N	108¾	Apr. 17, '01			
deben. 5's.....1921			A & O	117½	Aug. 16, '01			
registered.....1902		10,000,000	A & O	107	Nov. 20, '95			
sinking f'd deben. 5's.1933			M & N	122	Aug. 15, '01			
registered.....1902		9,800,000	M & N	123	May 28, '01			
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '84			
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's.....1905		1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23, '01			
Northern Illinois 1st 5's.....1910		1,500,000	M & S	111	June 4, '01			
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's.....1909		1,600,000	M & S	110¼	Aug. 30, '01			
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907		1,592,000	M & N	120¼	Nov. 10, '19			
MIL., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921		5,000,000	M & N	137	Sept. 28, '01	137½	137	12,000
ext. & imp't. s.f'd g. 5's.1929		4,148,000	F & A	125½	Sept. 27, '01	125½	125½	1,000
Ashland div. 1st g. 6's.1925		1,000,000	M & S	143¾	Apr. 8, '19			
Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924		1,281,000	J & J	140	Sept. 25, '10	140	140	10,000
con. deb. 5's.....1907		436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01			
incomes.....1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25, '01			
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917		12,100,000	J & J	128	Sept. 25, '01	128	128	1,000
registered.....1917			J & J	127½	Sept. 18, '01	127½	127½	10,000
gen. g. 4's.....1988			J & J	106¼	Sept. 27, '01	106¼	105¾	79,000
registered.....1902		55,581,000	J & J	106¼	Sept. 23, '01	106¼	106¼	1,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905		1,200,000	J & J	99¾	Feb. 20, '01			
1st 2½'s.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25, '19			
extension 4's.....1905		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19, '19			
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's.1923		2,750,000	A & O	111¾	Aug. 5, '01			
small bond.....1923			A & O	100	Apr. 15, '97			
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.1930		14,351,000	J & D	138¾	Sept. 27, '01	138¾	138¼	12,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's.1918		2,066,000	M & N	139	Sept. 27, '01	139	137½	12,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's.1930		796,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22, '01			
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....1919		6,070,000	A & O	130	Sept. 24, '01	130	130	20,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's.1947		13,585,000	J & J	94¾	Sept. 28, '01	95¼	90½	158,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1919		370,000	M & N	107¾	July 11, '99			
gen'l mortg. g. 6's.....1932		9,868,000	Q M	118	Sept. 18, '01			
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's.....1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '93	118	117	3,000
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5s.1919		4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17, '19			
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905		996,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '19			
2d g. 4½'s.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10, '19			
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's.1941		3,500,000	M & N	114	July 3, '01			
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's.1993		14,634,000	J & D	104½	Sept. 30, '01	104½	103	33,000
do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's.1939		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01			
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991		4,000,000	J & J	102¾	Aug. 20, '01			
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.1990			J & J	103	July 29, '01			
registered.....1902		9,750,000	M & N	99	May 4, '99			
Sp'gheld & Col. div. 1st g. 4's.1940		1,035,000	M & S	100	June 14, '01			
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's.....1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22, '99			
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.1936			J & J	104½	Sept. 20, '19	104½	104	14,000
registered.....1902		7,685,000	Q F	95	Nov. 15, '94			
con. 6's.....1920		689,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '93			
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's.1928		2,571,000	J & J	114¾	Aug. 14, '01			
Clev., C. & Ind. con. 7's.....1914			J & D	131½	July 29, '01			
sink. fund 7's.....1914		3,991,000	J & D	119¾	Nov. 19, '89			
gen. consol 6's.....1934			J & J	133	July 22, '01			
registered.....1902		3,205,000	J & J					
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st prd 4's.1940		981,500	A & O					
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st prd. 5's.....1938		500,000	Q J					
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's....1940		8,103,000	A & O	100½	Sept. 24, '01	100½	96	81,000
income 4's.....1990		4,000,000	A	75	Sept. 30, '01	79½	69	1,575,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's. 1933		5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5, '01
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1933		2,936,000	J & J	123½	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			Q & J			.....	.....	.....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's. 1947		7,500,000	J & J	79½	Sept. 30, '01	81	79½	148,000
1st g. 4's. 1947		1,446,000	J & J	82½	Sept. 26, '01	83	80	20,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's. 1929		18,050,000	F & A	88	Sept. 30, '01	88½	86½	365,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's. 1907		3,087,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's. 1914		5,000,000	M & N	123	Sept. 25, '01	188	188	8,000
7's. 1871-1901		4,991,000	A & O	101½	Apr. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st c. gtd 7's. 1915		12,151,000	J & D	138½	Sept. 11, '01	138½	138½	5,000
registered.....			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's. 1921		12,000,000	J & J	133½	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
const. 5's. 1923		5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
term. imp. 4's. 1923		5,000,000	M & N	104½	Sept. 25, '01	104½	104½	10,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's. 1936		1,866,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Warren Rd. 1st rfdg. gtd g. 5½'s. 2000		905,000	F & A			.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
1st Penn. Div. c. 7's. 1917		5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
reg. 1917			M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's. 1906		8,000,000	A & O	116	June 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			A & O	122	June 6, '99	.....	.....	.....
6's. 1906		7,000,000	A & O	111½	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			A & O	112	June 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's. 1921		2,000,000	M & N	152½	July 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st r 7's. 1921			M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's. 1933		28,650,000	J & J	102½	Sept. 30, '01	102½	102	48,000
con. g. 4½'s. 1933		3,382,000	J & J	111	June 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
impt. m. g. 5's. 1923		8,103,500	J & D	113	Sept. 28, '01	113	113	8,500
Deny. & Southern Ry g. s. fg. 5's. 1929		4,223,000	J & D	94	Sept. 21, '01	94	92	36,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's. 1917		628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s. 1935		900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
g. 4s. 1935		1,250,000	J & D	91	Sept. 26, '01	91	91	1,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's. 1937		6,734,000	A & O	116	Sept. 23, '01	116	116	6,000
registered.....			A & O	101½	July 23, '99	.....	.....	.....
2d 1 m 6s. 1916		2,000,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's. 1928		500,000	J & J	92½	Feb. 11, '98	.....	.....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's. 1937		4,000,000	J & J	118½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's. 1941		7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's. 1947		2,482,000	M & N	118½	Jan. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d extended g. 5's. 1919		2,149,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
3d extended g. 4½'s. 1923		2,926,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
4th extended g. 5's. 1920		4,618,000	A & O	123½	Mar. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
5th extended g. 4's. 1928		709,500	J & D	107	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st cons. gold 7's. 1920		15,890,000	M & S	139½	Sept. 25, '01	139½	139	2,000
1st cons. fund g. 7's. 1920		3,699,500	M & S	135½	May 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g.—4s prior bds. 1936		34,000,000	J & J	86	Sept. 28, '01	99	97½	287,000
registered.....			J & J	99	Aug. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1936		38,857,000	J & J	87½	Sept. 31, '01	89½	87½	658,000
registered.....			J & J			.....	.....	.....
Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1951		32,000,000	F & A	92½	Sept. 30, '01	93½	92½	140,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's. 1916		2,590,000	J & D	136½	Apr. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's. 1908		1,500,000	J & J			.....	.....	.....
small.....			J & J			.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's. 1932		12,000,000	M & N	122½	Sept. 25, '01	122½	122½	4,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1909		2,800,000	A & O	107	Sept. 28, '01	107	107	1,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's. 1935		7,500,000	A & O	137½	Aug. 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st gtd. currency 5's. 1922					
N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		8,396,000	J & J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Co. 1st currency 6's. 1913					
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's. 1946		1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
small.....					
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's. 1910		3,500,000	A & O	115½	May 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st rfdg. g. 5's. 1937		3,750,000	J & J	115	Aug. 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d g. 4½'s. 1937		453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. g. 5's. 1940		2,546,000	F & A	106	Sept. 16, '01	106½	105½	12,000
term. 1st g. 5's. 1943		2,000,000	M & N	115½	June 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered..... \$5,000 each			M & N			.....	.....	.....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		3,000,000	J & D	110	Sept. 27, '01	110	109	10,000

BOND SALES.

669

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1883		500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921		3,000,000	J & J	128	July 8,'01	....	....	.....
1st General g 5's.....1942		2,222,000	A & O	109	Aug.27,'01	....	....	.....
Mount Vernon 1st 6's.....1923		375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	.....
Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's.....1930		450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's.....1923		1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug.26,'01	....	....	.....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's.....1918		3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	.....
1st land grant ex. g 5's.1930		423,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1943		4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar.11,'98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs.dep.1st 6's.1921		8,176,000	.....	103½	Sept.27,'01	105	103	119,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.1923		2,363,000	J & J	88½	Sept.27,'01	86½	86	30,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s.1913		2,000,000	A & O	101	May 31,'01	....	....	.....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's.....1945		2,230,000	A & O	108	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5s.....1945		2,222,000	J & J	98½	Nov.27,'19	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's.1927		5,390,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22,'19	....	....	.....
Hook. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s.1909		10,237,000	J & J	107	Sept.30,'01	107	106	61,000
registered		J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Col. Hook's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.1943		1,401,000	A & O	105	Sept.28,'01	105	105	2,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's.....1951		1,500,000	J&J	115½	Apr. 8,'01	....	....	.....
registered		J&J	118½	Mar. 12,'19	....	....	.....
1st gold 3½'s.....1951		2,499,000	J&J	104	Aug.14,'01	....	....	.....
registered		J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	.....
1st g 3s sterl. 2500,000.1951		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	.....
registered		M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
total outstg...\$13,960,000	
collat. trust gold 4's.1952		15,000,000	A & O	105	July 24,'01	....	....	.....
regist'd.....		A & O	104½	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	.....
col.t.g.4&L.N.O.&Tex.1953		24,679,000	M & N	105½	Sept.28,'01	105½	105	11,000
registered		M & N	109½	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	.....
Calro Bridge g 4's.....1950		3,000,000	J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	.....
registered		J & D	100½	July 8,'01	....	....	.....
Louisville div.g. 3½'s.1953		14,330,000	J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	.....
registered		J & J	85	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	.....
Middle div. reg. 5's.....1921		600,000	F & A	90½	Apr. 17,'01	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. g. 3's.....1951		4,989,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 31,'19	....	....	.....
registered		J & J	101½	Aug.14,'01	....	....	.....
g. 3½'s.....1951		6,321,000	J & J	101½	Sept.10,'95	....	....	.....
registered		J & J	100	Nov. 7,'19	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s.1951		2,000,000	J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	.....
registered		F & A	113½	Sept.23,'01	113½	112½	3,000
West'n Line 1st g. 4's.1951		5,425,000	F & A	101½	Jan. 31,'19	....	....	.....
registered		J & D	124	May 16,'01	....	....	.....
Belleville & Carott 1st 6's.....1923		470,000	J & D	105	Jan. 22,'19	....	....	.....
Carbond'e & Shaw'tn 1st g. 4's.1952		241,000	M & S	127½	Sept.27,'01	128	127	3,000
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's.....1951		16,555,000	J D 15	124	Sept.24,'01	124	124	1,000
gold 5's, registered.....1951		1,352,000	J D 15	100½	Nov.14,'19	....	....	.....
registered		J D 15	106½	Aug.17,'99	....	....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g. 4's.1951		3,500,000	J & D	105½	Sept.10,'19	....	....	.....
registered		J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1951		538,000	M & S	102½	Nov.16,'19	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's.....1955		1,324,000	J & J	120	Sept.24,'01	120	120	5,000
1st gtd. g. 5's.....1955		938,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4's.1950		4,500,000	J & J	99½	Apr. 25,'01	....	....	.....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.1919		7,954,000	M & N	129½	Sept.25,'01	129½	129½	2,000
2d g. 5's.....1909		6,593,000	M & S	100	Sept.25,'01	100	100	7,000
3d g. 4's.....1921		2,725,000	M & S	80	Aug.30,'01	....	....	.....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.....1933		7,650,000	J & D	117½	Sept.20,'01	117½	116½	18,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.....1929		3,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's.1950		26,197,000	A & O	69	Sept.30,'01	70	69	132,000
registered.....		A & O	63½	Oct. 16,'19	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's.....1937		7,250,000	J & J	120½	Sept.25,'01	120½	120	6,000
2d m'p'e. g. 5's.....1941		3,625,000	J & J	118	Sept.27,'01	118½	118	18,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's.....1945		2,500,000	A & O	110	July 16,'01

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997		8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 13,'01
" registered.....			M & N
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940		15,000,000	J & J	110	Aug. 13,'01
" registered.....			J & J	111	Mar. 25,'01	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941		10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9,'19	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933		10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27,'01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....1933			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	M & S	96½	June 4,'01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pf'd 6's.1914		750,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" g. gtd 5's.....1914		1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1,'99	.....	.....	.....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1931		3,610,000	Q J	121	July 23,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1931		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	.....	.....	.....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1938		3,000,000	J & D	100	Sept. 26,'01	100	100	2,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June 24,'01	.....	.....	.....
" g. 4's.....1932		325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	.....	.....	.....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,685,000	M & S	97½	Sept. 10,'01	100	97½	93,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1934		1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15,'01	.....	.....	.....
{ Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109½	June 17,'96	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's.1935		1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's.1927		883,000	M & S	105	May 4,'19	.....	.....	.....
{ Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch		1,425,000	Q J A N	113	Dec. 28,'19	.....	.....	.....
" 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's.1932		
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1930		9,221,000	J & D	119½	Sept. 24,'01	119½	119	17,000
" gold 5's.....1937		1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5,'01	114	114	2,000
" Unified gold 4's.....1940		27,194,000	J & J	102	Sept. 30,'01	102	101½	116,000
" registered.....1940			J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	.....	.....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's.1931		5,129,000	M & N	112½	Sept. 10,'01	112½	112½	10,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g. 4's. 1903-1918		8,500,000	A & O	101¾	Sept. 30,'01	102	100½	21,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's.....1907		325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,'19	.....	.....	.....
" E. Hend. & N. 1st 6's.1919		1,895,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9,'01	.....	.....	.....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.1931		3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	.....	.....	.....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's.1930		5,000,000	J & J	130	July 23,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 6's.....1930		1,000,000	J & J	119½	May 17,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's.1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5,'19	.....	.....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921		3,500,000	M & S	126½	Jan. 22,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 3's.....1980		3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26,'01	.....	.....	.....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g. 6's.1931		1,652,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1987		6,742,000	J & J	100	Sept. 18,'01	100	100	1,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Mont'g		4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 28,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st g. 4½'s.....1945			M & S	111	Aug. 29,'01	.....	.....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's.1937		2,096,000	F & A	117	Sept. 27,'01	117	117	2,000
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's.1921		2,659,000	F & A	115	Sept. 30,'01	115	115	5,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.1936		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	.....	.....	.....
" So. & N. Ala. sl'fd. g. 6's.1910	
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990		28,065,000	A & O	104	Sept. 30,'01	104½	104	110,000
" registered.....			A & O	105½	May 7,'01	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	115	Sept. 27,'01	115	114	12,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's.1934		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	84½	Sept. 24,'01	86	84½	57,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939		20,511,000	JULY	31½	Sept. 30,'01	35	30	857,000
" 2d 3's.....1939		11,724,000	JULY	21½	Sept. 25,'01	24½	21½	141,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		915,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's.1942		4,635,000	M & S	99½	July 29,'01	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		10,779,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,'19	.....	.....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1927 coup. due		12,265,000	M & S	85	July 1,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Sept. 1, 1890.....		
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917		12,265,000	A	25	July 1,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,'19	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOND SALES.

671

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927		950,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	.....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's. 1909		1,015,000	J & D	119	June 25, '01	....	....	.....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's. 1921		1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14, '19	....	....	.....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's. 1910		636,000	J & D	122½	Feb. 7, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g. 5's. 1934		5,000,000	M & N	120	Sept. 5, '01	120	120	2,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's. 1949		7,600,000	M & S	103½	Sept. 30, '01	103½	102	36,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's. 1936		3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26, '87	....	....	.....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.					
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's. 1926		8,280,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18, '91	....	....	.....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's. 1938		21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.					
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's. 1990		39,718,000	J & D	98½	Sept. 30, '01	99½	98	235,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's. 1990		20,000,000	F & A	82	Sept. 30, '01	83½	80	153,000
" 1st ext gold 5's. 1944		1,668,000	M & N	102½	Sept. 24, '01	103	102½	19,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's. 1906		458,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 22, '99	....	....	.....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1940		1,340,000	M & N	98	Sept. 26, '01	98	98	2,000
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		3,285,000	M & S	106	Sept. 27, '01	106½	106	30,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solist gtd. g. 5's. 1943		1,689,000	J & D	103½	July 23, '01	....	....	.....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's. 1990		2,500,000	F & A	90½	July 24, '01	....	....	.....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's. 1903		187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		4,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 27, '01	111	110	2,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's. 1920		14,904,000	M & N	123½	Sept. 27, '01	124	123½	15,000
" 3d mortgage 7's. 1906		3,828,000	M & N	114	June 12, '01	....	....	.....
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917		14,376,000	M & S	104½	Sept. 30, '01	105½	104½	195,000
" registered.			M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" 1st collateral gold 5's. 1920		9,636,000	F & A	106	Sept. 24, '01	107	106	71,000
" registered.			F & A	....	....	....	....	.....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1919		3,459,000	F & A	90	Sept. 27, '01	90	90	10,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's. 1926		520,000	J & J	100	May 1, '01	....	....	.....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's. 1938		7,000,000	M & S	105	Aug. 28, '01	....	....	.....
" 2d extended g. 5's. 1938		2,573,000	F & A	115	June 6, '01	....	....	.....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & I. gr. 5's. 1931		35,716,000	A & O	118	Sept. 28, '01	118	116	77,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's. 1931		6,945,000	A & O	116½	June 5, '01	....	....	.....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's. 1929		23,090,000	J & J	92	Sept. 30, '01	92	90	299,000
" registered.			J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's. 1926		750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's. 1945		374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31, '19	....	....	.....
" small.		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" inc. g. 4's. 1945		700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" small.		500,000	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's. 1927		7,000,000	J & J	129½	Sept. 11, '01	129½	129½	56,000
" 1st extension 6's. 1927		974,000	J & D	125	Aug. 2, '01	....	....	.....
" gen. g. 4's. 1938		9,472,000	Q J	93½	Sept. 4, '01	95½	93½	9,500
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's. 1947		4,000,000	F & A	113	Sept. 9, '01	113	113	4,000
" St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's. 1931		4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24, '19	....	....	.....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's. 1913		6,300,000	J & J	126½	Sept. 23, '01	126½	126½	10,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's. 1928		7,412,000	A & O	115	Sept. 5, '01	115	115	4,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch. 1923		371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 28, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al. 1917		750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24, '96	....	....	.....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb. 1917		300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20, '99	....	....	.....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's. 1915		1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13, '94	....	....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's. 1903		18,330,000	J & J	105¾	Sept. 28, '01	106	105¼	24,000
" 1st registered. 1903			J & J	106	Sept. 27, '01	106	106	5,000
" g. mortgage 3½'s. 1997		38,161,000	J & J	108½	Sept. 26, '01	108½	107½	22,000
" registered.			J & J	109½	May 20, '19	....	....	.....
" debenture 5's. 1884-1904		4,501,000	M & S	101	Sept. 11, '01	101	101	2,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	105½	May 20, '01	....	....	.....
" reg. debent. 5's. 1889-1904		649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	.....
" debenture g. 4's. 1890-1905		5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.			J & D	102½	Jan. 16, '01	....	....	.....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's. 1905		3,661,000	M & N	101	Aug. 1, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.			M & N	106½	Sept. 28, '99	....	....	.....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s. 1998		90,578,000	F & A	96	Sept. 27, '01	96½	95½	145,000
" registered.			F & A	94	Sept. 20, '01	94	94	5,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s. 1998		19,101,000	F & A	95¾	Sept. 28, '01	95¾	94½	36,000
" registered.			F & A	97	Jan. 11, '01	....	....	.....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's. 1936		5,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 1, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.			J & J	106	June 17, '98	....	....	.....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's. 1936		500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" registered.			J & J	....	....	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1881		1,100,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, {		770,000	J & J	95	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940 {		32,100	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small bonds series B.		800,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 8, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1891		3,900,000	106½	Sept. 30, '01	106½	104½	1,324,000	.....
inc. 5's.		1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97	.....	.....	.....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1866		4,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
reg. certificates.		130,000	A & O	108	May 22, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1893		50,000,000	A & O	113½	Sept. 27, '01	113½	113	77,000
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1916		J & J	112	Sept. 20, '01	113	112	2,000
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2361		8,428,000	J & D	108½	Aug. 7, '01	109½	109½	50,000
registered.		40,780,000	J & D	109½	Sept. 16, '01	110	109	13,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's.		924,000	J & D	111	May 2, 19'	.....	.....	.....
con. 2d registered.		840,000	F & A	117½	May 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
g 3's.		1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.		2,250,000	J & J	146½	Apr. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1898		800,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1898		8,000,000	M & N	104½	Sept. 27, '01	104½	104½	17,000
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's. 1894		2,000,000	M & N	101½	Sept. 24, '01	101½	101½	1,000
Pitt McK port & Y. 1st gtd 5's. 1892		1,500,000	M & S	116	June 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd 5's.		3,576,000	M & S	136	Aug. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
McKept & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		2,600,000	Q M	127½	Nov. 8, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's. 1892		476,000	J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. 5's.		11,444,000	J & J	109½	Nov. 26, 19'	.....	.....	.....
6's.		1,200,000	M & N	102½	Mar. 13, 19'	.....	.....	.....
coup. 5's.		9,081,000	M & N	102½	Apr. 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
reg. 5's.		400,000	A & O	128	Sept. 11, '01	128	128	18,000
mort. 4's.		875,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mtge. 4's reg.		1,800,000	F & A	113	Apr. 18, '94	.....	.....	.....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. 3's. 1889		1,800,000	M & N	110	Oct. 15, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900		19,425,000	A & O	108½	Sept. 30, '01	108½	107½	43,000
7's registered.		2,000,000	A & O	105	Sept. 26, '01	106	106	14,000
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		15,007,500	J & D	102	Feb. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922		1,430,000	A & O	208	Sept. 27, '01	208	208½	3,000
coup. g. bond currency.		2,898,000	A & O	186	Feb. 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915		2,898,000	M & N	184½	July 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918		875,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15, '94	.....	.....	.....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's. 1922		6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1887		4,000,000	J & J	108	Sept. 27, '01	108	108	2,000
registered.		16,987,000	M & S	103	Sept. 25, '01	103	102	38,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1908		1,850,000	M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '98	.....	.....	.....
con. deb. receipts. \$1,000		7,283,000	M & N	112½	July 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
small certifs. \$100		5,000,000	M & N	132	May 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		2,000,000	F & A	129½	Sept. 25, '01	129½	129½	2,000
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		2,000,000	A & O	184	Aug. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1895		30,704,800	A & O	103½	Sept. 30, '01	108½	102	251,000
1st 5's.		800,000	A & O	97½	July 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1922		5,000,000	J & J	107½	July 1, '01	102	101	10,000
registered. \$5,000 only.		94,007,500	J & N	102	Sept. 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		56,000,000	Q J	105	Sept. 30, '01	105	104	551,500
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1881		Q J	104½	Sept. 30, '01	104½	104½	5,000
imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1934		9,215,000	Q F	72½	Sept. 30, '01	78	71½	264,500
New River 1st 6's. 1932		7,985,000	Q F	70	Sept. 3, '01	70	70	50,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1906		1,000,000	J & D	99½	July 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.		2,000,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small bonds.		1,000,000	F & A	128	Sept. 8, '01	128	128	1,000
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g. 5's 1922		2,000,000	Q F	132	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's. 1939		1,000,000	F & A	129½	Feb. 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. P. Ry prior in ry. & d. gtd. g. 4's. 1997		1,000,000	A & O	112½	Sept. 27, '01	112½	112	10,000
registered.		1,538,000	J & D	106	July 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. lien g. 5's.	Q M C H	89½	May 31, 19'	.....	.....	.....
registered.		8,764,000	J & J	116	Sept. 24, '01	116	116	5,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1906	
registered.
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's. 1923	
registered certificates.
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.
2d 5's.
1st con. g. 4's.
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's. 1948	
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1933	

BOND SALES.

678

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's...1948		4,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's.....1936		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. mortg. g 6's.....1937		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's.....1946		4,446,000	J & D	109	Aug. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s....1917		1,636,000	A & O	105	Aug. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's.....1910		1,846,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s. 1st.....1921		19,467,000	J & J	112½	Sept. 11, '01	112½	112½	8,000
" reg. ....1921			J & J	110½	July 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts. 1937		5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser. B 1941		10,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's...1932		1,508,000	A & O	123½	Sept. 20, '01	123½	123½	1,000
" registered.....1932			A & O	110	May 8, '92	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Series B.....1942		2,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series C 3½'s.....1948		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series D 3½'s.....1950		828,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½'s Ser. B. 1940		2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
" C. 1940		1,508,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		1,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s.....1940		10,000,000	A & O	114	Sept. 12, '01	114	114	2,000
" Series A.....1940		8,788,000	A & O	114	July 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series B gtd.....1942		1,579,000	M & N	118½	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series C gtd.....1942		4,968,000	M & N	106½	July 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series D gtd. g. 4's.....1945		5,850,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½'s.....1949		2,917,000	J & J	132½	Sept. 25, '01	132½	132½	1,500
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's...1912		2,546,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 2d 7's.....1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 3d 7's.....1912					
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's...1923		1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12, '97	.....	.....	.....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent...1905		22,762,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. currency, 6's registered...1905		4,718,000	Q M 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 5 per cent.....1919		4,966,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....1919			Q M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
con. gold 4 per cent.....1943		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's...1942		5,399,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28, '19	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s...1935		1,250,000	M & N	112½	Mar. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1936		1,300,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s 1941		4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's...1944		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's...1921		1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d m 4½'s.....1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's...1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. gold 5's.....1939		2,850,000	M & N	114	Aug. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Port Huron 1st g 5's. 1939		3,325,000	A & O	114½	Aug. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek Railway 6's.....1932		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '98	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '98	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's.....1922		478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23, '98	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1923		2,000,000	A & O	113	Mar. 25, '98	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's. 1916		1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24, '99	.....	.....	.....
Pitta., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	118½	Sept. 11, '01	118½	118½	4,000
" 1st cons. 5's.....1943		408,000	J & J	87½	Jan. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,599,000	J & J	100½	Sept. 30, '01	100½	100½	10,000
" J. P. M. & Co., cts.....		3,111,000	.....	100	Aug. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's.....1997		63,146,000	J & J	95½	Sept. 30, '01	95	95	475,000
" registered.....1997			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's....1939		15,200,000	J & J	100½	Sept. 25, '01	101	100½	49,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		10,000,000	A & O	96	Aug. 14, '01
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	88½	Sept. 27, '19

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Rio Grande Juno'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1909		1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27, '01			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,233,000	J & J	81	Sept. 27, '01	81	81	1,000
" guaranteed		2,277,000		92½	July 22, '01			
Rutland R.R. 1st con. g. 4½'s. 1941		2,380,000	J & J					
" Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1949		1,350,000	J & J					
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd's. 1913		297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.342. 1947		8,500,000	J & J	94	Sept. 24, '01	95½	94	81,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1906		800,000	J & J					
" 2d g. 6's. 1906		400,000	A & O					
St. Louis & San F. 2d g. 5's. Class A. 1906		500,000	M & N	111	Aug. 8, '01			
" 2d g. 6's. Class B. 1906		2,633,000	M & N	114½	June 6, '01			
" 2d g. 6's. Class C. 1906		2,369,000	M & N	114½	May 23, '01			
" gen. g. 6's. 1901		7,907,000	J & J	128½	Sept. 12, '01	128½	128½	1,000
" gen. g. 5's. 1901		12,262,000	J & J	115½	Sept. 25, '01	115½	115½	22,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's. 1907		1,099,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17, '01			
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O. 1919		1,015,000	F & A	118	May 23, '02			
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		6,388,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01			
" Central div. 1st g. 4's. 1929		1,962,000	A & O	109	Apr. 29, '01			
" N. W. div. 1st g. 4's. 1900		1,100,000	A & O	100	July 23, '01			
" S. W. div. g. 5's. 1947		1,500,000	A & O	100½	Sept. 5, '01	100½	100½	1,000
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's. 1907		1,808,000	J & D					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctf's. 1909		20,000,000	M & N	97½	Sept. 30, '01	98	96½	273,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctf's. 1909		10,000,000	J & J	79	Sept. 30, '01	80	75	865,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		389,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d g. 5's. 1909		7,368,000	A & O	117	Sept. 27, '01	117	116½	12,000
" 1st con. 6's. 1903		13,844,000	J & J	139	July 22, '01			
" 1st con. 6's. registered. 1903			J & J	137½	Feb. 23, '00			
" 1st c. 6's. red'd to g. 4½'s. 1903			J & J	117½	Sept. 30, '01	117½	114½	18,000
" 1st cons. 6's. registered. 1903		20,784,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 15, '01			
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's. 1910		5,625,000	M & N	116½	Aug. 23, '01			
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1907		7,907,000	J & D	105½	Sept. 4, '01	105½	105½	1,000
" registered. 1907			J & D	106	May 6, '01			
Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's. 1906		4,700,000	A & O	108	Sept. 12, '01	108	108	1,000
" registered. 1906			A & O					
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O					
" registered. 1940			A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's. 1922		2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4, '01			
Montana Cent. 1st g. 5's. int. gtd. 1907		6,000,000	J & J	140	May 24, '01			
" 1st g. 6's. registered. 1907			J & J	115	Apr. 24, '07			
" 1st g. 5's. 1907		2,700,000	J & J	121	Aug. 16, '01			
" registered. 1907			J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1908		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '00			
" registered. 1908			J & D					
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1942		4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15, '01			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	110½	Aug. 9, '01			
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's. 1904		4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13, '01			
" 1st g. 5's. 1904		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '00			
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1904		1,350,000	J & J	94½	Feb. 15, '01			
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1928		2,800,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 25, '01			
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1908		3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22, '01			
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1918		1,107,000	J & J	91½	June 3, '01			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's. 1928		2,500,000	J & J	104½	Feb. 5, '08			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's. gold. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '00			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s. 1905		15,000,000	J & D	101	Sept. 30, '01	101	99½	170,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		28,818,500	J & D	91½	Sept. 30, '01	92½	90½	559,000
" registered. 1949			J & D					
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 26, '01			
Cent. Pac. 1st refund. gtd. g. 4's. 1949		58,012,500	F & A	100½	Sept. 28, '01	101½	100½	199,500
" registered. 1949			F & A	99½	June 1, '01			
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s. 1929		19,268,000	J & D	86½	Sept. 26, '01	87½	86	63,000
" registered. 1929			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g. 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	109½	Sept. 30, '01	109½	109½	8,000
" 2d g. 7's. 1905		1,000,000	J & D	107½	Feb. 26, '01			
" Mex. & P. div. 1st g. 5's. 1901		13,418,000	M & N	107½	Sept. 20, '01	107½	107	10,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	105	June 7, '01			
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1908		501,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 26, '01			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1908		2,199,000	M & N	104½	July 13, '01			
Houst. & T. C. 1st g. 5's. int. gtd. 1907		6,344,000	J & J	111½	Sept. 30, '01	111½	110½	35,000
" con. g. 5's. int. gtd. 1912		8,161,000	A & O	111½	June 21, '01			
" gen. g. 4's. int. gtd. 1921		4,287,000	A & O	89½	July 13, '01			
" W & Nwn. div. 1st g. 5's. 1930		1,105,000	M & N					

BOND SALES.

675

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's Ia. & Tex. 1st g 6's....	1820	1,494,000	J & J	123	Aug. 15, '01	....	....	....
1st 7's.....	1918	5,000,000	A & O	137	June 19, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's....	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's....	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30, '97	....	....	....
gtd. g. 5's.....	....	4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4, '01	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's.....	1827	19,742,000	J & J	107½	Mar. 23, '01	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's....	1943	18,900,000	J & J	86	Sept. 30, '01	87	88	248,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's....	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	111½	Sept. 25, '01	111½	110½	4,000
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A....	1905	....	A & O	109½	Sept. 17, '01	109½	109½	10,000
ser. B....	1905	....	A & O	109½	Apr. 22, '01	....	....	....
C. & D....	1906	30,217,500	A & O	109½	July 16, '01	....	....	....
E. & F....	1902	....	A & O	114½	Nov. 8, '99	....	....	....
1st con. gtd. g 5's....	1887	6,809,000	A & O	120	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	....
stamped.....	1905-1887	20,420,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27, '91	....	....	....
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's....	1837	5,500,000	....	110½	Sept. 25, '01	111	108½	189,000
of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's....	1911	4,180,000	J & J	112½	June 21, '01	....	....	....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's....	1905	1,094,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11, '01	....	....	....
Sabine div. 1st g 6's....	1912	2,575,000	M & S	108½	Nov. 17, '97	....	....	....
con. g 5's.....	1943	1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29, '01	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's....	1904	33,271,000	J & J	117½	Sept. 30, '01	117½	115½	271,000
registered.....	....	....	J & J	117½	July 12, '91	....	....	....
Memph. div. 1st g. 4½'s....	1906	5,983,000	J & J	112	Sept. 25, '01	112	112	2,000
registered.....	....	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's....	1951	10,750,000	J & J	98½	Aug. 29, '01	....	....	....
registered.....	....	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central 1st 6's.....	1918	1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25, '01	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's....	1948	3,175,000	J & J	95	Sept. 8, '01	95	95	15,000
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st gtd g 4's....	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville 1st 5-6's....	1916	2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12, '01	....	....	....
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. div. g 5's....	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117½	July 30, '01	....	....	....
con. 1st g 5's.....	1956	12,770,000	M & N	120	Sept. 20, '01	120	118½	49,000
reorg. lisen g 4's.....	1938	4,500,000	M & S	112	Sept. 17, '01	112½	111½	12,000
registered.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's....	1922	5,660,000	J & J	127½	Sept. 26, '01	127½	127½	1,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 5's....	1925	2,000,000	J & J	126	July 16, '01	....	....	....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's....	1938	7,865,000	M & S	95	Sept. 30, '01	95	95	10,000
registered.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....	1915	5,597,000	J & J	122	Sept. 9, '01	122	123	1,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's....	1909	818,000	M & S	101½	July 20, '91	....	....	....
deb. 5's stamped.....	1927	8,368,000	A & O	111½	July 19, '01	....	....	....
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's....	1948	15,000	M & N	83	Dec 10, '91	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g 5's....	1919	5,250,000	M & S	109	Sept. 30, '01	109	108½	4,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's....	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. B 6's.....	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. C 6's.....	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. D 4-5's.....	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13, '99	....	....	....
small.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. E 5's.....	1926	1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10, '01	114	114	1,000
small.....	....	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. F 5's.....	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's....	1936	2,392,000	M & N	116½	Sept. 25, '01	116½	116	9,000
gen. 5's gtd. stamped....	1926	2,466,000	M & N	116	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's....	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14, '99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's.....	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120½	June 12, '01	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North 1st g 6's....	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25, '91	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N.Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s....	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s....	1939	7,000,000	A & O	116	Mar. 18, '99	....	....	....
1st con. g 5's.....	1934-1944	4,500,000	F & A	118½	May 23, '01	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g 5's....	1930	3,500,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6, '01	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's....	1906	3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15, '91	....	....	....
fm. Texarkana to Ft. Worth	....	....	J & D	119	Sept. 28, '01	119½	119	16,000
1st gold 5's.....	2000	21,822,000	M & R	99	Aug. 9, '01	....	....	....
2d gold income, 5's.....	2000	997,000	J & J	111	June 18, '01	....	....	....
La. Div. B. L. 1st g 5's....	1931	2,112,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....	1935	3,000,000	J & J	114½	Sept. 9, '01	114½	114½	8,000
1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	114	July 13, '01	....	....	....
gen. g 5's.....	1935	2,000,000	J & D	105	Sept. 16, '01	105½	105	6,000
Kanaw. & M. 1st g. g. 4's....	1930	2,469,000	A & O	97½	Sept. 20, '01	97½	96½	7,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....	1917	4,400,000	J & D	94	Sept. 27, '01	95	93	7,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	90	Aug. 27, '01
" registered.....			J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's..... 1925		6,500,000	A & O	84½	Sept. 30, '01	85	83½	183,000
" registered.....			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	98½	July 24, '01	....	....	.....
Glaster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's..... 1925		1,652,000	J & D	109	Sept. 23, '01	109	109	2,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id g t g 4s..... 1947		99,556,000	J & J	104½	Sept. 30, '01	106	104	860,000
" registered.....			J & J	104½	Sept. 4, '01	104½	104½	4,500
" 1st lien con. g. 4's..... 1911		91,957,000	M & N	106½	Sept. 30, '01	108½	104½	9,256,000
" registered.....			M & N					
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st & f. g. 6's. 1909		547,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25, '01	....	....	.....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		10,634,000	J & D	102	Sept. 27, '01	103½	102	47,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's. 1922		13,651,000	F & A	126½	Sept. 24, '01	127	125	12,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		12,323,000	J & J	117	Sept. 30, '01	117	116½	12,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's..... 1946		686,000	SEPT.	106	Jan. 21, '01	....	....	.....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's..... 1908		4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01	....	....	.....
" g. 5's..... 1926		1,677,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	.....
Wabash R. R. Co., 1st gold 5's..... 1939		81,664,000	M & N	119	Sept. 28, '01	119½	119	23,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..... 1939		14,000,000	F & A	110½	Sept. 11, '01	111	110	38,000
" debent. mtg series A..... 1939		3,500,000	J & J	99	July 25, '01	....	....	.....
" series B..... 1939		25,740,000	J & J	61½	Sept. 30, '01	65½	59	5,841,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex. 1940		3,411,000	J & J	111	Sept. 28, '01	111	111	2,000
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s. 1939		1,600,000	J & J	98	Sept. 22, '01	98	98	3,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.								
" 1st 6's..... 1908		1,000,000	A & O	110½	Sept. 30, '01	110½	110½	10,000
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	120	Sept. 24, '01	120	119	55,000
" gen g. 3-4's..... 1943		9,789,000	A & O	100	Sept. 6, '01	100	100	2,000
" inc. 5's..... 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01	....	....	.....
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's. 1911		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01	....	....	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1926		2,000,000	A & O	115½	July 9, '01	....	....	.....
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928		894,000	J & J	113	May 28, '01	....	....	.....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's..... 1930		343,000	F & A	112	June 24, '19	....	....	.....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		10,211,000	M & S	90	Sept. 27, '01	93½	90	184,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s. 1949		24,635,000	J & J	88½	Sept. 27, '01	89½	88	446,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's..... 1945		6,625,000	A & O	107½	Sept. 12, '01	108	107½	3,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. Imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99	....	....	.....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1916. 1941		4,373,000	J & J	113½	Aug. 23, '01	....	....	.....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..... 1941		2,255,000	M & N	101	May 21, '01	....	....	.....
" Union Elev. 1st g. 4-5s. 1950		12,890,000	F & A	101	Sept. 30, '01	101	100½	172,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		7,000,000	F & A	90	Sept. 27, '01	92½	88	17,000
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1961		10,474,000	J & J			....	....	.....
City & Sub. R'y. Balt. 1st g. 5's..... 1922		2,430,000	J & D	105½	Apr. 17, '96	....	....	.....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, '19	....	....	.....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's..... 1910		1,219,000	J & J			....	....	.....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. 6's. 1911		918,000	J & J			....	....	.....
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		5,485,000	J & J	101½	Sept. 28, '01	101½	101½	20,000
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's..... 1916		2,500,000	J & D			....	....	.....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98	....	....	.....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's. 1913		3,000,000	J & J			....	....	.....
Metro. St. Ry N. Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1997		12,500,000	F & A	120	Sept. 27, '01	120	119	34,000
" B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		7,650,000	J & D	120½	July 23, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, '19	....	....	.....
" Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1938		3,000,000	M & S	121½	Sept. 24, '01	121½	121½	15,000
" registered.....			M & S			....	....	.....
" Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1938		5,000,000	M & S	121	Sept. 18, '01	121	121	2,000
" registered.....			M & S			....	....	.....
" Thrd Ave. R. R. 1st c. gtd. g 4's. 2000		35,000,000	J & J	103½	Sept. 28, '01	103½	102½	32,000
" registered.....			J & J			....	....	.....
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1938		10,000,000	F & A	101½	Sept. 30, '01	101½	101	30,000
" registered.....			F & A			....	....	.....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's. 1926		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99	....	....	.....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..... 1919		4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	.....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937		2,480,000	J & J	111½	Jan. 24, '01	....	....	.....
" gtd. gold 5's..... 1937		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99	....	....	.....
Thrd Avenue R'y N. Y. 1st g. 5's. 1937		5,000,000	J & J	123	Aug. 7, '01	....	....	.....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945		4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99	....	....	.....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928		3,989,000	M & N			....	....	.....
" 40 years con. g. 5's..... 1936		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97	....	....	.....

BOND SALES.

677

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948		12,000,000	M & S	108½	Sept.25,'01	104	108	87,500
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. lst. c. g. 5's.1948		6,500,000	F & A	88	Sept.27,'01	86	85	3,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's.1945		17,084,000	F & A	75	Sept.30,'01	75	72	92,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7,'01	....	....	.....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3¼ S A. 1911		3,021,000	A & O	30	Sept. 6,'01	30	30	4,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1928		1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	.....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. ....1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan.19,'94	....	....	.....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. ....1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	.....
Manh. Beh H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	.....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. ....1890-1900		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6's. ....1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	.....
St. Louis Term. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4¼'s 5-30. 1917		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's. 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	.....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st g's. ....1908		4,975,000	M & S	113¼	Dec. 13,'19'	....	....	.....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4¼'s. ....1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" E 4's. ....1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
" F 4's. ....1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" G 4's. ....1908-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,'19'	....	....	.....
" H 4's. ....1908-1918		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
" I 4's. ....1904-1919		1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	.....
" J 4's. ....1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
Small bonds.
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. 1910		400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's.1919		9,000,243	M & S	80	Sept.25,'01	69½	80	3,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4¼'s. ....1915		2,919,000	....	100½	Sept.18,'01	101	100½	18,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. ....1919		8,375,000	M & S	92	Sept.28,'01	94½	92	151,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. ....1915		1,899,000	M & S	80	Sept.24,'01	80	80	20,000
Am. Thread Co. 1st coll. trust 4's.1919		6,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942		4,080,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,'19'	....	....	.....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's.1951		56,341,700	F & A	66½	Sept.30,'01	67½	66½	970,000
" registered.			F & A	....	....	....	....	.....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's. ....1911		1,000,000	J & J	82½	Sept.30,'01	86	82½	180,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's. ....1923		1,400,000	A & O	99½	Apr. 30,'01	....	....	.....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. ....1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	.....
" non. conv. deb. 5's. ....1910		7,000,000	A & O	100½	June 13,'01	....	....	.....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's. 1918		9,253,000	F & A	108½	Sept.25,'01	108½	108½	28,000
Knick'r'rker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug.25,'19'	....	....	.....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's. ....1920		3,002,000	J & J	108½	Aug.18,'01	....	....	.....
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. ....1925		3,724,000	J & J	96	June 21,'01	....	....	.....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946		2,785,000	F & A	51	Sept.24,'01	52½	50½	85,000
" inc. g. 5's.1946		7,500,000	....	6	Sept.30,'01	7	6	187,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. ....1918		2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
U. S. Leather Co. 6½ g s. fd. deb. ....1915		5,280,000	M & N	114½	Sept.12,'01	115	114	10,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. ....1900		2,766,000	F & A	101	Sept.30,'01	101	101	4,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's.1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,'19'	....	....	.....
" Coupon off.
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. ....1919		2,674,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 14,'01	....	....	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's. ....1943		2,308,000	F & A	104	Sept.27,'01	106	103	28,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919		949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date: highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
1st g. 5's.....1926		1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98	....	....	.....
2d g. 5's.....1926		1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	....	....	.....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s. f. 5's. 1928		1,213,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19	....	....	.....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's. 1946		1,092,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's. 1912		379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Ten. Coal. I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's. 1917		1,244,000	A & O	110	Sept. 25, '01	110	109	7,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's. 1917		3,390,000	J & J	108	Aug. 28, '01	....	....	.....
" Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's. 1922		1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19	....	....	.....
" De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's. 1910		2,771,000	F & A	101	Sept. 30, '01	101	101	16,600
" Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's. 1919		846,000	J & J	32	Jan. 15, '19	....	....	.....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's. 1947		1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Bost. Un. Gas 1st ofts s'k f'd g. 5's. 1939		7,000,000	J & J	80¾	Feb. 20, '01	....	....	.....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st cong. 5's. 1945		14,210,000	M & N	118	Sept. 23, '01	118½	118	21,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's. ....1932		1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28, '98	....	....	.....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's. ....1923		5,803,000	J & J	98	Sept. 30, '01	100½	98	159,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's. ....1918		381,000	F & A	102	Apr. 8, '99	....	....	.....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's. ....1932		3,500,000	M & S	104	Feb. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c. g. 5's. 1949		1,148,000	J & D	101	June 18, '01	....	....	.....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's. ....1922		633,000	J & D	195	June 8, '01	....	....	.....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's. 1915		1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17, '19	....	....	.....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's. 1922		3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's. 1937		2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
" purchase money 6's. ....1997		5,000,000	J & J	120¾	June 18, '01	....	....	.....
" Edison El. Ill. Bkin 1st con. g. 4's. 1939		4,275,000	J & J	96½	Dec. 4, '19	....	....	.....
" Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's. 1919		10,000,000	Q F	108¾	Sept. 23, '01	108¾	108	19,000
" small bonds. ....1948		5,472,000	J & D	97½	Nov. 1, '99	....	....	.....
Newark Cons. Gas. con. g. 5's. ....1948								
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Co. 1st col tr g 5's. 1948		11,500,000	J & D	114	Sept. 24, '01	116	114	92,000
" registered. ....1949		20,389,000	F & A	96½	Sept. 30, '01	96½	95½	221,500
" Edison El. Ill. 1st con. g. 5's. 1910		4,312,000	M & S	106	Sept. 13, '01	106	106	1,000
" 1st con. g. 5's. ....1995		2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23, '01	....	....	.....
" N. Y. & Qus. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st. c. g. 5's. 1930		1,930,000	F & A	102½	June 15, '01	....	....	.....
" Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's. 1949		3,317,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's. 1904		2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13, '19	....	....	.....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's. ....1904		2,500,000	J & D	102½	June 18, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g 6's. ....1943		4,900,000	A & O	124½	June 19, '01	....	....	.....
" refunding g. 5's. ....1947		2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16, '98	....	....	.....
" refunding registered. ....1947		2,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	108¾	Sept. 27, '01	108¾	108¾	5,000
" Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1936		4,348,000	J & D	108	June 25, '01	....	....	.....
" Eq. Gas & Fuel. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1905		2,000,000	J & J	102	July 9, '01	....	....	.....
" Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		5,000,000	M & N	106	Aug. 19, '01	....	....	.....
" registered. ....1949		1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8, '01	....	....	.....
" Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's. 1949		500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's. 1950		3,805,500	M & N	107½	Jan. 16, '01	....	....	.....
" Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's. ....1933								
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's. 1929		15,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's. 2397.		11,277,500	Q & J	100¾	May 29, '01	....	....	.....
" registered. ....1929			Q & J	100¾	Oct. 3, '19	....	....	.....
" Total amount of lien. \$20,000,000.								
Erie Teleph. & Tel. col. tr. g. s. fd 5's. 1926		3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	....	....	.....
Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's. 1918		2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17, '99	....	....	.....
" registered. ....1920		1,261,000	M & N	117	July 16, '01	....	....	.....
" N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's. ....1938		8,502,000	J & J	111½	Sept. 23, '01	112	111½	13,000
" Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's. ....1938		10,000,000	M & N	108	Sept. 25, '01	108	107½	3,000
" " fundg & real estate g. 4½'s. 1950		1,957,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	....	....	.....
" Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's. ....1911		1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" Northwestern Telegraph 7's. ....1904								

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	YEAR 1901.		SEPTEMBER SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered... 1880		445,940,750	Q J	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$			
con. 2's coupon..... 1880			Q J	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,000
con. 2's reg. small bonds. 1880			Q J					
con. 2's coupon small bds. 1880			Q J	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$			
3's registered..... 1908-18		99,621,700	Q F	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	500
3's coupon..... 1908-18			Q F	112	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,500
3's small bonds reg..... 1908-18			Q F					
3's small bonds coupon. 1908-18			Q F	112	108 $\frac{1}{4}$			
4's registered..... 1907		257,367,050	J A J & O	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$			
4's coupon..... 1907			J A J & O	115	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,500
4's registered..... 1925			Q F	189	187			
4's coupon..... 1925			Q F	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	187	2,000
5's registered..... 1904		21,854,100	Q F	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$			
5's coupon..... 1904			Q F	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$			
District of Columbia 3-6's..... 1924			F & A	125	125			
small bonds.....			F & A					
registered.....		14,224,100	F & A					
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's..... 1908		3,000,000	M & N					
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's			Q J	96	96			
Regular delivery in denominations of \$100 and \$200.....								
Small bonds denominations of \$20 and Large bonds denominations of \$500 and \$1,000.....								

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Busiel.—Hon. Charles A. Busiel, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and President of the Laconia (N. H.) National Bank and the City Savings Bank, died August 20, aged fifty-nine years. He was prominent in business as well as politics, and besides his banking connections was identified with railway and manufacturing enterprises.

Cobb.—Lyman Cobb, Jr., Secretary of the Yonkers (N. Y.) Savings Bank, died September 2. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1820. His earlier years were passed in New York city, and in 1850 he located at Yonkers, where he became prominently connected with business and social affairs.

Cutler.—Dwight Cutler, President of the National Bank of Grand Haven, Mich., died August 26. He was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1830, and when twenty years of age went to Michigan and settled at Grand Haven, where he soon became interested in the lumber business and amassed a large fortune. He was mayor of Grand Haven for three terms.

Davidson.—Charles H. Davidson, President of the Austin (Minn.) National Bank, died September 22, aged fifty-five. He located at Austin in 1858, and was for some time engaged in the newspaper business. In 1887 he became President of the Austin State Bank, afterward the Austin National Bank. From 1895 to 1898 he was Vice-President of the Kansas National Bank, of Wichita, Kansas. He was postmaster of Austin, Minn., for six years.

Davidson.—John B. Davidson, Cashier of the First National Bank, Newville, Pa., died September 14, aged sixty-five years.

Edmonds.—S. S. Edmonds, one of the incorporators of the North Brookfield (Mass.) Savings Bank, and formerly its President, died September 7, in his ninetyeth year. He was a trustee of the bank at the time of his death.

Fraley.—Frederick Fraley, President of the Western Saving Fund, of Philadelphia, and for many years President of the National Board of Trade, died September 23. Mr. Fraley was born in Philadelphia in 1804. For many years he has been one of the city's prominent men. He was President of the American Philosophic Society for the past twenty-one years, a founder of the Franklin Institute, and had been a member of the city council and the State Senate.

Gleason.—George M. Gleason, for the last twenty years President of the First National Bank, Gouverneur, N. Y., died September 20, aged seventy-two years. He served in the

Union Army in the Civil War, was a member of the New York Assembly for six successive terms, and in 1888 collector of customs for the Oswegatchie District, besides holding several local offices at different times.

Harbeson.—John M. Harbeson, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Augusta, Ky., and engaged in banking there for the past thirty-three years, died September 2.

Kennedy.—Judge George N. Kennedy, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., died September 6. He was born at Marcellus, N. Y., in 1822. For many years he was prominent in politics as a Republican; was a delegate to the convention that nominated Fremont for President. He practiced law for several years, and in 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected several times. In 1883 he was elected a justice of the supreme court, retiring in 1893.

King.—Aaron N. King, one of the organizers of and the first President of the National Bank of Orange County, Chelsea, Vt., and President of its predecessor, the First National Bank, died September 13, aged eighty-one years. He had been a member of the Legislature, and was postmaster for twenty-five years.

Kountze.—Barclay W. Kountze, son of Luther Kountze, and a member of the well-known New York banking firm of Kountze Bros., died August 29, aged twenty-six years. He graduated at Yale University in 1897, and then entered his father's banking house, soon becoming a member of the firm.

Linder.—Louis A. Linder, Cashier of the First National Bank, Mankato, Minn., died September 31. He was forty-eight years of age, and was a progressive business man.

Radeke.—Frederick Radeke, President of the City National Bank, Kankakee, Ill., died September 30, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1858. His political service included five terms as an alderman and four terms as mayor of Kankakee.

Smith.—J. Thomas Smith, long associated with the National Bank of Baltimore, died August 31, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Annapolis, Md., in 1818. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Bank of Baltimore, filling a number of positions until 1869, when he was appointed Cashier, and continued in this capacity until about eighteen months ago. Mr. Smith was an organizer of the American Bankers' Association, of which he had been a vice-president for his State, and was for six years a member of the executive council. He was also an organizer of the Maryland Bankers' Association, and was chosen vice-president of that organization.

Taylor.—Capt. R. H. Taylor, President of the Bank of Sardis, Miss., died September 10. He served in the Confederate Army and was prominent in Mississippi politics.

West.—While on his way to the bank on the morning of September 6, Wayland D. West, Cashier of the Fulton County National Bank, Gloversville, N. Y., died suddenly.

New York State Banks.—The statements of the 195 State banks of New York filed with the State Banking Department for the quarter ending September 12 show that during the last quarter their total resources have decreased \$85,011,046 to \$403,477,311. The amount due depositors has decreased \$68,624,599, the loans and discounts have increased \$1,477,806, while the aggregate of the cash items has decreased \$74,958,022. The condition of the banks on September 12 is shown by the appended table:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$220,779,330	Capital.....	\$28,245,700
Liabilities of directors.....	8,804,560	Surplus fund.....	18,218,537
Overdrafts.....	172,083	Undivided profits.....	10,958,213
Due from trust companies and banks.....	32,937,955	Due depositors.....	291,110,961
Real estate.....	11,239,914	Due trust companies and banks..	38,065,164
Mortgages owned.....	3,965,028	Due savings banks.....	13,593,740
Stocks and bonds.....	28,798,519	Due State Treasurer.....	2,763,476
Specie.....	33,700,288	Other liabilities.....	548,473
United States legal tenders.....	18,090,514		
Cash items.....	48,606,242	Total.....	\$403,477,311
Other assets.....	1,512,838		
Total.....	\$403,477,311		

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A bank counter with all necessary fixtures; solid black walnut; very handsome; fifty feet long; cost about \$1,000. Will sell cheap.

ATERS NATIONAL BANK, Jacksonville, Ill.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

VOLUME LXIII, No. 5.

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION at Milwaukee seems to have been one of the most satisfactory ever held by the association. The prominence of the speakers and the general interest in the subject-matter of the addresses secured an unusual degree of attention from the audiences. The social entertainment extended by the Milwaukee bankers, although quite up to the usual standard, was not permitted to clash with the business proceedings of the convention, and thus, as has been too frequently done at recent conventions, spoil two good things.

The criticisms of the methods of procedure, which have been numerous during the past few years, seem to have borne fruit, and to have impressed the executive council with the necessity of taking more care in the arrangement of the business and social features of the programme, so that each part might have the necessary time and opportunity for its thorough exhibition, without interference with some other equally important and interesting portion of the programme. At previous conventions addresses and papers of great intrinsic merit fell dead, because of the mental preoccupation of large numbers of the delegates over the problem of crowding into one day business and social pleasure enough for two or three days. For a number of years, moreover, there have been very few speakers of more than average distinction at these conventions. The meeting at Milwaukee was rendered prominent by the address of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is many years since the delegates to the conventions have enjoyed this distinction. Mr. GAGE was the president of the association in the earlier days of its existence, and served in that office for three successive terms. This was before the amendment of the constitution rendering the retiring officials of the association ineligible for re-election for a certain period.

There is no doubt that it adds very much to the success of a convention of this kind to have it addressed by speakers of acknowledged

eminence. Of course it is difficult for those upon whom it devolves to prepare programmes to always capture a genuine lion, but there is nothing that so adds to the success of a convention. The presence of the great man affords a standard by which the efforts of respectable mediocrity may be properly judged and measured.

The convention at Milwaukee indicates that the confusion noticed at former conventions is not unavoidable, and gives promise of increasing attention to the orderly conduct of business and social proceedings.

THE ADDRESS OF SECRETARY GAGE at the convention of the American Bankers' Association was mainly an exposition of the weakness of the independent Treasury, in coping with the accumulation of Government revenues. Mr. GAGE's remedy is to deposit the surplus money, which collects from time to time in the Treasury, with the banks. He admits, however, that there are many inconveniences connected with the use of the National banks as public depositories under existing laws. In fact, Mr. GAGE's important suggestion is that Congress shall overhaul and amend the law so as to permit Government moneys to be deposited with the banks and to avoid the present difficulties and objections.

It is probable that the independent Treasury system would never have been adopted by Congress if the banks of the country had not proved themselves too weak to do the business of the Government. It was only resorted to after the only banking system tolerated by the political parties of the country had been tried and found wanting. As between a great central bank, with power and resources making it able to carry on the operations of the Treasury, and a system of free independent banks, each of moderate resources, and in constant competition with each other, the voters of the country had decided in favor of the latter system. Under JACKSON, and his immediate successors, public moneys were deposited with these banks, and their aid was sought in performing the monetary operations of the Government. But they broke down under the weight, and because a strong central bank was tabooed politically, the independent Treasury was, in truth, the only resort. In many respects it has answered a good purpose, and no doubt will continue to do so; but experience has shown that it cannot supply the banking facilities necessary to keep in circulation the surplus revenues of the Government, nor can it carry on the great operations necessary in the making and payment of the public debt.

Imperfect as the banking system of the country is, in its capacity to meet under all circumstances the wants of the Government and the business public, yet the Government has had to appeal to the

banks for their assistance many times during the last half century. Their help has been of great value. But it is evident that the Government could have carried on its operations more safely and cheaply if there had been a bank or system of banks better adapted to such transactions.

Secretary GAGE recommends that public moneys be deposited with the banks, but recognizing the difficulties in the way of using the banks as depositories under the present law, he recommends that Congress enact new regulations in reference to this matter of public deposits. It seems, however, that even Congress, with all its powers, cannot make a law which would satisfactorily regulate public deposits in the banks working under the present system.

One reason why the use of banks as depositories will be attacked politically is that National banks only are used as such. Of course Congress must give the business to the banks operating under Federal laws, and if the State and private bankers are not satisfied, they may, any of them, become National banks. But notwithstanding this common-sense view of the matter, the banks outside of the National system view with sympathy the attacks always sure to be made on a Secretary of the Treasury who deposits largely with the National banks. The only way for Congress to solve the problem satisfactorily and permanently is to avoid tinkering with the law in an endeavor to adapt the present system of banks to the necessities of the case. Let the present banks remain as they are, but supplement them by a bank created especially for dealing with Government deposits and with other matters which cannot be satisfactorily taken care of by the present system of free, independent and competitive banks. These banks can of course acquire greater strength by amalgamation and consolidation, and it is on these lines that the present banks are able to meet even imperfectly the demands of business for banking facilities. But even if it be conceived that a bank formed by the consolidation of National or State or private banks, reaching a strength and power that would make it a safe depository of the surplus revenues, yet this bank, organized under a general law, would be in rivalry with the other banks organized under the same law. The Government could not use it to the exclusion of other banks without complaints arising. On the other hand, a bank specially chartered to receive public deposits and do Government business, would at once be a mark for attack as a monopolistic institution, unless in return for the exclusive privileges granted corresponding services were required from the bank. Nevertheless, the monopoly of such an institution would be more apparent than real, because the reception and management of the public money would be something that no existing bank of the present system could successfully undertake. In re-

turn for the privilege of being the depository of public moneys the bank should be required to pay interest on such deposits.

It is probable that if Congress revises the laws now controlling the custody of the public money, both in the independent Treasury and the banks, the subject will attract and require the most exhaustive investigation.

THE COUNTRY CHECK, like the poor, is still with us despite the more or less drastic means and arguments employed from time to time for its suppression. It is evident that the country banks are growing restive under the attempts made by the banks in the money centers to regulate the collection of country checks, either by making definite charges on such collections, as is done by the clearing-house association of New York city, or by requiring the country banks to enter into an agreement to remit for their checks at par, as is done by the Boston Clearing-House.

The executive committee of the Connecticut Bankers' Association has issued a circular suggesting a convention of delegates from the State bankers' associations to take measures to oppose the system of charges on country checks imposed by the New York Clearing-House. The Boston Clearing-House is reported to be having trouble with seventy-six banks in New England that will not enter into the agreement made by the remaining banks in that section to remit for checks drawn on them at par.

There is probably the same dissatisfaction felt with this refusal to collect country checks for nothing in other parts of the country.

Naturally, it is a great advantage to all banks, whatever their locality, to have their checks taken at par in all other places. It is also a great accommodation and advantage to the depositors in all these banks. It is furthermore an advantage to business men generally throughout the country. If, without injustice to any, without an unequal distribution of the burden of collecting checks, they could, on whatever point drawn, pass current at every other point, there is no doubt that the general business of the country would be greatly facilitated. The untrammelled use of checks collected in all parts of the country without charge has a similar effect in drawing business closer together and facilitating it that the substitution of the homogeneous National bank note, for the State bank notes previously in circulation, had in 1865 and 1866. The statistics of the previous years, as cited in the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, show the losses to the trader in the high rates of exchange prevailing between one section of the country and another. This was a source of great profit to the banks and the exchange offices. The National bank note and the legal-tender note, taken at par in every place, swept all this away, and now no one

would think of returning to a form of paper money that had one value at one point and a different value at another point.

It seems as if the old battle that was fought out in the years before the war, in securing the proper redemption of State bank notes, is now being repeated in these controversies about the collection of country checks. While, as stated, the abolishment of all charges for country collections is a consummation devoutly to be wished, yet it must be remembered that there is justice in all things, and that the expense of this public benefit should not be borne by the banks at those centers where the checks tend to accumulate, any more than it was just that the banks of the money centers should in former days bear the expense of redeeming the State bank notes of banks in all sections of the country that accumulated in the same manner at these centers.

The Suffolk Bank established a system by which all the country banks of New England paid the actual cost of redeeming their notes at par in Boston. The system of collecting out-of-town checks on New England banks, now put in operation by the Boston Clearing-House, is modelled, as far as the same system can apply to bank bills and checks, on the system of the Suffolk Bank. The latter institution always had trouble with some few recalcitrant banks just as the Boston Clearing-House now seems to have.

The great utility of the use of checks is, however, seen more and more by the business men of the United States, and there is the same desire for their universal acceptance at par as there always was in the case of State bank money. These little charges for collection are the fly in the ointment, the little mouse gnawings that disturb the calculations of business men. Even the banks that make charges do not do so as a rule because it is considered any great source of revenue, but because they thus avoid a loss which is an injustice to themselves. Even these banks would no doubt admit that could the cost of maintaining the collection of checks at par be equally and fairly distributed, the advantage of the homogeneous check would be very great indeed to all the business interests of the country. This, however, seems to be a case which on account of the incongruous constitution of the general banking system and because of the wide extent of territory covered by the banks on which the checks are drawn, cannot very well be settled by the banks themselves on any universal plan. It took the power of the Federal Government to bring about the homogeneity of the bank note.

It is the custom to point at the success of the Suffolk Bank in regulating the redemption of the bank notes of New England banks, and to the similar success of the New York city banks in establishing some order in the redemption of foreign bank notes that used to pour into that center. But the portion of the country with banks was not very

large then compared to its present extent. Supposing that the State systems had continued until to-day, that there had been no war, that the banking interests of the country had grown to their present extent under State systems, neither Boston nor Manhattan Island would hardly contain the exchange offices necessary to sort, arrange and redeem the State bank notes that would daily pour into those places. That system could not have lasted. The Government would have been compelled to interfere. The war brought about an earlier interference than could otherwise have taken place.

The collection of country checks is a case which calls for the exercise of the powers of Congress to regulate the currency. If a great bank is called into existence to supplement the deficiencies of the independent Treasury and to cut the gordian knot of assets-currency, upon such an institution, in exchange for the privileges granted, could be imposed the burden of receiving at par checks drawn on all parts of the country.

ILLEGAL BORROWERS FROM NATIONAL BANKS are liable to incur the penalties of the National Bank Act as well as the banks that violate the law. The statute providing penalties for certain acts detrimental to the welfare of National banking associations reads as follows :

“ Every President, director, Cashier, teller, clerk or agent of any association who embezzles, abstracts or wilfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits of the association, or who without authority from the directors issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of the association, or who without such authority issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association; and every person who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer, clerk or agent in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten.”

This law is a fair warning to all those who deal with National banks of the strict limits within which they must conduct their dealings. It is, of course, the natural desire of every borrower to make loans as advantageously to himself as possible, but the borrower is bound to be honest. He may be mistaken as to the value of his collateral and resources, but when he knowingly accepts loans on poor

security he at once oversteps the line. There can be less doubt about the state of his knowledge when the loans made to him are in violation of well-known provisions of law. Hardly any business man in the country, who is of sufficient standing to deal with banks, but is acquainted with the fact that over-certification of checks is forbidden by the National Banking Law, and that loans to any one person, firm or corporation in excess of the ten per cent. limit are also in violation of that law. There may be some who are ignorant that, in accepting an excessive loan or the certification of a check in excess of the amount to their credit, they are aiding and abetting the officers of the bank in performing an illegal act. Their ignorance is technically no excuse. In fact, the statute notifies all those who deal with National banks to see that they do not aid and abet the officers in breaking the law. What shall be said of those who persistently solicit loans and certifications they know to be illegal, and when they make the bank officers their allies in their ill-advised or unfortunate adventures, and bring pressure to obtain illegal accommodations?

It seems to be the duty of the Government, when banks are wrecked by excessive loans in violation of law, to enquire not only into the conduct of the bank officials who have violated their trust, but also into that of the borrowers who have knowingly accepted the apparent benefits of illegal official action. If the penalty were enforced against illegal borrowers as well as illegal lenders, the business world would soon be put on its guard against the dangerous practice of levying loans on weak or dishonest bank officials.

This statute, which imposes a penalty not only on bank officials and employees who violate law, but also on outsiders who aid and abet them in so doing, is of the same nature as those laws against bribery which impose penalties on both the giver and taker of a bribe. The effectiveness of this method in the case of bribery, always difficult to prove, may be less than its justice; but in the case of these offenses against banking law there is no reason why justice should give way to policy because of any difficulty in obtaining evidence.

A CENTRAL BANK WITH BRANCHES is deemed by many financial students to be an indispensable prerequisite to any effectual reform of the currency system of the United States, and the current of opinion, or at least of expert opinion, would seem to be tending toward such a belief. Upon some accounts this tendency is to be regretted, for its effect must be the postponement, if not the ultimate defeat, of some of the most essential features of currency reform.

It is argued that because JACKSON and the men of his day so worked upon the popular prejudices as to cause the overthrow of the

Bank of the United States, it is no reason why the people at the present time should not make use of a similar instrumentality if it is superior to existing methods. Those who do not favor a Government bank still contend that the equalization of interest rates and the general strengthening of our banking system can not take place until there is an approach to the banking systems of Europe and of Canada.

The merits as well as the disadvantages of branch banks are well known to bankers generally, and there is no occasion for retraversing the ground so frequently covered by contributors to the *MAGAZINE*. It is probable that a system of central banks with branches, if it could be introduced into the United States, would tend to add greater strength to the banking institutions of the country. Concentration of capital in the hands of a few experienced bank managers would almost certainly lessen the number of bank failures; but, on the other hand, the ruin caused by the collapse of a parent bank with its numerous branches reaching all over the Union would cause more widespread distress than is now possible to ensue upon the downfall of any independent bank, large or small.

As to the greater banking facilities which certain communities would enjoy under the branch banking system, some doubts may be ventured. If the resources of any community are such as to attract banking capital, such facilities are apt to be supplied with reasonable promptitude and to the required extent whether branch banks are permitted or not.

The superiority of the central bank with branches is constantly held up for admiration by the advocates of the system, and Great Britain, Continental Europe and Canada are cited as examples of the beneficent influences of such a method of employing banking capital. It will be found on examination, however, that the banking power of the United States is not only much greater than these countries, but that it appears to be growing about five times as fast. According to *MULHALL*, the banking power of the United Kingdom in 1900, and of all of Europe, was £2,508,000,000, and including Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Argentina and Uruguay, £2,791,000,000. Compared with 1890, all these countries showed an increase of twenty-eight and eight-tenths per cent. in their banking power—that is in capital, reserve, surplus profits, issues and individual and bank deposits. The same author states that in 1900 the banking power of the United States was £2,577,000,000, and the increase compared with 1890, 150.3 per cent. This amount was greater than that for the United Kingdom and all Europe, and the rate of increase was five times that for all the countries included in the estimate.

It does not follow from this that the progress of banking in the United States is due altogether to the system of independent banks,

but still it is well enough to remember that in the matter of banking facilities this country is not so badly off after all.

Because bank failures are more infrequent in Europe and Canada, it is not safe to predicate an opinion that the same comparative immunity from bank failures would follow the introduction of the central bank principle into the United States. Something must be allowed for the differences in the country and the character of the population. That panics occur in Wall Street, followed by a rise in rates of interest to an abnormal point, while throughout Canada an unruffled financial calm prevails, is not proof positive that we must hasten to give up our present methods of organizing banks. Canada is a country of comparatively slow growth, having a conservative population, indisposed to take some of the risks in which the American business man delights. The restless spirit of energy which pervades our national life—nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the career of President ROOSEVELT—is the mainspring of our being. That spirit has been instrumental in placing the United States in the front rank of nations, not only in banking but in most departments of material activity. The more energetic a nation is in its industrial and commercial progress, the more chance of financial crisis. Such crises may, however, be precipitated or aggravated by an imperfect banking and financial system, without doubt.

The tendency of a central bank system having branches scattered all over the country would be toward a gradual abolition of the existing independent banks, or if they continued at all it would be only as appendages of the large city institutions. As Secretary GAGE pointed out in the opening of his admirable address at Milwaukee, the bankers of this country are rather independent, and prefer to stand on their own responsibility and manage their own affairs. Despite occasional lapses, they are generally abundantly able to do so. It is not believed that any considerable number of the country banks will be content to become mere offices of the city concerns.

Everything tending to add greater security to the banking system of the United States is, of course, worthy of careful consideration; but the inquiry suggests itself, Is the branch banking system the best way to reach this desired end? Probably, through improvements of various kinds, the banks of the country are growing stronger every day. Is it not possible to still further extend the principle of co-operation, so that approximate safety will be attained without reverting to a semi-monopolistic system? In times of panic the banks of some of the great money centres have practically pooled their resources, and have successfully withstood the assaults of panic-stricken depositors. Similar action on the part of all the banks of the country would make a general collapse of these institutions impossible. The possi-

bilities of better supervision and control of banks through the clearing-houses of the various cities, and of more united action in times of crisis, appear to be as yet only partially recognized.

The safeguarding of depositors, to a certain extent, by some system of insurance may be found to be practicable, although not generally regarded with favor at the present time.

If a central bank with branches is necessary at all, its operations should be circumscribed, as indicated in the last issue of the *MAGAZINE*, and the branches confined to a few of the chief cities, so as not to interfere with existing banks.

The proposal to revolutionize the American banking system by conferring a monopoly of the business on a few large banks located in the principal cities will arouse the greatest hostility, not only on the part of the people, but on the part of the thousands of independent banks. Heretofore the great difficulty in securing needed banking legislation has been due to the wide diversity of opinion, and to introduce so radical a proposal as the branch bank system will surely complicate a problem which is sufficiently complex already.

The branch bank system is an interesting topic to discuss in magazine articles and in colleges, but it does not appear to be within the range of practicable things at present.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. A. B. STICKNEY at the convention on the imperfections of the National banking system and the independent Treasury, and the attention his views seem to have received, indicate that there is a growing dissatisfaction among bankers with the curbs and restrictions placed upon all financial operations by the monetary laws of the country.

In his advocacy of a system of banking similar to the Canadian, Mr. STICKNEY emphasized the defects in the banking methods of this country. It is useless to criticize unless some method of improvement can be pointed out. The Canadian banking system affords a good example of the issue of bank notes based on assets. Still, we do not think that Mr. STICKNEY or any one else can seriously believe that such a system could in the United States be substituted for the existing banks. It is possible, however, that the bank-note feature of the Canadian system might be grafted upon the Federal banking law, and rendered equally as secure as it now is in Canada.

In speaking of the banking system of the United States, the National banks are not the only ones meant. The banks here include not only the National banks, but also State and private banks, and innumerable banking offices which are under the control of no particular banking law. The United States system of banking permits

any one who has a few dollars or who can borrow a few dollars to commence the business of loaning money. According to his means he may organize a bank under the laws of any of the States, or he may organize under the laws of the United States. The system is not homogeneous. There is jealousy and opposition between banks of the different classes, growing out of business rivalry and out of superior privileges which each imagines the other possesses. In some States and localities the State banks seem to believe that were it not for the National banks they might still enjoy the privilege of issuing notes.

There would still be business competition and rivalry were all the banks of one class, but this would not be emphasized to such an extent as it often is when this competition is between banks of different classes. The difficulty of the system in the United States is that these petty jealousies seem to prevent the banks as a whole from agreeing on any line of legislation that might, whatever its immediate effect, prove in the end beneficial to all.

If an agreement could be reached among the majority of banks as to any desirable measure of legislation, Congress would not hesitate to enact it into law. When this agreement is brought about then the Canadian or any other superior system might be bodily introduced to supersede our present banks. Whatever is accomplished in banking legislation will be carried out in opposition to the wishes of a proportion of the existing banks, or at least it will be successful owing to their indifferent toleration.

THE SUPPLY OF MONEY in the United States as shown by the statements of the Treasury Department on October 1 was \$2,526,-049,760, of which \$1,160,353,790 consisted of gold coin and bullion.

Of this \$529,152,523 in gold coin and bullion was reported to be held in the Treasury, and the remainder, \$631,201,267, in circulation.

Of the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury \$277,517,169 was in circulation in the form of gold certificates, making the gold actually in circulation among the people and banks, \$908,718,436, or over forty per cent. of all forms of money in actual circulation.

This gold, both in the form of certificates and coin, is held very largely as reserves by the banks, but the number of gold certificates which are noticeable in hand-to-hand payments is evidently on the increase and is frequently remarked upon.

As to actual gold coin, those who have observed the matter find that it is more frequently offered in payments, and in parts of the country where money accumulates in the hands of traders, quite large sums in gold can be obtained in exchange for bills when desired.

There is a tendency among those who receive gold in payments, and who keep money in their hands to meet bills, to keep gold coin in preference to paper.

Notwithstanding the increase in banks and the use of checks, the amount of settlements made in money which is hoarded up to be in readiness for such settlements is large enough to account for the temporary disappearance of considerable amounts of gold coin. When any real hoarding is done, and gold coin can be obtained, this coin is always laid aside in preference to other forms of money.

THE LACK OF BANKING FACILITIES for those engaged in agricultural pursuits is frequently declared to be one of the principal defects of our present banking system. This grievance is more apparent than real. At least in those sections where these complaints have any foundation at all, it will be usually found that agriculturists suffer no more from the lack of bank aid than do other classes in the same community. These localities are generally those where local capital is scarce and surplus means necessary for starting banks have not yet accumulated. Or perhaps it is a locality where a bad system of credits has been the custom, where the agriculturists have become dependent on the country merchant for supplies, and where failure of crops or improvidence has put them in the power of the merchant. Very often in such cases the difficulty is mutual. The merchant has furnished large quantities of supplies and has made many bad debts, and so has to be carried to some extent himself. His only protection is to make still further advances and take mortgages on future crops.

When a community gets into such a condition, no amount of financial ingenuity would be of much assistance. Either there must be bankruptcy for all, and a new start on a better system, or the debts must be gradually paid and a surplus accumulated by industry and economy. It is only when the potential income from land is sufficient to pay the cost of working and produce a surplus that the land becomes of any value as security. Many places become dependent upon time and chance, the increase of population, the development of newly discovered resources, the building of railroads, in order that they may be lifted out of the rut.

It is a utopian idea that the Government can inaugurate any scheme of finance by which a country with no natural resources and with an unenterprising population can be placed on a level with more fortunately situated sections. Of course the Government can borrow money and lend it, but without prospect of repayment this is only taxing one part of the people for the benefit of another. There are, it is true, instances where judicious advances of money to sections of

country that have suffered extraordinary misfortune from war, earthquakes, floods or other unusual catastrophes, have restored the people to former prosperity; but this has seldom succeeded where there was not good evidence of the energy and enterprise of the population and of the resources in existence which might be developed by this enterprise. The reliance, even in such cases, was not on the loan but on the ultimate productive capability. As a rule where the section shows industrial energy either devoted to agriculture or otherwise, there are plenty of capitalists ready to participate in the sure results. The bank with its facilities follows as a natural thing the improvement of the resources of any locality and helps to make the best use of capital as it accumulates.

In a new country, and there are many parts of the United States that are yet undeveloped, capital borrowed before the industrial power of the population has proved itself, becomes a detriment rather than a help. It tends to suppress and deaden productive energy rather than to encourage it. Agricultural banks for the purpose of loaning on land, started by governmental authority, have not very often proved a success. Those who borrow money on land with the expectation of paying do not need any special assistance, and those whose failure to obtain capital from the usual sources has compelled government assistance seldom use the loan as a loan but seem to regard it as a gift. Agricultural banks conspicuously failed to place the land-poor nobility of Russia on their feet, and in France such success as they attained was from business other than they were organized to undertake. The fact is that in the United States the agriculturist who possesses remunerative land has no difficulty in procuring from banks the money he may require for carrying on his operations, either on personal security or on the land itself. There are always capitalists who loan on land according to its value. The rates of interest in some parts of the country are no doubt higher than they are in others, but usually farmers can borrow at the same rate as those engaged in other business in the same locality.

The proper way to benefit the agriculturist in the use of capital is not to attempt to lend him more than others on less real security, as seems to be the effort in the case of most of the agricultural and mortgage banks, but to improve the general banking laws so as to equalize and reduce the rates of interest. Rates of interest will necessarily vary according to the risk and character of the loan, but it seems to be generally felt that there is too great variation in these rates in different sections on security of the same nature. The only way to reduce the rates of interest through the banks is to enable them to make a freer use of their assets and credit, and this may be done by extending their power to issue circulating notes. With a

guarded privilege in this direction the loaning power of the banks of the country on the same resources would be more than doubled, and it is certain that this increase of loaning power would reduce the rates to borrowers. There are many ways in which this privilege may be extended, but that is a matter for the consideration of Congress. There is no class in the country who ought to be more alive to the value to them of an asset currency issued by the banks than the agriculturists.

AN ATTACK ON WALL STREET AND THE MONEY POWER by a member of the banking fraternity is something of a novelty. At the convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association the president, Mr. J. C. REBER, who is Cashier of a National bank in Dayton, Ohio, caused something of a sensation by ascribing financial crises to the Wall Street stock market, and to what he characterized as a "money trust" in New York. Mr. REBER no doubt voiced, to some extent, the feeling of the smaller banks of the country in regard to the tendency to combination and consolidation in all lines of business which has been the distinguishing mark of the last decade. The banking capital of the country has yielded to this tendency much more slowly than capital invested in other lines, but it is clear that if the general business of the country continues to develop in this direction the banks must follow. With the concentration of industries and trades must come the concentration of banking capital. The bank of moderate strength and resources was the concomitant of business carried on by small firms and corporations. As these become reduced in numbers by the consolidation of each line of trade and industry under the trust system, the banking capital that furnished them with facilities must also concentrate itself so as to furnish the accommodations required by these great business aggregations. Of course this means danger to small banks in the same way that the introduction of steam meant danger to the use of horse power, of machinery to man power and of electricity to steam power. The danger is, however, not so great as vivid and anxious imaginations always picture. These changes in the manner of carrying on the affairs of the world are repeatedly occurring, they will always continue to happen. They bring misfortune to many who are not prepared to adapt themselves to the change, although in the long run they may be a benefit to the majority. But as steam and electricity have not entirely destroyed the use of horse power, and as machinery has not deprived human labor of its usefulness, so concentration of trades and industries will not destroy individual effort in the same or individual lines.

When the new evolution first manifests itself with its improvements and economies, many men are deprived of their employment

and immediate occupation, and much discontent and bewailing is the consequence. But time will heal all this, and when all parts of the world's affairs have been adjusted to the new *regime*, occupation and livelihood will be found for all. So it will be with banks. The new process of the concentration of capital to meet the wants of great business combinations will doubtless diminish for a time the opportunities of many of the small banks. Many of them will be consolidated or will retire from business. This, of course, will put out of employment many who now enjoy the salaries and the dignities of bank officers. But after the tendency to consolidation has spent its force or arrived at its legitimate conclusion, there will still be found room for individual industries and enterprises. Even during the present period of transition it is probable that there is as much field for individual effort, with as great probability of success, as there ever was, although to discover the openings and improve them may not be within the capability of those trained under another system.

With all the concentration of banking capital, there will still be room for small banks, but these institutions cannot be expected to stand on the same equality with the larger institutions as heretofore. They must confine themselves to their own well-marked out limits.

The complaints of Wall Street and the great money trusts are often the vague outcries of those who do not know how to adapt themselves to the new evolution, and who have not philosophy enough to endure what they seem to be powerless either to prevent or turn to their advantage.

Wall Street and the money trusts, so called, are in very large measure the creation of the country banks. It is evident at once that a large proportion of the immense deposit line that makes up the strength of the associated banks of New York city is contributed by the country banks. They are the feeders of Wall Street. They encourage the speculation that Mr. REBER deplores, by sending all the money they can spare from their home business to obtain the interest on a New York balance. The New York banks derive their power to pay this interest from the fact that they can use their funds in the great world's exchange that takes its name from Wall Street. The ability to obtain this share of the profits of great trade and industrial transactions in this world's market no doubt renders many country bankers less alive to the wants of their own locality. It will be found that many of the greatest local improvements are not made with the assistance of the local banks. The building of steam and electric railroads, of great manufacturing plants, is financed in most instances by that much-abused Wall Street. The country banks have shown very little enterprise or ability to assist these undertakings, any further than by the assistance they render in maintaining Wall Street by the

amounts they deposit in New York. No doubt there are abuses. More or less gambling always accompanies legitimate speculation.

There is no doubt that one of the great dangers of Wall Street, the cause of the sudden fluctuations in the supply of money, is the collection and payment of the Government revenues through the independent Treasury. The financial heart of the country find its circulating fluid drawn suddenly away with warning perhaps only intelligible to the initiated. The monetary organism of the whole land finds itself gasping with the throes of heart disease. This is not the fault of Wall Street or the "money trust," but of the independent Treasury system.

In his address Mr. REBER referred to the dangers inherent in the legal-tender notes, which afford a convenient means of drawing gold from the Treasury. They also are responsible for much of the speculation in Wall Street, for instead of being retired, as a proper form of paper money should be when not required by the demands of legitimate business, they accumulate in the country's chief money center and thus foster undue speculation.

Criticism of Wall Street is so common and usually founded upon such inadequate knowledge, that little serious attention need be paid to it. But the criticism from the president of the Ohio Bankers' Association will attract wide interest, and it is hoped will lead to a study of the causes of real abuses in speculation and the proper remedy.

A MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is to be erected at Canton, Ohio, where the late President lived for so many years, and where his body now lies in its final resting-place. It is expected that a memorial will also be erected at Washington. The details of carrying out the plans for appropriately honoring the memory of the late President have been entrusted to the McKinley Memorial Association, appointed by President ROOSEVELT.

At the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association a resolution was passed authorizing members to solicit and receive subscriptions.

The Editor of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE has also been authorized by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to receive subscriptions for this purpose. Further announcement in reference to the matter will be found on another page of this issue.

It is believed that the banking fraternity of the United States will be pleased to contribute to this worthy undertaking.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE will receive subscriptions in any sums from one dollar upwards, and will publish the names and addresses of all contributors through this channel.

ADAPTING THE MONETARY SYSTEM TO BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The Reform Club, of New York city, through its Sound Currency Committee, recently offered prizes to be competed for by financial students and others on the best method of adapting the monetary system to the business wants of the country. The essays which received the first and second prizes have recently been published in "Sound Currency."

The offering of prizes to draw out ideas on any subject of public importance has its value in encouraging thought on the subject considered, but it is very seldom that the results are at all conclusive. The offer of the prize induces many to compete who are not competent to take an exhaustive view of the subject, and many if not most all of the essays received are apt to be distinguished by a certain air of crudity. Even the essays that are successful in the competition attain this eminence simply because they are superior to the majority, and not because they propound an adequate solution of the problem. The agitation about monetary matters which has prevailed during the last ten years has developed a host of writers whose productions suggest sudden cramming up on the subject, rather than the experience which arises from dealing with it exclusively, either theoretically or practically.

An exhaustive knowledge of the gradual steps which have led to the present condition of banking, of Government finance and business methods and customs in the United States, their relations to each other and general interdependence, cannot be so easily attained.

Whenever a new man undertakes to look up the subject for the purpose of writing an essay to compete for an offered prize, he is apt to seize on some of the most salient and time-worn suggestions, and make one or more of them so conspicuous as to give him the air of a hobbyist. There are certain time-worn suggestions for improvement of the monetary system that are exceedingly good in themselves, and which often have the approval mark of actual experience, under certain sets of conditions, but which could only be applied to the existing conditions in the United States with the greatest difficulty.

The important fact, almost always overlooked by writers on monetary reform, is that the existing conditions in the United States have been brought about by a process of evolution, under forces that are both political and economic. The weakness of the banking system and its inadequacy to meet all the wants of a growing economic development are due to the opposition to monopoly, fostered by the democratic institutions of the country. It is not difficult to trace historically the successful contest of the small independent bank idea, as against the idea of the strong monopolistic bank. The contest between the two ideas was a long and bitter one. The success of the small independent bank, with all its weaknesses and drawbacks, made it impossible for the Government to depend upon the banking system in critical times, and as a temporary buttress the independent Treasury was evolved. The great flow of business and the settlement of exchanges at the money centres, going

on without reference to banks or banking systems, nevertheless has proved again and again the utter inadequacy of the independent system of small banks to carry on this trade without periodical mishap. Out of a recognition, more or less blind, of this fact, have grown up various palliatives and adjuncts to the defects and weaknesses of the banking system.

In early days, when the banks issued asset currency, there grew up systems of redemption, like that known as the Suffolk Bank system, and the discount redemption in New York city and other money centres. It was at these centres that the unfitness of the small independent banks to meet the pressure of great transactions was felt most seriously. The clearing-house association was the device by which this weakness was sought to be palliated. The clearing-house, though originally founded for simple convenience, has tended to develop the principle of association and mutual support among the independent banks. To sustain this principle they have been obliged to surrender much of their independence. In the great achievements of the banks of the country, notwithstanding the faulty system of which they were a part, their imperfections are apt to be forgotten. Men point with pride at the courage and skill shown by the bankers in the money centres during recurring financial storms. But they forget that these storms would have had little effect if the craft that had to weather them had been better adapted to seas they were sailing upon. The navigator of the ocean-liner takes no particular credit for coming through tempests, like those Sir Francis Drake, Captain Cook, the Cabots and the Frobishers weathered in their small ships and thereby acquired an everlasting reputation. The real ocean is the same to-day as it was when the old navigators put out in their shallops. The ocean of financial transactions grows with every year of civilization. The institutions which have to ride upon and meet the shocks of its stormy waves should grow commensurately. There is no doubt that the bankers of the United States, by association, by clearing-house devices, by the use of checks, and by many minor improvements in the technique of banking, have used the institutions which they control to very great advantage.

In considering monetary reform, and particularly banking reform, the important question is, Can the present system of independent banks be retained, and yet be so strengthened by further devices, affecting all the banks alike, as to make the system adequate to handle the business of the country under any conditions that may arise? Undoubtedly, the present system of independent banks has in this country many advantages. It is agreeable to political institutions, and, apart from this, it encourages the local development of enterprise. Its principal defect seems to be that under present restrictions as to the use of credit by means of promissory notes capital does not flow freely from one part of the country to another. There is a tendency to the congestion of capital at the money centers. The banks in these centers have the highest credit, and surplus capital of outlying banks flows to them, in preference to going to nearer institutions where the demand for it may be really greater. A local bank will always prefer to send its surplus capital at any given time to its city correspondent, rather than to loan it to some local competitor. It happens frequently that rates for loans are quite low at the money centers, when in many other localities the rates indicate that money is scarce.

Of course, rates for money in different localities vary with the quality of

the security and the length of loans, but it would seem that with a system of banking better adapted to the distribution of capital, the variation of interest rates in different localities ought not to be so great. This variation of interest rates, however, is to some extent more apparent than real. A bank making short loans, which it can close at any time, may, by the compounding process, make as much profit on a given amount of capital at a lower rate of interest as another bank on the same amount of capital at a higher rate. Then it is also plain that the banks derive many advantages from the present system. The country banks are able to get greater profits from a given amount of capital loaned at home, because they have an outlet in the money centers for the surplus which, if kept home, would reduce interest rates there and accordingly lessen profits.

There has been much advocacy of branch banks as a device for stimulating and equalizing the flow of capital from one part of the country to another. It is doubtful whether branch banks would accomplish what is claimed for them in this respect. In Canada there is a system of which branch banks are a prominent feature. Do these branches lower or equalize the rate of interest in all localities throughout the Dominion? Statistics on this point are very desirable. Does the branch system in Canada extend banking facilities to places of a degree of business development too insignificant to cause in the United States the establishment of an independent banking office? It is believed that, taking two places of the same business development, one in the Dominion and the other in the United States, the latter would obtain an independent banking office as quickly as the former would a branch bank. Where the demand for banking facilities is insufficient for profit, there will be no bank, either in the United States or in the Dominion.

Do not the large banks of the money centers, with their following of correspondent banks, practically, under our system, perform all the functions of a parent bank with branches? Each of these correspondents, according to its responsibility, may obtain needed loans from the central banks. Why may not the central bank, receiving surplus capital from some correspondents and loaning it to others, bring about that distribution of capital which is alleged as the strong point of branch banks? It is believed that they may, and to a certain extent, do this. Under the present system all the advantages of branch banks may be potentially obtained.

The difficulty with the system is not in this direction. It lies in the restrictions that the law imposes on the use of the credit of the banks in the form of promissory notes. Are these restrictions necessary or not? Considering this question in the light of the experience of the last century with a system of free and independent banks of only moderate individual strength, the answer must be that they are. If only the best types of the independent bank, whether National, State or private, were taken, it would be acknowledged that such institutions might be allowed to use their own judgment in the issue of notes. When, however, the differences in capital and in responsibility known to exist among the thousands of independent banks are reviewed, then it is at once seen that it would not be safe to grant the circulation privilege in a general law alike to all. But without this privilege the banks are shorn of their greatest power to cause the free flow of credit and capital from one part of the country to the other. The Canadian system effects superior results, not because of its branch feature, but because of its asset currency feature.

* THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

VII.

PAY AS AN INCENTIVE TO EFFICIENCY.

The salaries of the various bank positions are usually fixed (subject to approval of the board of directors) by the President and Cashier. Assuming these officials have served in all or nearly all the lower offices, their intimate knowledge of the details and requirements of each separate department will aid them materially in this very important matter.

This question is of vital importance both to the bank and its respective employees. A uniform scale with few changes will prove more satisfactory to the bank force as a whole. Continuous service in a certain line of work most certainly will render a clerk more valuable. A practical plan is to establish a minimum limit for each position, also a maximum fixed at the highest figure the bank feels able to pay. Toward this higher salary the incumbent may be advanced by degrees each year. One clerk, it is true, may prove more efficient than his successor, or *vice versa*, but the incentive toward advancement placed before him will tend to bring forth his best endeavors.

The duties of each position should be carefully studied, and the attendant salaries fixed with due regard to responsibility and importance. The bank clerk thoroughly capable of filling an advanced position must necessarily have had years of experience. In no way other than by continuous application to duties in posts of minor importance can he secure that knowledge of detail that the higher offices demand. This necessity of taking what might be termed a preparatory course for some years, usually at a meager salary, justifies the bank in paying its advanced employees a liberal wage. Promotions, as a rule, come slowly; circumstances often operate to retard the advancement of an entirely capable man until he becomes well on in middle life. He is clearly entitled to a salary sufficient not only for immediate needs, but enough to allow him to lay by something for the proverbial rainy day.

THE BENEFITS OF DISCIPLINE.

Fortunate indeed is the banking house which has for its chief executive a man who not only possesses the necessary qualifications of the successful banker, but the peculiar ability to attract, direct and control as a unit his entire subordinate clerical force—in short, a master of men.

It devolves upon him to so arrange this force that the business of the bank may be carried on with the least possible friction toward the upbuilding of the institution. Assuming the Cashier to be the active presiding officer, it is of great importance that his assistant should be a man of high intelligence,

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating \$1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

executive ability and possess a thorough knowledge of every detail of the banking business. The most harmonious relations should exist between these officers, and their united efforts exerted in the entire interest of the bank and its progression. Perhaps no question of more vital importance will come before the Cashier for consideration than the thorough discipline of his staff of clerks. His attitude towards them should be cordial, frank, entirely open, but always firm. He must insist upon promptness, accuracy and thoroughness, and endeavor to teach and encourage that quality, which is often so lamentably lacking, known as tact. The ready ability to say or do the proper thing at the proper time and place, is a powerful lever in the hands of the officer or clerk who comes in contact with the bank's customers.

The Bank of England had in former days (and may still have) what was termed the "Attendance Book." In this book every employee upon entering the bank in the morning subscribed his name. At precisely nine o'clock a heavy line was drawn across the page, thus showing not only who were prompt, but those who were late. While this tell-tale book may not be necessary in our banking-houses, the habit of reporting promptly in the morning at a reasonable hour is one which should be formed by every bank clerk, and encouraged if not demanded by the presiding officer.

It is not an unreasonable rule to insist that the books of the various departments shall be kept constantly in balance. The well-organized bank will provide a sufficiently large clerical force to insure the thorough completion of each day's work.

Let each man understand fully what will be required of him, and with proper care his work should show few errors.

The unpleasant duty of criticism will often devolve upon the bank officer. In our large banks especially, where vast numbers of checks, notes, drafts, etc., are handled each day, blunders will surely occur. The rush of business is trying to the nerves, as every banker can testify. A hasty word from the teller may offend an over-sensitive customer. A note improperly filed, or letter gone astray, are samples of many annoyances, which in some cases call for a reprimand. Extreme precaution should be taken, however, lest the employee be wrongly censured. A clerk should never be rebuked in the presence of a customer, nor, if avoidable, before his fellows. Some men are so intensely sensitive that a sharp "calling down" is to them truly distressing, and will work more harm than good. A mild questioning with a few well-chosen words of caution will usually produce best results.

PENSIONS AND PROFIT-SHARING.

The question of pensions and profit-sharing for the benefit of officers and clerks in banking institutions has presented itself within recent years. It is not uncommon in these days to find a man who has given thirty, forty and even fifty years of his life toward the upbuilding of a single bank. A corporation which has grown and thrived through the period of this man's business activity, and admittedly profited through his labors, owes him a debt which mere gratitude poorly repays. He has reached a period in life which demands relaxation; like the worn-out cart-horse, he is, perhaps, no longer fitted to continue his daily toil. His life work is done. Most stockholders would gladly vote a stipend from the plump reserve fund accumulated during the years of this faithful officer's service, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his long devotedness.

It may be truly said the bank is almost entirely dependent upon its employees. Officers of high intelligence and ability are required; but the degree of success which the institution attains depends largely upon the rank and file, tellers, bookkeepers and clerks. The stockholders and directors desire results, an increased clientage, a heavy surplus; what more natural than that this clerical force should be taken into partnership (figuratively speaking), and allowed a small interest in the business. There is absolutely nothing that would so encourage every individual employee to labor for the bank's advancement as the knowledge that every new customer he could secure meant to himself pecuniary profit.

Several large banks in this country have already instituted a pension and profit-sharing system, and the subject is surely worthy the careful study of every progressive banking institution.

PROMOTION AS A STIMULANT TO ENDEAVOR.

The bank clerk thinks by day and dreams by night of promotion. From the day when he takes his initial lesson in banking, this idea is ever before him. His ambition in this direction should ever be encouraged, for unless his be an exceptional case, it may be years ere his fond hopes will be realized. The bank runner, or messenger—sometimes wrongfully called the slave by his associates—truly has a hard row to hoe. His duties are many and varied, with no small degree of responsibility. His opportunities for learning are numerous, however, and the knowledge he should acquire during his incumbency of this post will serve him well in advanced positions. If his duties are faithfully performed his promotion is certain in time, which day is likely to be one of the happiest in his entire banking experience. The selection of the messenger is a most important matter, and is not sufficiently considered in many institutions. The applicant for this minor situation is, in reality, applying also for the advanced positions of discount clerk, bookkeeper, teller, etc., as well. It being the almost invariable rule to promote in the regular order of service, the messenger will assuredly in time be called upon to accept and fulfill duties of high import to the bank. It is obvious, therefore, too much precaution cannot be taken in the investigation, not alone as to capability, but health, disposition, willingness to learn, and lastly, but most important, common honesty. All possible information in connection with his parentage and immediate family should be secured, and the discovery of objectionable propensities among them should preclude his acceptance. Defalcations are a most serious menace to our banking-houses and will never be unknown, but the officers who exercise the most careful judgment in the selection of their banking timber will usually be best served.

When an officer or clerk severs his connection with a bank, or other circumstances render advancement possible, the entire force ranking below the vacancy should be promoted. Every employee should prepare himself, to the best of his ability, for the duties of the office immediately above him, that he may be able at instant notice to step forward and carry on the work with little disturbance to the general order of business. Any deviation from the rule of promotion referred to should be seldom if ever made; it is especially humiliating to a clerk to be jumped by another of less experience, and such action is rarely justified. Unless possessed of strong determination, he will become soured, discouraged, and will lose interest in the fulfillment of his

duties. The advanced employees will view favoritism with distrust, and any act tending in this direction should be cautiously approached.

To secure from the entire bank force the best service of which they are capable, should be the constant endeavor of the presiding officer, and a uniform plan of promotions, based upon time of service, will prove more equitable to the employees and most satisfactory to the management.

RELATIVE VALUE OF INFLUENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

The board of directors in a banking house is usually composed of men who have made a distinct success in their individual callings. They are called upon to discuss together and decide especially important questions pertaining to the management and direction of the bank. Their labors should not end here. It is the duty of each, as a director, to use his personal influence, whenever opportunity presents itself, toward securing new business. Competition is constantly increasing, and the bank having a live, active, energetic directorship, with competent officers, will lead in the race. Directors should, to the extent their time will permit, study the requirements of the corporation with especial regard to the condition of loans and deposits, keep fully abreast of the times, and endeavor to foresee future monetary conditions. In connection with their outside business affairs they will often be enabled to influence capital toward their favored banking-house. Every legitimate opportunity in this direction should be improved. In no more fitting way can their intrinsic value to their bank be proven.

The active operations of banks are conducted by men of a wide diversity of talents. Every man has a specialty, some particular kind of work in which he excels. Constant association or practice may bring this about; for example, the teller is rapid in movement, cool-headed; the bookkeeper accurate and painstaking. A glance tells the quick-brained discount clerk the amount of interest on a note. Some men are notably rapid at whatever work; their value may be affected by too frequent errors. Others are the plodders, but perhaps more valuable on account of extreme preciseness. In every department, from highest to the lowest position, accuracy should be the first aim. In the matter of securing new business accounts, while it is wholly commendable in a clerk, it should under no circumstances become mandatory. He is engaged for a specific purpose; to fulfill his duties in the practical workings of the bank requires his thorough attention.

Influence and efficiency are requisites which will be found in every successful bank; the former, however, seems to be the prerogative of the shareholders and directors, although every *attaché* of the institution should be able to attract business in some degree. Efficiency is not only needed but demanded in every department, and the progressive banking-house will insist upon a high standard.

WORKING PLANS OF THE BANK.

To the outside observer the operations of banking do not suggest an especially laborious business. None but the experienced who have "gone through the mill" realize the vastness of detail which the term implies. The progressive banker is ever studying new methods, and often devising original schemes for lessening labor and time required in the daily transaction of business. Modern ledgers, doing away with journals, ingeniously ruled and headed dis-

count and collection registers, bill books, etc., with scores of printed forms, have been called into service as time-savers. Banks throughout the country employ many and varied systems in the keeping of accounts. There are many ways of getting at the same general result, but the shortest and most simple methods are constantly being sought.

Although some banks do not balance their books daily to the last cent, it is a custom which prevails in many banks and should in all. With perfect system this is easier than to approximately balance with a poor system. To illustrate, we will assume each clerk knows precisely what work he is expected to perform; errors occurring in that work may be charged to him in a manner later described. Much labor in checking for differences may be saved by the adoption of a block system, that is, balancing in sections in the course of the day. It requires but a few moments of time for a single clerk to try the balance of the cash items which come in the mail. If the entire force take their portion of checks and enter them promptly, the aggregate totals of debits and credits may be quickly gathered. For banks doing a large out-of-town business this is especially desirable, as it divides the labor of checking practically in half. It is much more difficult to balance a section later in the day, after individual deposits begin to arrive, although many are able to do even this. An excellent custom is to keep a record of the various cash differences, and to which particular clerk they are chargeable. The rivalry to keep from being thus black-listed will work to the mutual advantage of all. To go farther, the bank may, to promote care and accuracy among the employees, offer small cash prizes to those whose work shows to the best advantage at the close of each year. The several departments, which in small banks are presided over by a few clerks, require to be divided and sub-divided in our large banking-houses; hence working systems vary. In the larger banks one or more extra or utility men may be employed to excellent advantage. They should be competent to take any position temporarily, as in case of sickness or the vacation period. Every bank, large or small, should have a stock-keeper whose duty is to keep on hand the necessary stationery, books, forms, writing materials, etc. It is a wise plan to buy all supplies in large quantities, thereby giving books plenty of time to season, also securing greatly reduced prices.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING THE BEST SERVICE FROM OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In the steady growth and upbuilding of the bank, officers and employees should take the keenest interest. Neither personal ambition nor petty differences should be allowed to check or retard in the slightest degree the progress and development of the institution. While the subject of discipline should constantly be borne in mind by the controlling officers, it may be, and undoubtedly in some banks is, carried to an extreme. The confidence of every employee from highest to lowest should be sought and encouraged. A kindly interest in the private life of a clerk will often stimulate a desire to please. Labor-saving plans are always welcomed by progressive bank managers. Officers as well as clerks should remember they are never too old to learn, and should not reject opportunities. Very much good may result from a careful analysis of the various ideas held by clerks in connection with their especial duties. It is a significant fact that promptness, thorough attention to

details, courteous treatment of customers, and the general good conduct of the working force, depend largely upon the good or bad example placed before them by the officers in control. If the Cashier be slack in business methods, affect surliness, profanity, or have other objectionable habits, they are likely to be imitated to a considerable degree. Officers should at all times deport themselves in a manner they would wish their employees to copy. In the division of departments it is often difficult to equalize the amount of labor among the various workers. Every clerk should impress himself with the idea that the bank is no place for the sluggard. He should improve every spare moment during banking hours and never hesitate to take up work outside his own department when time and opportunity permit. This custom will, moreover, aid materially to prevent him from getting in a "rut." The continuous daily grind of routine work will in time tend to dull the perceptions and cause rustiness, against which he must constantly be on his guard.

Every bank should have a library, not necessarily large, but a few of the best books and periodicals upon the subject of banking, selected from the many excellent ones now published. The careful perusal of articles bearing upon the practical questions of banking should be freely indulged in by officers and employees. Some Cashiers practice an excellent plan of marking magazine articles, or others which are especially trite, and handing them to the employee whom they consider would be most benefited by study and consideration. The average employee sees but little of the officers in charge outside the bank. The general good fellowship of the clerical force and good will toward their superiors may be strengthened and maintained by occasional social gatherings. The action of the American Bankers' Association toward the organization of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, together with a substantial appropriation, gives promise of good results, especially in banking communities where a large number of bank men may be brought together for the discussion and debate of practical banking problems. This subject should appeal to every energetic, ambitious bank clerk, and from the organization of local chapters much benefit should accrue to the members.

RELATIONS OF CLERKS WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH THE PUBLIC.

It is assumed that all bank clerks are gentlemen, and will conduct themselves in a becoming manner. They should take pride in the fact that they are connected with so prominent an institution, and under no circumstances utter a word in public that might be construed as a criticism upon the management of their bank or any of its *attachés*. Avoid loud talking, lounging, or reading a newspaper between the opening and closing hours of the bank. These small things often attract the attention of customers, who may not be favorably impressed. Employees should endeavor to convince themselves that the success of the bank depends to a degree upon their individual efforts, and toward that end treat every customer with whom they may be brought in contact with the utmost respect. Be courteous, even tempered and obliging; these qualifications, together with capability and industry, will insure the approval of superior officers. Through constant association with each other, year after year, the employees become much like a family, and should be a happy one. Each learns the peculiarities of the others, virtues and faults alike. For their own happiness and good of the bank, it devolves upon each to treat his fellows according to the golden rule. Differences of

opinion on various matters should not prevent entire good fellowship to exist between all; good nature rather than crabbedness should prevail, and much harmless fun may be indulged in, although it should not be introduced during business hours.

Mutual helpfulness will, if practiced indiscriminately, shorten the day's work for all and materially promote a kindly feeling among the working force.

While there are many things the bank clerk should master, one of vast importance is self-control. He will be brought in contact with customers of the bank, possessors of a variety of temperament. Amid the rush of business, although he be called upon to perform seemingly an impossible number of duties, he must present to each an unruffled exterior, not only toward customers, but every caller at the bank is a prospective depositor and is entitled to courteous treatment and careful consideration. Impressions, favorable of the bank or otherwise, are often gained through the attention or indifference on the part of clerks toward a business caller. Make the bank's business your own. Labor for its upbuilding at all times with all the talent and strength which you possess. Give your zealous attention to the multitudinous details of your position, humble though it may be. Aim high. Do not be content with a subordinate post, but resolve to reach the topmost round in your most honorable profession. Let patience, perseverance and determination be your watchword, while you listen for the perhaps distant, but certain call, come up higher!

UNCLE LEW.

WRONG MAN GOT THE DRAFT.—“When I was banking in Sullivan, Ind., some years ago,” said M. B. Wilson, President of the Capital National Bank, “I had a singular experience. I always locate my stories on the banks of the Wabash, so that people can tell whether I am ‘stretching it’ or not. One day a rustic-looking fellow came into the bank and handed me a draft on New York, made out, we will say, to John Bell. I was not exactly certain that I knew the man, but his appearance was in his favor, and I cashed the draft. He could not write, so I had him make his mark. The draft was forwarded to New York for collection, and in about a week or ten days it came back to us with the statement that the indorsement on the back was a forgery. The letter from the New York bank that accompanied the draft said, ‘John Bell, the man for whom this draft was intended, is a travelling representative for a local patent medicine house, and, while he admits that he was in the town of Sullivan on the day the draft was cashed, he declares that he did not get the money. Bell further says that he can read and write very well.’

“I sent for the farmer, whose name was John Bell also, to come to the bank,” continued Mr. Wilson, “and when he came I showed him the draft and the letter from the New York bank, and asked him how it came about that he cashed that draft, which was intended for another man of the same name. ‘Well,’ he said, ‘I’ll tell you how it was. There was a feller in our neighborhood a couple of weeks ago selling tickets in a lottery for a dollar apiece, and I bought one of them tickets. When I came to town the other day I went to the post office to get my mail and they handed me a letter with that here draft in it. I jest supposed it was returns from my lottery ticket, and so I brought the draft to you and got the money on it.’

I could tell by the old man's face and manner that he was telling the truth, and I took his note for the amount of the draft, which he had spent in the meantime, and fixed the matter up that way. He paid the note too, eventually.”—*Indianapolis Journal*.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK—HIS TRAINING AND DUTIES.

[Address by George H. Krets (National Park Bank of New York) before New York Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, October 10, 1901.]

Until recently the foreign exchange business in the United States was in the hands of private bankers, while the banks were usually content with a connection in London, but many of them to the present day have not made even this modest beginning in international banking. Some large National banks, however, especially in New York and Chicago, have during the past few years maintained thoroughly-equipped foreign exchange departments, under the guidance and responsibility of managers; others buy and sell exchange on Europe in a half-hearted manner when they think they owe it to the convenience of a valued client to go out of their way and, possibly, to lose something in consideration of his otherwise profitable account. These latter probably look upon this business as an unavoidable evil; but unless all indications are deceiving, this evil, if such it is, is likely to grow apace with our international commerce and the increasing arbitrage in stocks and bonds. Among other things, the listing of foreign securities on the New York Stock Exchange is only a question of time; the banks will also find that depositors expect from them facilities for the transaction of all their financial business, whether arising from manufacturing, importing, exporting, trading on the various exchanges, or from whatever other legitimate enterprises. All this will complicate the present rather simple dealings of the banks; the officers will have to be posted on an ever-increasing list of values; the propositions submitted to them will be greater in number and in variety, presenting altogether new problems to be solved. Inexperienced exporters and importers seek advice and information at their bank, especially now that new territories are being invaded by American commerce; what they do not know about them they expect their bank's foreign department to tell them, especially as to the credit that may be given and the forms of documents. This tendency not only to diversify a bank's business but to change its local, or at best national, color to an international, even cosmopolitan character, creates new responsibilities and more work; it means more investigations, more correspondence, more interviews, requiring expert knowledge on widely-differing specialties, which cannot be found united in one person. Even if it were, the few officers could not personally attend to the large number of matters to be decided authoritatively; from these conditions will result the organization of new departments and the appointment of managers for the same. The time has gone when any leading position could be given to an amateur with the idea that he would "work himself into it;" this may have done fairly well in the past when the margins of profit were large enough to mean only lessened revenue as a result of blunders; but in these days of close calculations, with small fractions and very large sums, every error counts heavily, because it does not require much to wipe out the profit entirely and cause a

loss; for the error of a fraction is multiplied with such a big figure that the result looks terrible to the poor sinner when he finds out what he did.

Not to commit errors, therefore, is important, but it is only a negative quality to which must be added positive knowledge of the business and constant study of every advantage possible to take. An audience of bank clerks will, of course, know that unfair advantages are not considered among the possible ones.

Among the operations of a bank which must be conducted with skill and experience the foreign exchange department is a good example. A thoroughly competent manager is absolutely necessary; he alone, however, is not the department; as the best general cannot win battles with worthless soldiers, he cannot turn his ability to profit for the bank if the clerks under him do not do their work properly.

Your chairman has suggested to me that the chapter would be interested to know something about the foreign exchange clerk's work. I have no doubt that there are in this audience many who, ere the winter is over, will have taken the floor, as I occupy it now; it will be those who in the meantime will have found out for themselves the meaning of such a suggestion from the chairman.

The larger the department the more specialized the work will be; this affords opportunities to start well-educated and ambitious youths at the bottom where they can do no great damage, while in a small department, of say from two to three clerks besides the manager, it is more difficult to place an entire novice, because as there is not enough office boy's work he must assist with the more important duties, which increases his opportunities for mischief; on the other hand his chances for learning are better where the subordinate work is not sufficient to employ his whole time and where, under proper surveillance, he is called upon to do other things than copy letters and lick stamps. Of as great influence on his future success as the office into which he is put, is the training he had at school, and if his education has not been a liberal one, it would in most cases be best for him not to try his luck in the foreign exchange department; without a good command of three or four languages he will always be seriously handicapped, and unless he acquires this knowledge he cannot advance very far in this line of work.

The majority of the managers and clerks in these departments, in New York as well as in Chicago, are Germans. Why is this? The answer to this question will cover the greater part of the first half of my subject—the training of the foreign exchange clerk. The young German, unless his parents live in abject poverty, remains at school at least till his seventeenth year, and those whose parents by any sacrifice can afford it, continue there till their nineteenth or twentieth year. Between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years those who visited any but the free public schools undergo the examination for the one year service in the army; they must pass in two languages besides their own, in geography, mathematics in its various branches, universal history and other school studies, to get their certificate entitling them to serve one year in the army, instead of from two to three years, which is the time for those who do not come up to this standard of learning. Without this certificate it is next to impossible for a young man to be admitted into any business office in Germany, and the banks go even further, by requiring that their employees must have absolved the first class in high school,

which can only be accomplished by continuing the studies for from four to five years after passing for the one year service. Among the things bearing directly on his future office work the German boy by the age of about sixteen has learned and extensively practiced the following:

- (1) Languages, ancient and modern.
- (2) Geography, commercial, historical and natural.
- (3) Keeping accounts and accounts current in two currencies, with fixed and with variable interest.
- (4) Calculating foreign currencies and arbitrating in every conceivable direction.

When he is through with school and chooses business as a career, he is apprenticed for three years to a merchant or banker in high standing, receiving nothing for his services, the tuition being considered a fair equivalent; formerly the apprentice had to pay the employer. The merchants fully live up to the duty of giving the young men thorough instruction and consider it an honor to have the reputation that their office is a good school; should, however, some one try to let him do only what he is best adapted for, getting all the work out of him he can without teaching him, the boy, through father or guardian, has the right of redress and, unless matters are mended, to apprentice himself elsewhere; the disgrace attached to such a complaint being found justified is an effective check on any temptation to abuse the apprentices' working power at the expense of their training. The law also provides that they must be allowed enough free time to visit business colleges, which are public institutions, not enterprises of private speculation.

From this it will be seen that the German apprentice without salary is better paid than the American office boy receiving \$1.50 to \$5 a week with no one responsible that he learns anything, and if ambitious, spending large sums for business colleges or private teachers.

When the apprenticeship is over, the young man usually serves his one year in the army, after which his travellings begin, lasting about till his thirtieth year; then he returns home, having in the meantime worked in several countries, learned their ways and, building on his school studies, perfected himself in their languages. But not all return home; many make good berths for themselves in all parts of the globe; among these are our foreign exchange managers, and still more successful are many who started their own firms as international bankers, exporters or importers. These branches of commercial life require a training which our public schools do not give and which can never be caught up with afterwards. The men in charge of the educational department of our institute betray a very low opinion of the accomplishments of at least a part of the members by providing for instruction in spelling and in English grammar. If there should be any bank clerks lacking such elementary education, they need not long for an appointment in the foreign exchange department; the first year or two they may not feel the disadvantage, but as they are passed by in every promotion, they will wish to have served their time where it would count for something.

THINGS THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK MUST LEARN AND UNLEARN.

So much for the preparatory training at school. We will now see what the beginner, either fresh from school or from some other department of the bank, will do first in our department, assuming him to be about seventeen to

nineteen years old. If he is promoted from some other position in the bank, he must unlearn many things; most important of these is the use of a rubber stamp for a signature or an endorsement; this will absolutely not pass muster outside the United States, Cuba and Mexico excepted; the signature must not only be handwritten, but given by an authorized officer of the bank. In comparing endorsements on English drafts with the face, the young man must scrutinize every letter to detect the slightest difference, but if any prefix or suffix like Mrs., Miss, Reverend, or M. D. is used by the endorser, it is irregular, although the face may contain it, and English banks will complacently return such items. He must unlearn to write a letter on note size paper; only letter size is considered polite, whether two lines or two pages are used; considering the nuisance the small sheets are in filing it would be a good thing to abandon them for domestic correspondence. He must never write a reply at the bottom of an inquiry and fire it back to the sender, unless the latter provided a special form to be filled out; such a proceeding is considered rude and impertinent to the highest degree; ranking close behind this is the sending of any document, like a receipt for instance, without a few accompanying lines, or to leave any letter with inclosure or information without acknowledgment. Aside from politeness, it is best for the sender to write a few lines in reference to any document he sends out; he will then have a record in his letter-copy-book. The young man will soon learn that banking hours are from ten to three, with a good many more thrown into the bargain at both ends. If he knows how to copy letters, he must get accustomed to make two copies of each, one for the book, the second to be forwarded by the next steamer; for in our department everything is done twice in view of the possibility of accidents to mail steamers; all drafts bought and sold, all shipping documents and receipts, must be in original and duplicate. Under the direction of an experienced clerk the youngster learns to separate the documents, to compare them carefully and pin them together as they belong. Exporters often get their bills of lading signed so late that they bundle their papers together in any shape and rush them into the bank at five o'clock or later; in this haste they occasionally get mixed, and it takes close attention to straighten them out, to watch the signatures as well as the endorsements, to see whether the necessary instructions about the delivery of the shipping documents are properly given. If everything is in order, these drafts, with the complete sets of documents, are remitted according to the manager's direction; the accompanying letters are on forms printed in copying ink; filling these out is the beginner's first lesson in correspondence, but before he does this he enters the remittances in a record with consecutive numbers; this number he writes on the face of the draft, using the largest blank space he can find there, and identifies the number by the bank's stamp. As every banker through whose hands the bill passes puts his number on it, the usual shape for the stamp is an oval or a square formed by the lettering, leaving a blank space inside into which the number is written; by this method of encircling it with the name no doubt can arise as to the identity. The record shows of whom the draft was bought, its date, amount, sight, drawer and endorsers, drawee and price paid for it. Should it give occasion to cable the sender, the collecting bank would only give its number; for instance, 21,521 refused acceptance.

No genius is needed to keep the record, but a careful worker, as no end of

confusion can arise by not having the number on the draft agree with the book. Such a mistake, if it does happen, should be detected not later than the next morning, as we shall see presently.

Most of the work so far mentioned is, by its nature, done in the afternoon, after the exporters have delivered their exchange; a good many foreign items are received in the morning mail and must be gotten out of the way as quickly as possible to clean the desks for the business of the importer, who begins at about half-past nine to send in his orders. The mail items, with few exceptions, are from banks or firms having accounts; if the papers are in order they are entered in the record and, instead of being paid for by check as in the case of sellers who keep their accounts elsewhere, the dollar equivalent is credited. Large amounts are usually sold beforehand by telegraph, small sums are sent to be credited at the market rate. We keep our own books, the head bookkeeper of the bank has only "foreign exchange account," to which are debited our purchases and credited our sales; hence we give him a ticket:

"Charge foreign exchange acct. \$485.25, £100 at 4.85½; credit First National Bank," and advise this credit from our department. Making these tickets, which implies the conversion of the foreign currency into dollars, is a good practice; of course they are carefully checked before they leave the department; in fact, nothing gets outside our room that has not been closely examined and initialed in attest thereof.

As soon as the first order comes in, our new help, if he writes a fair hand, will get a draft to make out; if it happens to be a check on France, he meets his first stumbling block if he does not know how to spell French figures; if he knows French it will probably be a novel experience for him that the date must be written in full, including the number of the day; ciphers will not do. Having written the exchange, he gets some more practice in figuring by making the bill; he will have the pleasant sensation of dividing a nice large sum of francs by some such figure as 5.18½ or 5.19%, but to defer this pleasure he will probably first multiply, because sterlings are multiplied, and he did not think. The result will look queer, but as a drill in multiplication the exercise was useful, still more as a warning not to work mechanically. The figuring with common fractions must be assiduously practised by our young man; their conversion into decimals consumes the time that should be sufficient to get the result in a direct way; we have no time to lose with cumbersome methods. Next he may get an order on Berlin; if it is for a check, he must know the words "from our credit" must go on or it costs more revenue on the other side; in figuring out the bill he must not forget to divide the result by four, because German exchange is quoted for each four marks. If he knows no short cuts for converting sterling into dollars and *vice versa*, his Anglomania will be nipped in the bud, and like many wiser heads he will wonder why Great Britain does not adopt the decimal system. He will soon learn, however, that the right way to figure sterling is easier than the wrong way.

The easiest way for all currencies is the use of conversion tables, but a conscientious superior will not allow a clerk to use these before he is thoroughly familiar with all the calculations. When he thinks he knows it all, somebody, instead of ordering a certain amount in foreign money, will want to remit the equivalent of \$19,385.65 to Paris; if the young man has his un-

lucky day the manager will fix the rate at 5.18½ less 3-32 per cent.; mopping of the brow will not help him to find how many dollars are to be converted into francs, but if he did such examples at school he will smile and ask for something harder. The point is he must be quick and accurate; these calculations must be done during rush hours with a number of customers' boys clamoring for their exchange; the smaller the boy the bigger the clamor. By about three o'clock the tide of orders begins to ebb away, but new work is at hand. Repetition is the mother of study; the future manager may ruminate his day's work by turning back to the first draft he wrote out, and advising each one with all its details to the respective drawee; for this printed forms are used. If he does not look sharp to get through with this work he will be crowded by the deliveries of exchange bought, all of which must be prepared for the signature of an authorized officer; the advices of the drafts must likewise be so signed, not by a clerk. As the result of the day's business can be surveyed toward evening, the manager may find a few arbitrages profitable, but the beginner will not be asked to figure these; money will be transferred from one European place to another, or to two or three others; the advices and entries must be made, the amounts figured into dollars and into each of the foreign currencies concerned; for instance, francs and marks into pounds. After the letters are all copied, the documents properly pinned together and the envelopes ready, the mail is made up, one reads off the inclosures from the letter, while the other compares the endorsement and then shoves the item into the envelope. We have many letters costing from one to two dollars postage each, which is an indication of the mass of paper to be handled. On a heavy mail day, in winter three to four times a week, the last letter is sealed and stamped long after eight o'clock, sometimes near ten o'clock; the day's work is done. The next morning a clerk of a higher position than the one described enters from the stubs the drafts of the preceding day on the accounts of the drawees, putting down both currencies, then he takes the copy-book from which he gets the remittances with their numbers, amounts in foreign currency and how drawn; every advice of drafts is compared with the entry on the account; from the record the dollar values of the remittances are obtained; in doing this the numbers in the record are compared with those in the account current book; as the remittances are numbered from the record, while the advice letter is listed from the items direct, and the entries in the account current book are made from the press copy, this comparison of the number between that book and the record is a perfect check, to which I referred in saying that a mistake in the number must be discovered not later than the next morning. Meanwhile the bills paid the day before have been returned by the paying teller, and for precaution's sake are ticked off with the record, which is the third check on them, and the second on the record, the first being had when taking from it the dollar amounts for the account current book. By these checkings we know that every bill of exchange delivered and paid for found its way into the proper envelope.

Collections are treated similarly to exchange bought, except that they have a record to themselves with a separate series of numbers and are not credited till payment is reported.

Trial balances are regularly made and our total reconciled with the head bookkeeper's "foreign exchange account;" our accounts are reconciled in accordance with accounts current received from our correspondents, the items

which had not reached them when they made their statement being carried forward to new account. Every six months the profit and loss account is made up. The bookkeeping shows two currencies on each account; if during the period to be closed there were many fluctuations in the rate of interest, there is a good deal of figuring to be done.

Time is almost always scarce, therefore printed forms are used as much as possible for the correspondence, but there are many letters which fit no form, such as propositions of certain dealings with the reasons for their advisability; replies to suggestions from correspondents, explanations of certain phases of the market, and numerous other topics. As this correspondence requires a pretty good knowledge of existing conditions, it is only attended to by a clerk with years of experience.

It is a great help to a foreign exchange clerk to have been with an export house and to have made up foreign invoices, shipped all kinds of goods to as many countries as possible; such an experience is invaluable to him in determining whether the bills of exchange tendered with documents are a good delivery or not; it also enables him to give the customers the advice which is always being asked by the constantly increasing number of new exporters.

The foreign exchange clerk should keep himself informed of the doings in other countries, not by reading the meagre and often inaccurate news in his home paper, but he must get information from original sources; it is only right that the department pay the subscriptions to a few leading foreign dailies and periodicals. Changes in European revenue rates, for instance, have a direct interest for the department, also minute reports from the various bourses, large banks and stock companies. There is no time to learn the spelling and grammar of English or other languages; this knowledge should have been acquired before entering the department. The studies to be pursued must be in the line of international commerce, foreign customs and usages, geography, monetary conditions, etc. Personal acquaintance with foreigners is to be cultivated; the names of the large bankers of the world, also those of drawees everywhere, and their standing, should become as familiar and are as important as the corresponding information regarding the American party to the deal.

If the American Institute of Bank Clerks wants to educate foreign exchange clerks let it add to its programme courses in foreign languages, lectures on foreign countries and people, their business and banking methods, modes of transportation, products and imports; these and kindred subjects will all be helpful, yet nothing can compare with one's own direct experience in the countries one deals with; therefore, let us all take a trip around the world together.

NEW JAPANESE BOND ISSUE.—The Japanese Treasury recently announced the issue of bonds to the amount of 16,500,000 yen. Of this sum 8,000,000 yen will be devoted to the redemption of other bonds, while the remainder will be utilized in defraying the cost of the Chinese expedition.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

LACK OF INTEREST SHOWN IN ITS WORK BY REPRESENTATIVE BANKERS.

At the convention held in Milwaukee last month, a total membership of 5,500 was reported.

This gain in membership shows that the association has made considerable progress at a period when the organization of new banks and the general prosperity of the country have been greater than ever before. From March 14, 1900, to September 30, 1901, the number of National banks organized was 715; what the gain has been in the number of other banks it is impossible accurately to determine. It will be interesting to compare the number of members in each State for a series of years with the banks reported in active operation. To find this information one must look elsewhere than in the published Proceedings, for that volume contains no compiled statistics. From the most reliable sources, however, the following facts are obtained in reference to the comparative membership of the association for each year from 1896 to 1900.

RECAPITULATION.

	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.	Banks.	Mem- bers.
New England States.	1,324	222	1,312	290	1,310	303	1,395	339	1,324	302
Eastern States.....	2,329	754	2,324	950	2,523	1,014	2,733	1,125	2,675	1,390
Southern States.....	2,002	361	2,023	450	2,066	584	2,189	605	2,419	799
Middle States.....	5,095	683	5,109	939	5,193	1,076	5,490	1,338	5,854	1,645
Western States.....	1,752	196	1,681	220	1,557	311	1,773	379	1,849	514
Pacific States.....	519	100	599	145	602	177	649	207	640	264
Total.....	13,121	2,256	13,048	2,968	13,076	3,415	14,274	3,998	14,761	4,964

If this table were brought up to date, it would probably show something over 15,000 banks and a membership somewhat in excess of 5,000, or about one-third. While the number of members can be determined exactly, the number of banks can not. It is doubtless true that there are nearly 17,000 banks and bankers eligible to membership in the American Bankers' Association, so that those who belong represent considerably less than one-third of the whole number available for membership.

The fact that so many institutions neglect to become members indicates that although the practical benefits of belonging to the organization may be great, either they are not sufficiently so to be generally regarded as an equivalent for the moderate amount required as annual dues, or their real worth is not rendered sufficiently obvious by those who manage the association. If there were not grave doubts in the minds of bankers as to the value of the association, it seems probable that the membership would not be confined to less than one-third of the banks and banking houses of the United States.

It is usual to disregard the important fact that more than two-thirds of the banks which are eligible to membership do not join the association. It is a com-

mon boast made at the annual conventions for the edification of the press and the public, that the distinguished assembly represents so many hundred millions of capital and so many hundred millions of deposits, but nothing is said as to the comparatively small proportion of the banking capital and wealth of the country that is represented by the membership of the association.

Why is it that the association appeals only to a minority of the banking institutions of the country? This is a necessary question to be asked by those who have the welfare of the association at heart, and also an interesting one to the outside observer who merely seeks to learn the reasons of a rather unusual phenomenon. Here is an institution founded by bankers, to encourage mutual efforts for the advantage of the whole banking business, or, as the constitution reads, "to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country." It would be thought that every bank in the United States and dependencies, from the largest to the smallest, would desire to participate in advancing a cause of such interest to all and to share in the benefits which naturally must be distributed among all. For it is plain that whatever benefits the association confers are conferred to some extent at least on all banks, whether they are members of the association or not. Take, for instance, the protective feature by which war is continually waged on bank robbers and swindlers. Every one of these prosecuted and punished confers a benefit on every institution liable to their depredations. It is the same with the settlement and improvement of methods and customs in banking and of banking laws, growing out of the operations of the association.

These results of associated action, the value of which becomes gradually evident as the association grows older, cannot be confined to the members who bear the burden and expense by paying dues and sending intelligent delegates to the conventions. It follows therefore that there are over two-thirds of the banks and banking offices of the country that are content to avail themselves of such improvements and ameliorations as the association provides, without any expense to themselves, preferring to save the few dollars in dues required to make them members of the association, and to occupy a position of eleemosynary dependence upon a minority of those engaged in the same business with themselves. It is not to be believed that so large a proportion of the bankers of the country are willing to accept charity.

The fact is that while the benefits conferred by the association are tangible enough to those who investigate the matter, they are not obvious to those who only casually direct their minds to the subject. When a tax is removed or when uniform laws are enacted tending to lessen business complications and aid in the collection of debts, people are apt to overlook the effort that produced these results, and ascribe them to chance or to the logic of events. They accept these benefits as if they came by nature like the rain and the sunlight. The operations of the association are not analogous to those of a bank, where dividends are declared at regular intervals, and doubtless some bankers become so absorbed in their business that they become oblivious, and even blind, to the advantages which are not reducible to a certain per cent. on a certain capital declared by a board of directors. Neither does the association, like a clearing-house, extend to any bank any immediate or palpable convenience

in carrying on its daily business. Like the American Bankers' Association a clearing-house association offers no regular dividends, but unlike it it confers a daily convenience in facilitating business. Some clearing-house associations grow rich by the contributions of their members and the gradual increase of the property which it may purchase as necessary to its operations. But this may happen with the American Bankers' Association when the surplus of dues over expenses may enable it to put up a building of its own. But such accumulation of property is a mere side issue, and is no proper function of such an institution as the American Bankers' Association or of a clearing-house.

It is evident that the majority of the banks and bankers of the country do not join the association, because they are not properly made aware of the advantage to all the banks in maintaining such an organization.

It is probably true that a majority of the banks of large capital in the more important monetary centers are members of the association, but these institutions belong to it in a sort of perfunctory manner; they do not as a rule manifest any very great enthusiasm in its support or in its extension. This attitude of indifference on the part of the majority of the larger central banks has its influence on all their correspondents and affiliated institutions of all kinds. The dues required of a large institution are to it so small an item of expense that they are handed out, year after year, from mere force of habit, and without care whether any return is received or not. When, however, the question of joining the association comes up before the managers of a struggling new venture in banking, it takes the form—will our joining this association do us any good? If not, we cannot yet afford what seems to be regarded as of little real importance save perhaps in a social way. Some will also go further and reason that the benefits, if any, of the association will necessarily be shared in by all the banks, whether members or not, and will therefore consider it the part of wisdom to save their money and refuse to join.

No doubt many of the smaller institutions consult their correspondents as to the advisability of joining the American Bankers' Association, and in many cases they become aware of the genuine apathy and indifference of very many of the more important financial institutions of the country, and are thereby discouraged from joining.

SOME REASONS FOR THE LACK OF INTEREST.

The fact that the American Bankers' Association fails to include in its membership so large a proportion of the material eligible to such membership is a very noticeable fact, and explainable only on the ground that the work done by the association does not seem of paramount importance to the banking interests of the country. Another significant fact is that the governing body of the association, the executive council, is not, as a rule, composed throughout, as it should be, of the men who are really the most influential in banking circles throughout the United States. In fact, any disinterested person looking through the names of the executive council for the last ten or twelve years cannot fail to observe the conspicuous absence of the names of most of the bankers most influential and prominent in all the great money centers of the country. Of course, there must be some distribution of the dignities of the executive council according to the membership of the association; but even allowing for this, there is a dearth of really prominent bank-

ers in the council, although no doubt it renders that body more easily controlled by the few who do take sufficient interest to be elected to it. One disposed to be critical might assert that the general tendency under the present system would seem to be in the direction of selecting a management distinguished by its respectable mediocrity. But, on the other hand, this very policy, if it is a policy, should endear the association to the great body of small bank managers, and tend to increase the membership, for it reveals the fact that by becoming a member of the association and attending conventions as a delegate, a banker has a short cut to fame and eminence, of which he may without too much trouble avail himself.

A member of the executive council, while not of the very greatest official or social importance, nevertheless enjoys considerable dignity and privilege during his three years' incumbency. To the head of a great bank, already well known and sought after in financial and social circles, the office means no more than he has already been accustomed to, but to a delegate from some local bank in some out-of-the-way country town, or even in some city of greater importance, the election to the executive council may introduce him to acquaintances he would find it impossible to make in any other way.

The method by which the council is elected, at the conventions, is destitute of any rational plan for the selection of the best men out of the whole membership of the association. The present system practically narrows the selection of ten members of the council each year to those who happen to be present at the convention. Assuming the whole membership to be five thousand, there are seldom more than five hundred of these members represented by delegates, and frequently a much smaller number. This reduces the eligible men to one-tenth of the membership. Of the five hundred delegates probably one-half come from the vicinity of the place in which the convention is held. This preponderance of local delegates explains the inequality which appears in the composition of the council. For instance, after the conventions in Atlanta and Richmond, the Southern representation on the council was out of all proportion to the real membership in that section, and the same tendency would appear wherever the conventions may be held. This probably corrects itself in time, but it gives considerable eccentricity to the system of rotation in office. Under this system any local celebrity, who may be able to please the convention by an entertaining speech, will stand a chance of being selected. The practice of permitting the selection of five members of the council by the State delegations still further narrows the selection. It might happen that only one delegate from a State association was in attendance. On him might devolve the selection for his State, and no one can blame him for putting up his own name for the certain honor.

Thus it is that chance often at these conventions throws the prize to some previously unknown individual. The newly elected councilman is at once introduced to the men who control the association. His expenses to the meetings of the council, either regular or special, are paid. He may be appointed on important committees. He at any rate becomes known on a somewhat larger and wider field than that to which he has been accustomed.

The association has not been particularly unfortunate in the men who have been selected in this haphazard method; but there is no doubt that its prestige is seriously impaired by the impossibility, under the present system, of selecting with certainty the greatest and most influential bankers of the coun-

try as members of the executive council. Some of them do become members, it is true, the lottery being as favorable to them as to anyone else, and they no doubt exercise a restraining and beneficial influence on the conduct of the council. Nevertheless the banks of the country do not, as they should have reason for doing, look up to and take the advice of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. In fact, the general respect for the council is considerably qualified by attacks on its alleged arbitrariness and star-chamber methods, and especially on its alleged practice of perpetuating its own power from year to year. These charges are without much real foundation, but they would never be made if the council were composed of men who really stood at the head of the banking interests of the country. This is not meant as any depreciation of the gentlemen who have served on the council. They are the results of a system and not personally to blame; but it is nevertheless true that the names of bankers really of note in their localities are seldom seen in the list of the executive council. The names of the chiefs of the leading banks, in New York or other cities, are hardly ever seen in that list, though of course there have been some exceptions.

It is, however, almost certain that if the executive council of the association were made up of the really representative bankers of the country, even if local lines were somewhat neglected, that any proposition made by them would have a weight with the banks of the entire United States not possessed by the orders emanating from the council as now composed. If the affairs of the American Bankers' Association were guided by such men as James Stillman, Henry W. Cannon, J. P. Morgan, A. B. Hepburn, J. B. Forgan, Geo. F. Baker and others of that caliber, it would not be long before every bank and banker in the country would send in its allegiance and the influence of the association to secure uniformity of opinion and purpose would be increased one hundred fold.

Much as has been said in praise of the protective system of the association, and great as its deserts are, the efficiency and scope of the protective work could be easily doubled were the means at the disposal of the association increased. The crimes against banks, which the association undertakes to ferret out and punish should not be restricted to one class. The protection should be made general. If this were done, as it can easily be with increased resources, the safety of all the banks in the country would be very much enhanced.

The selection of real bank leaders to conduct the American Bankers' Association would do away with much of the indifference and occasional dislike with which the association is regarded. There are many to-day who deny its claim as the representative of the banks of the country, just because representative banking men are not seen at its head. The real leaders in banking circles look upon the association as a sort of antiquated machine, that might in some unforeseen emergency be made of use, and perhaps reflect that it would hardly do to throw it upon the scrap-pile. They therefore do not refuse to aid it in lingering out its somewhat dyspeptic existence, but refuse to take the efforts of its present management very seriously. The attitude of the financial newspapers and publications toward the association is very similar.

The annual conventions are the evidence to the public of the continued existence of the association and of its progress and future growth. The programme at Milwaukee showed some improvement over the hide-bound methods of previous years. Every one who has attended these conventions of late years is acquainted with the confusion which a mixture of junketing and literary exercise has produced in the proceedings, and how this confusion has often prevented the calm and intelligent settlement of questions of importance to the organization, as well as a satisfactory election of officers. It would be a simple matter to rectify these faults so that instruction, amusement and business would not neutralize each other.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

DISCOUNT OF BANK'S PAPER—AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT—ILLEGAL PURPOSE OF BORROWING BANK.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, May 6, 1901.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK vs. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BURLINGAME, KANS.

The President of a National bank, who has the actual management of its operations, is authorized to procure the discount of its paper.

A National bank may make a binding oral agreement to repay money it borrows, and to pay notes it procures to be discounted.

A New York bank discounted a note made by the President of a Kansas bank, and paid the proceeds to the last-mentioned bank, this form of transaction having been adopted at the request of the President of such bank, he having stated that he did not wish to report to the Comptroller of the Currency or to publish the fact that his bank was procuring rediscounts: *Held*, that the knowledge of the New York bank of his intention to violate the National Banking Law did not affect its right to recover the money from the Kansas bank.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Before Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, Circuit Judges.

SANBORN, *Circuit Judge*: The Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York, the plaintiff in error, discounted the note of C. M. Sheldon for \$5,000, due December 24, 1890, and paid the proceeds of this discount to the defendant in error, the First National Bank, of Burlingame, Kansas. When that note fell due, Sheldon failed to pay it, and the New York bank charged it up against the Kansas bank, but the latter refused to allow or pay any part of this charge, and insisted that the note had been discounted for Sheldon, and not for it. In this way the issue arose whether this note for \$5,000 was discounted for Sheldon or for the Kansas bank, and when this case came to trial that issue was properly presented by the pleadings. At the close of the plaintiff's evidence the court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, and the only question for consideration here is whether or not there was any evidence which would have sustained a verdict for the plaintiff.

The defendant admitted in its answer that it received from the plaintiff the proceeds of the discount of the Sheldon note, but alleged that it immediately turned them over to Sheldon pursuant to an understanding between the plaintiff and Sheldon. At the former trial of this case, which was reviewed by this court in *First National Bank of Burlingame vs. Hanover National Bank of New York* (13 C. C. A. 313, 66 Fed. 34), there was evidence that the

Kansas bank placed the proceeds of the note to the credit of Sheldon, and that he used them; but no such evidence was introduced at the trial now under consideration. There was no proof of the averments of the answer in this respect, but the defendant left the proceeds where the plaintiff's evidence placed them, in the Kansas bank, and there was no evidence that Sheldon ever received the possession or use of one dollar of them. These were the facts of which there was evidence at the trial we are now reviewing: Sheldon was the President of the Kansas bank, and managed and controlled its operations. For all business purposes he was the bank. In the first part of September, 1889, he called upon the Cashier of the New York bank, and negotiated with him for the discounting of promissory notes for the Kansas bank. In this interview he said that he did not want to put the name of the Kansas bank on the notes it wished to have discounted, because he did not wish to state the bank's indebtedness on account of these notes in the reports to the Comptroller of the bank's financial condition, but that his bank would transfer its New York account from the Chemical National Bank to the plaintiff, and would authorize the latter to charge these notes to its account as they matured, and, in addition to this security, Sheldon would sign or indorse the notes individually before they were discounted. The New York bank accepted this proposition. It agreed to discount for the Kansas bank notes signed or indorsed by Sheldon individually, and the Kansas bank agreed to authorize the New York bank to charge these notes to its account as they matured. The officers of the New York bank never had any conversation with Sheldon about discounting notes or loaning money to him individually. Immediately after this agreement was made, and pursuant thereto, the New York bank, on September 6, 1889, discounted for the Kansas bank a note for \$2,500 made by J. A. Finch & Co., and indorsed by Sheldon without the indorsement of the Kansas bank. This note was subsequently twice renewed, and it was finally paid by the Kansas bank. On October 10, 1889, a note of the East Kansas Loan and Investment Company for \$11,663.35, but without the indorsement of the Kansas bank, was discounted for the latter, and the proceeds paid to it in the same way.

On February 24, 1890, a note of the same company for \$4,828.32, indorsed by Sheldon, but without the indorsement of the Kansas bank, was discounted, and the proceeds were paid over in the same way. All these notes were charged to the Kansas bank, and were paid by it without objection. On September 23, 1890, Sheldon's note for \$5,000, in controversy in this case, was discounted by the New York bank, and its proceeds were paid over to the Kansas bank in the same way. The first reference to this discount in the correspondence from Kansas is in a telegram of September 8, 1890, concerning the bank's matters, which reads:

"Hanover National Bank, New York: What about five thousand discount? Can you take it? Answer. Charge up twenty-five hundred due tenth. Answer.
C. M. SHELDON, *Pt.*"

The second reference to it in that correspondence is in a letter of September 11, 1890, signed in the same way. The third communication from Kansas concerning it is dated September 20, 1890, and requests the Cashier of the New York bank to "place proceeds to our credit," if he can use it, and is signed "C. M. Sheldon." The correspondence from Kansas is signed indif-

ferently "C. M. Sheldon" and "C. M. Sheldon, Pt.," but refers alike to bank matters. The answer to this letter of September 20, 1890, was:

"NEW YORK, September 23rd, 1890.

"C. M. Sheldon, Prest., Burlingame, Kansas: Letter twentieth received.
Note credited your account. JAS. T. WOODWARD, Prest."

And the proceeds of the note were on that day credited to the Kansas bank, and not to Sheldon. There is much more testimony in this record, but enough has been recited to show that there was ample evidence here to warrant a finding by a jury that Sheldon's note was discounted for the Kansas bank, and not for him, under the agreement of September 6, 1889. This issue must be examined and determined in the light of the prior transactions and the course of business between the banks and in view of the fact that the New York bank had the right to rely upon these, and, in the absence of notice to the contrary, to presume that the same course of action was continuing. The Kansas bank had the right to borrow money, and to procure a discount of its notes. It had the same right to borrow money and to procure a discount of its notes upon its oral as upon its written promise, and its oral agreement to pay the notes it procured to be discounted when they matured, together with the fact that it received their proceeds, charged it with as conclusive a legal liability as its promissory note or its indorsement would have created. Sheldon was the President and the actual manager of the bank. He had ample authority from it, by virtue of his official position, to borrow money, to procure a discount of its notes, to agree on its behalf to repay the money borrowed, and to contract on its behalf to pay the discounted notes as they matured. (*Auten vs. Bank*, 174 U. S. 125, 149; *United States Nat. Bank vs. First Nat. Bank of Little Rock*, 24 C. C. A. 597, 600, 79 Fed. 296, 299, 49 U. S. App. 67, 72; *Bank vs. Smith*, 23 C. C. A. 80, 77 Fed. 129, 135; *Fleckner vs. Bank*, 8 Wheat. 338, 360; *Wild vs. Bank*, 3 Mason, 505, Fed. Cas. No. 17,646; *Bank vs. Perkins*, 29 N. Y. 554, 569, 86 Am. Dec. 332; *Cooke vs. Bank*, 52 N. Y. 96, 114, 115; *Bank vs. Wheeler*, 21 Ind. 90; *Merchants' Bank vs. State Bank*, 10 Wall. 604, 650, 19 L. Ed. 1,008.)

There was evidence in this case for the consideration of the jury which tended to prove that the Sheldon note was discounted for the Kansas bank, and that that bank agreed with the plaintiff that it would pay it at its maturity.

It is said that the agreement was not that the New York bank might charge the discounted notes to the Kansas bank as they matured, but that in the case of each discount the Kansas bank would give such authority, and that, while it did so in every other instance, it failed to do so in the case of the Sheldon note, because the authority is signed by C. M. Sheldon individually. The correspondence clearly indicates that Sheldon's individual signature was often made when he was acting and writing for the bank. Whether or not this was true in this particular instance is not material, because an agreement to authorize a charge of a note to be discounted constitutes as effective a creation of a liability to pay it after it has been discounted as the actual grant of the authority.

Another contention of counsel for the bank is that the contract between the two banks is incapable of enforcement, because Sheldon informed the New York bank that the reason why he wanted to make the agreement with-

out putting the indorsement of the defendant on the paper was that he did not wish to report to the Comptroller and to publish the fact that his bank had procured these rediscounts. It is insisted that this statement of Sheldon when the contract was made injected into it a fatal vice, because it brought home to the New York bank knowledge of the fact that the contract might assist Sheldon in evading or violating the provisions of section 5,211 of the Revised Statutes, which requires the presentation to the Comptroller of the Currency and the publication of the reports of the resources and liabilities of a National bank. But there are several reasons why this position is not tenable. In the first place, the argument is founded on the principle that an action cannot be maintained on a contract that is illegal or against public policy, in which both parties are equally culpable. (*Bartle vs. Coleman*, 4 Pet. 184; *Trist vs. Child*, 21 Wall. 441; *Marshall vs. Railroad Co.* 16 How. 314; *Hinnen vs. Newman*, 35 Kan. 709.) But this rule has no application to an agreement which has no consideration, and which requires the performance of no act that is either illegal or against public policy; and that is the character of the contract here in issue. Neither the intention of Sheldon not to report the rediscounts nor his statement of that intention constitutes any part of the consideration of this agreement. The only consideration for the advances of the New York bank was the discounts and the interest it would obtain, while, on the other hand, the only consideration for the promise of the Kansas bank was the use of the money it would secure, and the excess of discounts and interest it would earn above those that it would pay. The intent or purpose of Sheldon could not have been a part of the consideration of the agreement, because neither he nor the Kansas bank promised to accomplish that purpose, and there is no evidence that it ever was accomplished. It was at most a mere collateral, incidental, unaccomplished purpose, and could constitute no bar to the enforcement of the agreement. The mere fact that a contract, the consideration and performance of which are lawful, incidentally assists one in evading a law, is no bar to its enforcement. (*Green*, Pub. Pol. p. 538, rule 464; *House vs. Soder*, 36 Tex. 629; *Gerhard vs. Neese*, Id. 635; *Jefferson vs. Burhans*, 29 C. C. A. 481, 85 Fed. 949, 58 U. S. App. 586, 593, 595.)

Another reason why the statement and intention of Sheldon to violate the provision of the National Banking Act, to which reference has been made, constitutes no defense to an action upon this contract, is that the penalties for such a violation are prescribed by that act, and an avoidance of the unreported legal liabilities of the bank is not among them. If Sheldon had accomplished his purpose, if he had actually failed to report these rediscounts, the performance of this contract might, nevertheless, have been compelled. Sections 5,213 and 5,209 of the Revised Statutes prescribe penalties of fines and imprisonment for a failure to make a true report of the resources and liabilities of a bank. But the acts of Congress nowhere declare that the contracts on which those resources and liabilities are based shall become either void or unenforceable on account of such failure.

Where a statute commands certain parties to do certain acts, and prescribes the penalties for their violation of its command, it is not the province of the courts to inflict other penalties upon innocent parties not named in the law on account of such a violation. (*End. Interp. St.* § 458; *Speer vs. Board*, 32 C. C. A. 101, 110, 88 Fed. 749, 758, 60 U. S. App. 38, 53; *Bank vs. Whitney*, 103 U. S. 99, 102; *Bank vs. Matthews*, 98 U. S. 621, 627; *Bank vs. Stew-*

art, 107 U. S. 676; *Gold Mining Co. vs. Rocky Mountain Nat. Bank*, 96 U. S. 640, 642; *O'Hare vs. Bank*, 77 Pa. 96, 102; *Weber vs. Bank*, 12 C. C. A. 93, 64 Fed. 208, 210; *Westheimer vs. Weisman*, 60 Kan. 753, 756, 57 Pac. 969; *Town of Milford vs. Town of Worcester*, 7 Mass. 48; *Parton vs. Hervey*, 1 Gray, 119; *Rex vs. Inhabitants of Birmingham*, 8 Barn. and C. 29.)

Where a statute imposes a penalty on an officer for solemnizing a marriage under certain circumstances, but does not declare the marriage void, it is valid, but the penalty attaches to the officer who performed the prohibited ceremony. (*Town of Milford vs. Town of Worcester*, 7 Mass. 48.)

Section 5,136 of the Revised Statutes impliedly forbids a National bank to loan money upon real-estate security. But a mortgage upon real estate given to a bank to secure a contemporaneous loan or future advances is valid between the parties, and may be enforced. (*Bank vs. Matthews*, 98 U. S. 621; *Bank vs. Whitney*, 103 U. S. 99.) Section 5,201 expressly prohibits a loan by a National bank upon a pledge of its own shares. But such a pledge was enforced in *Bank vs. Stewart* (107 U. S. 676). Section 5,200 forbids any bank to loan to one person or firm an amount in excess of one-tenth of its actually paid capital stock. But it is no defense to an action for the recovery of money loaned by a bank that the amount of the loan exceeded the limit prescribed by this section. (*Gold-Mining Co. vs. Rocky Mountain Nat. Bank*, 96 U. S. 640; *O'Hare vs. Bank*, 77 Pa. 96; *Pangborn vs. Westlake*, 36 Iowa, 546.) Section 5,202 provides that no National bank shall "be indebted or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock * * * paid in * * * except on "circulation, deposits, special funds, or declared dividends. But it is no defense to an action for a debt of the bank that its indebtedness exceeded the limitation fixed by this provision of the banking act. (*Weber vs. Bank*, 12 C. C. A. 93, 64 Fed. 208.)

Finally, the contract upon which this action is founded was neither wrong in itself nor was it forbidden by statute. There was no moral turpitude in it, and there was nothing prohibited by law or by public policy either in its consideration or in its performance. The proposed omission of Sheldon to report and publish the rediscounts was not evil in itself. It was wrong only because the statute had directed that a true report should be made and published. In the absence of such a statutory provision, it was as right morally to fail to make and publish as it was to make and publish such a statement. The evidence tends to prove that the New York bank has performed its part of the agreement; that it has discounted the Sheldon note, and paid its proceeds to the Kansas bank. No rule of morals or of law occurs to us which requires a court to permit this defendant to retain all the benefits of this agreement, to repudiate its burdens, and to violate the law which requires it to pay its just debts, simply because its President once had an intention to violate another law. One who has received the benefits of the complete performance by the plaintiff of a contract which was neither *malum in se* nor *malum prohibitum* cannot successfully defend an action for the payment of his indebtedness which has accrued therefrom on the ground that either he or another intended to do some unlawful act which was no part of the consideration nor of the performance of the agreement. (*Armstrong vs. Toler*, 11 Wheat. 258, 272, 278, 6 L. Ed. 468; *McBlair vs. Gibbes*, 17 How. 232, 235, 236, 15 L. Ed. 132; *Brooks vs. Martin*, 2 Wall. 70, 81, 17 L. Ed. 732; *Planters' Bank vs. Union Bank*, 83 U. S. 483, 500, 21 L. Ed. 473.)

The judgment below is reversed, and the case is remanded to the court below, with instructions to grant a new trial.

Caldwell, Circuit Judge, dissented.

SAFE-DEPOSIT BOXES—LIABILITY TO DEPOSITORS.

Supreme Court of California, August 5, 1901.

CUSSEN vs. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

A bank renting safe-deposit boxes is required to use that degree of care in the safe-keeping of the property deposited therein which is demanded from a bailee for hire in the keeping of valuable property.

It must employ only fit men, both in ability and integrity, for the discharge of their duties, and remove those employed whenever found wanting in either of these particulars.

When it is established that the property of a depositor has been abstracted from the vaults while on deposit, the burden is cast upon the deposit company of showing that it used proper care in the safe-keeping of the property.

The provision of the Civil Code of California (section 1840) that "The liability of a depository for negligence cannot exceed the amount which he is informed by the depositor, or has reason to suppose, the thing deposited to be worth," does not apply to a case where the manner of conducting the business contemplates that the bailee shall not know the value of the thing deposited.

GAROUTTE, J.: Defendant carried on a safe-deposit business. Plaintiff rented a safe in the deposit vaults for the period of one year, and deposited therein a sum of money. Upon a subsequent visit to the vaults he discovered that \$560 of his money had been abstracted. He has recovered judgment against defendant for that amount, and this appeal is taken from that judgment.

The relation between these parties was that of bailor and bailee. The defendant was a depository for hire. (*Roberts vs. Safe-Deposit Co.* 123 N. Y. 57; *Lockwood vs. Storage Co.* [Sup.] 50 N. Y. Supp. 974.)

The relationship of bailment for hire existing, it devolved upon defendant to use even more than ordinary care in the safeguarding of plaintiff's property. The law demands the exercise of that degree of care by defendant in the preservation of this property, unless by some special agreement it has been waived. We find nothing in this contract pointing in that direction.

It is insisted that subdivision seven of the agreement entered into between these parties amounted to a waiver of liability. That provision declares: "The lessor shall use diligence that no unauthorized person shall be admitted to any rented safe, and beyond this the lessor shall not be responsible for the contents of any safe rented from it." In considering this clause of the contract, appellant declares its construction to be: "The word 'admitted,' therefore, defined by the facts and circumstances attendant upon the making of this contract, and in connection with the contract itself, refers to such persons as might be admitted to the safe-deposit vaults in the usual course of the business, and under the rules and regulations of the bank; and the admission of any 'unauthorized' person, therefore, refers to a person gaining access to the box in the usual course of business, when in fact he had no right to do so. And the diligence to be exercised by the bank was to guard against false impersonation and forgery by a person claiming to be a renter or a deputy."

Adopting this construction of the contract as the correct one, then the

court is assured that the balance of the clause, "and beyond this the lessor shall not be responsible for the contents of any safe rented from it," only refers to its liability as to those persons "admitted" to the safe, as the word "persons" is defined by appellant's construction of this clause. Under the construction of this clause as contended for by defendant, it could open wide the doors of its vaults, leave the building without any protection whatever, and thereafter, by invoking this provision of the contract, relieve itself of liability for the property of depositors stolen therefrom by thieves. This position is not maintainable in law, and the aforesaid clause was only intended to fix the degree of care required to be exercised by defendant, not in guarding the property placed in its charge, but in the identification of parties claiming to be its customers. It follows, therefore, in this case, that the defendant was called upon by the law to use that degree of care in the safe-keeping of this property which is demanded from a bailee for hire in the keeping of valuable property. He was required to use that degree of care in the protection of this property from thieves without and thieves within, and he was required to use that same degree of care in the selection of his employees, and the supervision of their conduct after they were employed.

It is said in *Preston vs. Prather* (137 U. S. 604): "Persons, therefore, depositing valuable articles with them, expect that such measures will be taken as will ordinarily secure the property from burglars outside and from thieves within * * * and also that they will employ fit men, both in ability and integrity, for the discharge of their duties, and remove those employed whenever found wanting in either of these particulars. An omission of such measures would in most cases be deemed culpable negligence so gross as to amount to a breach of good faith, and constitute a fraud upon the depositor." (See, also, *Gray vs. Merriam*, 148 Ill. 190.)

In this case it was established by plaintiff's evidence that his money was abstracted from the vaults of defendant while on deposit. Under these circumstances the burden was cast upon defendant of showing that it used proper care in the safe-keeping of the plaintiff's property.

In the *Storage Company case, supra*, it is said: "The ordinary rule established by numerous authorities is that, when plaintiff had proved the deposit of his goods, and a failure of the defendant to produce the same on demand, he has established a *prima facie* case, and the defendant must excuse his failure to produce, by bringing himself within one of the recognized exceptions." (See, also, *Clafin vs. Meyer*, 75 N. Y. 262.)

If plaintiff made a *prima facie* case by showing a deposit of the money and its subsequent loss, then, as to the facts, the only question remaining is, was the jury justified in declaring that defendant failed to use the care demanded by the law in the protection of plaintiff's property? Clearly, as matter of law, this court cannot say that defendant used that degree of care. And the finding of fact by the jury as to want of care cannot be set aside by this court as being without support in the evidence. The jury was fully justified in declaring defendant wanting in the exercise of proper care when it failed to deliver to plaintiff both of the keys which unlocked his box, thus leaving outstanding in the hands of some one of its employees a key to the box. In addition to this fact, the evidence discloses that these safety-deposit vaults for a long period of time were left in charge of one Burdwald, a lad about seventeen years of age, whose salary was \$30 per month. It was de-

veloped that he had been in the employ of defendant but three months, when he was placed in charge of the deposit vaults. It was further shown that he left the employment of defendant before plaintiff's loss was discovered, and that no inquiry was ever made by defendant prior to or during his employment as to his honesty or integrity. The jury might well say that proper care was not exercised in the selection and retention of this employee. A second lad, who was working for a salary of \$25 per month, also had charge of these vaults a portion of the time, and substantially all that has been said as to Burgwald may be said of this second employee. Upon this character of evidence we are satisfied with the verdict of the jury as to the facts involved in the case.

Section 1,840 of the Civil Code declares: "The liability of a depository for negligence cannot exceed the amount which he is informed by the depositor, or has reason to suppose, the thing deposited to be worth." Defendant relies upon this section of the Code, but in its provisions we see no relief for him. Here plaintiff did not inform defendant as to the value of the deposit. Neither does defendant claim that it had reason to suppose the thing deposited was of less value than it was in fact. Indeed, the very manner of conducting this somewhat peculiar line of business contemplates that the bailee shall not know the value of the thing deposited. In substance, he closes his eye to the value and character of the deposit; and this fact seems to be one of the controlling features in the transaction of this character of business. Under the circumstances it is apparent that section 1,840 of the Civil Code can have no application to the facts of this case.

In view of what has been said upon the various questions discussed, it follows that the action of the trial court, of which complaint is here made, in the giving and refusing certain instructions, was correct. For the foregoing reasons, the judgment and order are affirmed.

**PROMISSORY NOTE—PROVISION THAT IT MAY BE PAID BEFORE
MATURITY—AGREEMENT FOR ATTORNEY'S FEE.**

Court of Appeals of Colorado, June 10, 1901.

COWING vs. CLOUD. *et al.*

A provision in a note that it may be paid before maturity, at the option of the maker, does not render it non negotiable.

A provision in a note for the payment of an attorney's fee, in event of default, does not render it non-negotiable.

On December 2, 1892, Pryor M. Cloud executed and delivered to the Colorado Securities Company his promissory note, whereby, for value received, he promised to pay to the order of the Colorado Securities Company \$600 on December 1, 1897, with interest after maturity at two and one-half per cent. per annum. Interest coupons for \$21, each representing the interest on the principal sum at the rate of seven per cent. per annum until maturity, and payable, respectively, on June 1 and December 1 in the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, were attached to the note. The note contained an agreement that, in case any interest coupon should remain due and unpaid for a period of thirty days, the note and accrued interest should, at the option of the legal holder, become due and payable; and the instrument embracing the note contained a further agreement that, if the note and interest should not

be paid in full at maturity, the maker should pay an additional sum of \$50 as an attorney's fee. On the face of the note, the maker reserved a privilege of paying it at the expiration of three years.

THOMSON, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): 1. The note contained a promise to pay a sum certain within a time certain. On December 1, 1897, the note would become due, and, if it should not be paid on that day, the maker would be in default. The maker had the privilege, which he might exercise or not, of paying it earlier, or, in case of failure in the payment of an interest coupon for thirty days after it should become payable, the entire debt, and all accrued interest, would, at the option of the legal holder of the note, be immediately due and payable; but notwithstanding conditions might arise causing the note to mature earlier than December 1, 1897, on that day it was, in any event, payable. The note was therefore negotiable, unless its negotiability was destroyed by the agreement to pay an attorney's fee. (Daniel, *Neg. Inst. Sec. 43*; Frost vs. Fisher, 13 Colo. App. 322.) But that agreement was no part of the note. Before it could become enforceable, a cause of action upon the note must have accrued to the holder, and payment of the note, in full, at maturity, would render it void. The note was negotiable, notwithstanding the agreement. (Seaton vs. Scovill, 18 Kan. 433; Sperry vs. Horr, 32 Iowa, 184; Gaar vs. Banking Co. 11 Bush, 180; Dorsey vs. Wolff, 142 Ill. 589.)

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—REQUIREMENTS OF.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, April 11, 1901.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA vs. UNION NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA.

An instrument executed by the Cashier of a bank certifying that on a prior date named therein a person had a certain sum on deposit to his credit in the bank, but which contains no words of negotiability or promise to pay, is not a certificate of deposit, or an obligation of the bank upon which an action can be maintained, but is merely evidentiary in character.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.

The complaint in this action contained two counts. The second count alleged, in substance: That on January 6, 1896, the defendant bank issued and delivered to the plaintiff its certificate of deposit in the following form:

"JANUARY 6, 1896.

I, Charles E. Ford, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, do hereby certify that at the close of business on the 31st day December, A. D. 1895, the Modern Woodmen of America had on deposit in this bank the sum of \$27,269.33, designated 'General Fund.'

CHAS. E. FORD, *Cashier.*"

That the plaintiff had presented this certificate to the defendant bank on two occasions, to wit, on February 12, 1896, and March 10, 1896, and had demanded payment of the same, and that the defendant had declined to pay it, to the plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$27,269.33.

Before Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, Circuit Judges.

THAYER, *Circuit Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): Before considering the principal question in the case, we deem it expedient to notice a subordinate question, which arises upon the pleadings; and that is whether the instrument declared upon in the second count of the complaint is an express

contract, like a note or bill, upon which an action can be maintained, or whether it is in such form that it can only be used as an item of evidence to establish an indebtedness on account of which the law will imply a promise to pay. If the latter is the correct view concerning the alleged certificate of deposit, then the two counts of the complaint are not substantially different, because, proceeding under either, the plaintiff must establish the existence of a debt, and rely for a recovery upon a promise which the law will imply.

It is obvious that the instrument in question is not in the form of an ordinary certificate of deposit, such as banks and other financial institutions are in the habit of issuing, because it does not speak as of the day it bears date, and acknowledge the existence of an indebtedness at that time, but refers to a prior date, and certifies that at that time the plaintiff company had on deposit a specified sum. Neither does the instrument in question contain the usual clause that the sum on deposit is payable on the return of the certificate, or on its presentation, or at any time. In view of the form of the certificate, it would seem to have been designed, not as an ordinary certificate of deposit to show the existence of a present indebtedness on the part of the defendant bank, but rather for the purpose of showing the state of the plaintiff's account with the bank at a prior date and an indebtedness at such prior date, which, for aught that the certificate discloses, may have been fully discharged before it was executed. No one, we apprehend, would purchase such an instrument on the faith of its own recitals, because it contained no representation that any funds were on deposit when it was issued, and for the further reason that it contained no words indicating that it was intended for negotiation or circulation as an obligation of the bank.

For these reasons we are of opinion that an action could not be maintained on this certificate, as might have been done if it possessed the distinguishing features of an ordinary certificate of deposit, and contained words of negotiability or a promise to pay; that it is merely evidentiary in its character, and that the second count of the complaint, like the first, is founded, not upon the certificate, but upon an implied promise. (*Hotchkiss vs. Mosher*, 48 N. Y. 478, 482; *Daniel, Neg. Inst.* [3d Ed.] Sec. 1704.)

*SALE OF BONDS BELONGING TO BANK—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF
PRESIDENT.*

Court of Appeals of New York, June 4, 1901.

CARR vs. NATIONAL BANK AND LOAN CO., OF WATERTOWN.

Where the President of a bank sells bonds, which are the property of the bank, under the representation that they were bought by him expressly for the purchaser, the latter, upon discovering the fact respecting the bank's ownership, may repudiate the transaction, and upon returning the bonds to the bank, may reclaim the money paid for them. The fact that the bank is a National bank, and has no authority to engage in the business of buying and selling securities, is no ground of defense in such a case.

This action was brought by the plaintiff for the rescission of a transaction, in which certain bonds belonging to the defendant were sold to and purchased by her. She recovered a judgment entitling her to disaffirm the transaction, and declaring the bonds to be the property of the defendant, subject to the payment of the amount of the plaintiff's recovery for the face value and unpaid interest, which judgment has been unanimously affirmed by the appellate division in the Fourth department.

The findings of the trial court established the following facts: The plaintiff, upon the death of her husband, came into the possession of moneys, which were payable upon policies of insurance issued upon his life. George H. Sherman was the President and the Manager of the defendant, and he induced the plaintiff to allow him to invest her moneys upon his representation that he could do so in sound and safe securities yielding six per cent. annually. The plaintiff assented, and, as the moneys were paid to her, turned them over to him, and he deposited them with the defendant bank. From time to time he withdrew them, and paid them to the defendant in purchase of certain bonds theretofore acquired by it, which were thereupon transferred to the plaintiff, and kept in the bank for her.

In this transaction Sherman acted as the plaintiff's personal friend, and she relied wholly upon his representations and judgment, taking no active part in the purchase of the bonds, and having no knowledge in relation to them or as to their ownership. He stated to her, in response to inquiries, that they were "first mortgage bonds, first-class securities, as good as gold, and that he had gotten them expressly for her." These purchases were made by Sherman during the years 1892 and 1893.

The bonds were, in fact, second mortgage bonds, and were not first-class securities, nor had they been expressly procured for the plaintiff's investment. In 1896 she discovered the falsity of Sherman's representations, and that he had been acting for the defendant in selling these bonds at a profit of five per cent. to it. Defaults occurred in the payment of the interest coupons upon the bonds, but the coupons maturing were taken up and cashed by the defendant, and plaintiff was informed that the default was due to temporary causes, and further representations of a reassuring character were made, whose falsity was also discovered. Upon the plaintiff's discovering the falsity of Sherman's representations and the bank's interest in the matter, she tendered all the bonds to the latter, and demanded their face value, which she had paid for them, with interest, etc.

GRAY, J.: The unanimous affirmance by the appellate division of the judgment which was awarded to the plaintiff by the trial court conclusively establishes all the foregoing facts, and the legal question is whether they warranted the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to disaffirm the sales of the bonds to her.

The appellant argues that the facts did not establish any actual fraud on the part of the defendant. But that was not essential to the granting of the relief which plaintiff demanded. There was shown to have been such a condition of things in the situation of the parties, and in the ignorance in which the plaintiff was kept of material facts by ways of suppression or of misrepresentation, as, in equity, to warrant her in wholly repudiating the transaction. It is quite immaterial that there may have been no intention to actually defraud. (*Hammond vs. Pennock*, 61 N. Y. 145.)

The plaintiff supposed that she had enlisted the disinterested services of Sherman in the investment of her moneys, and, relying upon what he told her, confided them to him; whereas, in fact, he was acting for the bank, of which he was President and Manager, in disposing, at a profit, of a series of securities, which it had acquired. He was acting for the defendant as a seller of the bonds, and for the plaintiff as an intending purchaser, and a fraudulent motive was not necessary to be proved, either on the defendant's part or

on that of the common agent; for, in the view of a court of equity, there was such fraud in law as to make the contract a voidable one, at the election of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff has been made to suffer her loss through misplaced confidence in one whom she believed to be devoted to her interests, while at the time he was acting for the defendants; and the legal theory of her right to equitable relief by the way of rescission rests upon the basis that Sherman undertook to act as the agent of both parties in a matter where their interests, were, for obvious reasons, to be regarded as conflicting. In such cases equity will, upon the seasonable application of a party, avoid the transaction; and this right is conceded without reference to any actual fraud.

A binding transaction requires the free and conscious action of the party's mind upon its subject. The general equitable doctrine should be regarded as well settled. (Story, Ag. § 31; Copeland vs. Insurance Co. 6 Pick. 198; New York Cent. Ins. Co. vs. National Protection Ins. Co. 14 N. Y. 85; Conkey vs. Bond, 36 N. Y. 427; Murray vs. Beard, 102 N. Y. 505; Empire State Ins. Co. vs. American Cent. Ins. Co. 138 N. Y. 446.)

There is no question but that plaintiff acted promptly, upon her discovery of how Sherman had acted, in tendering back at once the bonds to the defendant in disaffirmance of the transaction.

The appellant argues that what Sherman did was his individual act, for which it should not be held responsible; and, further, that, as it could not, being a National bank, engage in the business of buying and selling securities, its officers could not subject it to any liability by reason of such transactions. It is sufficient to say, in answer to that objection, that the plaintiff did not know that she was dealing with the defendant through Sherman as one of its officers, and that, whatever the limitations upon its powers, they cannot interfere with the just operation of the rule in equity which forbids a principal from reaping any benefit from the wrongful act of his agent. (Gould vs. Bank 86 N. Y. 75). No such extraordinary immunity was conferred upon National banks. Then it is to be observed that the effect of the plaintiff's action is simply by avoiding the whole transaction into which she was falsely led by defendant's agent to place the parties in the same position as they were in before it occurred. The question of *ultra vires*, which defendant raises, has no place in the case. The plaintiff did not know the defendant in the transaction, and she is not seeking to avail herself of anything that Sherman did for it. She asks to be restored to the possession of her property of which she was unfairly deprived to the defendant's advantage through its agent's misconduct, and upon the plainest principles of equity she was entitled to her judgment.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Parker, C. J., and Bartlett, Haight, Martin, Vann and Werner, J.J., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDER—SUCCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS—JURISDICTION OF COMPTROLLER.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, February 25, 1901.

DEWEESE vs. SMITH.

The liability of the shareholders of National banks for their debts under section 5151 of the Revised Statutes is based upon contract.

The contract of the shareholder of a National bank with the bank and its creditors regarding its debts is that, to an amount not exceeding the par value of his shares of stock, and not exceeding his equal and ratable proportion, he will pay, at such times and in such amounts as the Comptroller of the Currency shall demand, the debts and obligations of his bank.

A judgment in favor of the Receiver of an insolvent National bank for the recovery of an assessment made by the Comptroller upon a shareholder does not estop him from maintaining a second action against the same shareholder for another assessment which had not been made or was not due when the first action was commenced.

While the construction of statutes by the officers to whom Congress has intrusted their execution and the uniform practice of such officers are persuasive, and entitled to careful consideration, yet a court cannot lawfully renounce its judicial powers; and it is its duty, if satisfied upon reason or authority that a correct determination of the question before it requires a decision contrary to such construction and practice, to render that decision.

The decision of the Comptroller of the Currency that it is necessary to collect, and his requisition of a certain percentage of the liability of the shareholders of a National bank, in order to pay its debts, is not a decision that a larger percentage will not be necessary, and he has plenary power to make successive assessments until the full liability of the shareholder is exhausted.

Under the acts of Congress the Comptroller of the Currency is constituted a *quasi* judicial tribunal to determine at what times and what amounts, not exceeding the full liability of the stockholders, it is necessary to collect from them to pay the debts of the bank. His decisions of these questions are impervious to collateral attack, and open to avoidance by a court only in a direct attack upon them for error of law, fraud or mistake.

The statute of limitations does not commence to run against the enforcement of the entire liability or against the enforcement of any particular portion of the liability of the shareholder of a National bank to pay its debts until the time when the Comptroller has declared the entire liability or the particular portion of it in issue to be due.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri.

Before Caldwell and Sanborn, Circuit Judges, and Adams, District Judge.

SANBORN, *Circuit Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): We are now ready to enter upon a consideration of the reasons in support of the contention of the defendants that the Receiver of a National bank who has enforced the payment of one assessment against its stockholders by a judgment at law may not maintain another action at law against the same stockholders to collect a later assessment.

It is said that the liability of a shareholder is an indivisible demand; that it arises out of a single contract; that the Comptroller cannot separate it into parts; and that a judgment for a part is an election to take that part in satisfaction of the whole, and necessarily estops the Receiver from maintaining a second action for any part of the residue. The rule that a judgment for a part of an entire demand which is due at the time the action is brought is an election to take that part in satisfaction of the whole, and that the judgment estops the plaintiff from maintaining another action for the residue of the demand, is conceded to be well settled, sound and just. (*Baird vs. U. S.* 96 U. S. 430, 432.)

But there is a limitation to this rule as well settled, as just, and as reasonable as the rule itself. It is that a judgment for the recovery of a part of a contractual demand which is due at the time the action is commenced does not estop the plaintiff from maintaining a subsequent action at law upon the same contract to recover a part of the same demand which becomes due after the commencement of the first action. Actions to recover installments of a

debt evidenced by a single contract, to recover monthly or yearly rents reserved in a single lease, to recover installments of a subscription for stock in a corporation payable at the call of the board of directors or other officers, are familiar illustrations of the exception to the rule. A recovery in an action at law for an installment of a subscription for stock of a corporation called by the proper board or officer is no estoppel from maintaining another action of law against the same defendant for another installment of his subscription called after the first action was commenced.

The case in hand falls without the rule and beyond its limitation. The contract of the shareholders of a National bank is to discharge their liability for its debts at such times and in such amounts as the Comptroller of the Currency shall decide to be necessary and shall appoint. On April 13, 1895, he decided that it was necessary for the shareholders of this bank to pay seventy-five per cent. of the par value of their stock on May 15, 1895, and he demanded that payment. On February 7, 1899, he decided that it was necessary for them to pay the remaining twenty-five per cent. of the par value of their stock on March 7, 1899, and demanded the payment of this assessment. The Receiver brought an action against the defendants, based upon the first assessment, and on October 19, 1896, recovered a judgment therefor. But this action and judgment failed to constitute an election to take a part of the defendants' liability in payment of the whole, and an estoppel from recovering the residue because the remainder of their liability had not been called and was not due when the first action was commenced. The Receiver could not then have maintained an action for the amount of the second assessment, and therefore his failure to do so raised no estoppel against him. A judgment in an action at law brought by the Receiver of a National bank against its shareholders to recover an assessment made by the Comptroller to pay the debts of the bank does not estop him from maintaining a second action against the same defendants to recover a subsequent assessment that had not been made or was not due when the first action was brought.

Another contention of the defendants is that the power of the Comptroller to determine the amounts required of the stockholders of a National bank to pay its debts is *quasi* judicial; that a *quasi* judicial power once exercised is exhausted; and that, therefore, when the Comptroller has decided that it is necessary to collect a certain amount of money of the shareholders of the bank, and has made a call or assessment for this amount, he has thereby exhausted his power, and cannot lawfully subsequently determine that more money is necessary to pay the obligations of the bank, or make a subsequent call for any part of the residue.

Conceding the premises of this argument, the conclusion does not necessarily follow. The fallacy in it is in the tacit assumption that a determination that it is necessary to collect a certain proportion—for example, twenty-five per cent. of the par value of the stock of a bank—to pay its debts is a decision that it is not necessary to collect more. Such an assumption is unfounded in fact or in reason. When the Comptroller examines the financial condition of an insolvent bank, he may often safely decide that at least twenty five per cent. of the par value of the stock must be paid in by the shareholders to discharge its debts, when he cannot determine, does not know, and cannot undertake to decide how much more will be required for that purpose. A decision or practice which would require him to decide in the first instance,

and before he fixed any assessment, that no more than the amount of that assessment would ever be required to discharge the debts and obligations of the bank, would, in effect, compel him to call for the entire amount of the liability of the stockholders immediately upon the failure of the bank. It would compel him to draw into the Treasury of the United States, and to hold there in idleness, sometimes for years, large amounts of the money of the shareholders, until delayed collections could be made, and final settlements could be effected; and it would inevitably result in unnecessary and intolerable hardship.

A conclusion that would entail such results ought not to be reached unless it is compelled by established principles of law, or by clear declarations of the statutes.

The acts of Congress only provide that the Receiver, under the direction of the Comptroller, "may, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the liability of the stockholders." How, when, in what amounts, at what times he shall enforce this liability, whether by a single requisition of the entire amount needed to pay the debts of the bank, or by calls for installments thereof from time to time, all these questions are left undetermined by the statutes; and by their very silence the decision of these questions is necessarily confided to the judicial discretion of the Comptroller. There is nothing in the acts of Congress which requires a ruling that the Comptroller is empowered to make but a single assessment. Nor do the decisions of the courts sustain that position. They expressly hold that it is the province and duty of the Comptroller to determine whether he will assess the entire amount required of the shareholders in the first instance, or will require and demand it in successive installments, payable at different times.

In *Kennedy vs. Gibson* (8 Wall. 498, 505), the Supreme Court held that no action at law or suit in equity could be maintained to enforce the liability of a shareholder until the Comptroller had made a requisition for or an assessment of the amount for which the action or suit was brought; and then said: "Where the whole amount is sought to be recovered, the proceeding must be at law. Where less is required, the proceeding may be in equity; and in such case an interlocutory decree may be taken for contribution, and the case may stand over for further action of the court—if such action should subsequently prove to be necessary—until the full amount of the liability is exhausted"—thereby clearly recognizing the power of the Comptroller to make subsequent assessments after a suit had been brought upon the first, since in no other way could "the full amount of the liability be exhausted" in a case in which less than the full amount was called in the first instance.

In *U. S. vs. Knox* (102 U. S. 422, 425), although the question here at issue was not before the court for adjudication, successive assessments made by the Comptroller are spoken of as clothed with the same presumptions of legality, and are placed in the same category as his first assessments. In *Studebaker vs. Perry* (102 Fed. 947), the circuit court of appeals of the seventh circuit, and in *Aldrich vs. Campbell* (97 Fed. 663, 38 C. C. A. 347), the circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit have decided the very question here at issue in favor of the power of the Comptroller to make successive assessments, and no holding to the contrary has been called to our attention, with the exception of that of the learned judge below in the case now under review, and the construction and practice of the Comptrollers of the Currency for thirty-three

years before the installation in office of the Comptroller who made the assessment under consideration.

It is strenuously insisted that this construction of the acts of Congress by these various Comptrollers and the uniform practice of their office for thirty-three years should have great, if not controlling, weight in the decision of this question. The opinions of the officers of any department of the Government relative to the construction of a statute whose execution has been committed to them by the Congress of the United States are always persuasive, and entitled to careful consideration, when the statute is ambiguous, or the question at issue is doubtful. But the decisions of the officers of the executive departments of the Government upon the construction of the acts of Congress are not conclusive, and the duty of a court to exercise its own judgment in considering and determining the issues presented to it is imperative and unavoidable. Hence, where the terms and meaning of an act of Congress are plain, and a court is convinced upon reason and authority that a correct determination of the question before it requires a decision contrary to the construction and practice of the officers of an executive department of the Government, that determination must prevail, and that decision must be rendered. The courts cannot lawfully renounce their judicial powers in favor of opinions of officers of other departments. (*Hartman vs. Warren*, 76 Fed. 157, 162, 22 C. C. A. 30, 35, 40 U. S. App. 245, 253, 254; *Webster vs. Luther*, 163, U. S. 331, 342; *U. S. vs. Tanner*, 147 U. S. 661, 663; *Merritt vs. Cameron*, 137 U. S. 542; *U. S. vs. Graham*, 110 U. S. 219; *Swift Co. vs. U. S.* 105 U. S. 691).

Our conclusion is that under Sec. 5151 and 5234 of the Revised Statutes the Comptroller of the Currency has power to make successive assessments upon the shareholders of an insolvent National bank, not exceeding in the aggregate the full liability of such shareholder, to pay the debts of the bank, and that the Receiver of such bank may maintain successive actions at law against such shareholders for such assessments as were not respectively due when prior actions upon the liability were brought. (*Kennedy vs. Gibson*, 8 Wall. 498, 505.)

A single issue remains. It is argued that, although the Comptroller of the Currency had the power to make a second assessment in a proper case, he had not in this case, because, according to the allegations of the answer, the moneys called by this second assessment were not necessary to pay any of the debts of the bank, but were called and are demanded solely to make good losses which the Receiver has sustained in the administration of the affairs of the association by means of his unauthorized investment of moneys of the bank in property in the State of California. But this question is not open to litigation in this case. Under the acts of Congress and the decisions of the courts to which reference has been made the Comptroller of the Currency constitutes a *quasi* judicial tribunal, to whose exclusive determination Congress has intrusted the decision in the first instance of the questions, what proportion of the full liability of the shareholder of an insolvent bank it is necessary to collect to pay its debts, and when this amount shall be paid. His decisions of questions within his jurisdiction are, like the decisions of the land department and of other *quasi* judicial tribunals, impervious to collateral attack, and open to avoidance by the court only in a direct attack upon them on the grounds of clear error of law, fraud, or mistake. (*U. S. vs. Knox*, 102 U. S. 422, 425; *U. S. vs. Northern Pac. R. Co.* 95 Fed. 864, 870,

37 C. C. A. 290, 296; *Bogan vs. Mortgage Co.* 63 Fed. 192, 195, 11 C. C. A. 128, 130, 27 U. S. App. 346, 350; *U. S. vs. Winona and St. P. R. Co.* 67 Fed. 948, 959, 15 C. C. A. 96, 107, 32 U. S. App. 272, 289.)

There is no averment of any error of law or of any fraud in the action of the Comptroller in this case. Nor does the answer contain allegations sufficient to warrant the consideration of the mistake of fact, which is suggested. One who would attack for mistake of fact the judgment of an officer to whose decision the legislative department of the Government has committed the determination of a question must distinctly plead and clearly prove the evidence before such officer from which the mistake resulted, the particular mistake that he made, the way in which the mistake occurred, and the fact that, if the mistake had not been made, the decision would have been otherwise, before a court can enter upon the consideration of the main issue alleged to have been decided by the officer through mistake. (*U. S. vs. Northern Pac. R. Co.* 95 Fed. 864, 882, 37 C. C. A. 290, 308; *U. S. vs. Atherton*, 102 U. S. 372, 374; *U. S. vs. Budd*, 144 U. S. 154, 167, 168; *U. S. vs. Mackintosh*, 56 U. S. App. 483, 490; *U. S. vs. Throckmorton*, 98 U. S. 61, 66, 68; *Marquez vs. Frisbie*, 101 U. S. 473, 476.)

There is nothing of this character in the answer in this case, and, even if it contained such allegations, they would not constitute a defense at law, but it would be necessary for the defendant to present them by a bill in equity praying for the proper relief. There is, therefore, nothing in the answer which would warrant a consideration of the correctness of the action of the Comptroller of the Currency in calling for this second assessment. The only question it presents is whether or not the determination of that question was within his jurisdiction, and of that there can be no doubt. Whether it was necessary to collect this second assessment of twenty-five per cent. of the par value of the stock of these defendants for the sole purpose of supplying losses wrongfully made by the Receiver in the administration of the affairs of the bank, or it was necessary to collect it to pay the debts of the bank, regardless of such deficiency, was a question clearly within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller; a question which he must have decided adversely to the defendants when he determined to make this second assessment, and a question upon which his decision is conclusive against the collateral attack upon it which is made by the defendants in their answer. (*Latimer vs. Bard* [C. C.] 76 Fed. 536, 540; *Kennedy vs. Gibson*, 8 Wall. 498, 505; *Bank vs. Case*, 99 U. S. 628, 634; *Bank vs. Case*, 131 U. S. Append. 144; *Casey vs. Galli*, 94 U. S. 673, 681; *Bank vs. Mathews*, 85 Fed. 934, 941, 29 C. C. A. 491, 497, 56 U. S. App. 636, 651; *Aldrich vs. Yates* [C. C.], 95 Fed. 78, 80.)

This action is not barred by the statute of limitations. The assessment upon which it is based did not fall due until the time fixed for its payment by the Comptroller on March 7, 1899, and this action was brought within seven months thereafter. The judgment below is reversed, and the case is remanded to the circuit court, with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiff in error for the amount claimed in his petition.

NATIONAL BANK POWER TO TAKE STOCK AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.

Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, March 27, 1901.

FULTON vs. NATIONAL BANK OF DENNISON.

As incidental to the power to loan money on personal security a National bank may, in the usual course of doing such business, accept stock of another corporation as collateral

security, and by the enforcement of its rights as pledgee, it may become the owner of the collateral.

This action was brought to recover, among other things, certain shares of stock which had been pledged by the plaintiff's intestate with the National Bank of Dennison.

JAMES, C. J.: (omitting part of the opinion): The proposition that defendant, being a National bank, cannot acquire title to the stock of another corporation is of no value to appellant, under the facts of this case. In *Bank vs. Kennedy* (167 U. S. 362), it was said: "No express power to acquire the stock of another corporation is conferred upon a National bank, but it has been held that, as incidental to the power to loan money on personal security, a bank may, in the usual course of doing such business, accept stock of another corporation as collateral, and by the enforcement of its rights as pledgee it may become the owner of the collateral and be subject to liability as other stockholders;" (citing *Bank vs. Case*, 99 U. S. 628). The transaction in the present case was in the exercise of the incidental power above mentioned, and not an unauthorized dealing in stocks. But, in any event, appellant would not be permitted to recover the stocks without satisfying the bank for its advances. (*Bank vs. Townsend*, 139 U. S. 67.)

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—RIGHT TO RELIEF—JURISDICTION—SERVICE OF SUMMONS—FOREIGN JUDGMENT—NON-RESIDENT CREDITORS—COMITY.

Where the Ogden Savings Bank, a corporation of Utah, has submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the court of this State in certain insolvency proceedings, and thereafter, by proceedings in the courts of another State, claims to have secured title to shares of stock which are evidence of assets in the custody of the court of this State, said Ogden Savings Bank corporation will not be assisted by the court of this State in obtaining such assets, to the detriment of citizens of this and other States who have filed and proved their claims in the court of this State having possession of such assets.

When judgment was obtained in a court of a sister State, and it is sought to give effect to such judgment in the courts of this State, and it is shown that the service of summons was made upon a former secretary of the corporation defendant, and it appears that such person was not such secretary at the date of the service of summons, and that plaintiff knew he was not such secretary or an officer of the defendant corporation, *held*, that jurisdiction of the defendant corporation was not obtained by such service, and that the judgment rendered therein is absolutely void so far as its enforcement by the courts of this State is concerned.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the judicial proceedings of every other State. But that rule does not require the court of a State that first obtained possession of the assets of an insolvent to give up such assets to a creditor of such insolvent, who acquired title to shares of stock representing such assets subsequent to the time of the appointment of a Receiver for the estate of such insolvent, and taking possession of said assets by the Receiver.

A citizen of another State, who has submitted himself to the jurisdiction of a court of this State, which has in its possession assets of an insolvent, will not be given or permitted an advantage over citizens of our own and other States in recovering debts due from such insolvent estate.

The laws of this State will not permit non-resident creditors of an insolvent, whose assets are in the hands of a Receiver, to obtain any advantage over resident creditors. Resident and non-resident creditors, in such cases, stand before the courts of this State on an equality.

Comity between States does not require the courts of this State to give to foreign creditors an advantage over resident creditors of an insolvent.

Thum vs. Pyke (Ogden Sav. Bank, Intervener), 66 Pac. Rep. (Idaho), 157.

*INSOLVENCY—KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIALS—RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT—FRAUD
—TRUST FUNDS—IDENTIFICATION OF FUND—EQUITY—RESCIND-
ING CONTRACT OF DEPOSIT—CERTIFICATE OF DE-
POSIT—OFFER TO REDELIVER.*

Rev. St. 1898, § 4,551, makes it a penal offense for an officer of a bank to receive money on deposit when he knows, or has reason to know, that the bank is unsafe or insolvent. *Held*, that where the depositor in a bank that had passed into the hands of a Receiver presented a petition asking for an order requiring the Receiver to pay over to him the deposit, which alleged that when the deposit was made the bank was insolvent, and known to be such by its President, the petition sufficiently showed fraud on the part of the bank.

Where a check on a bank was deposited by the payee in a bank which transmitted it for collection to the bank on which it was drawn, and the following day the bank receiving the deposit suspended, owing to insolvency, and the drawee held the check, at the request of the payee, for some time, and eventually delivered it to the Receiver of the insolvent bank, a contention that a petition by the payee which stated the facts and prayed for an order requiring the Receiver to pay over the proceeds of the check was insufficient, owing to there being no sufficient identification of the proceeds of the check, was without merit.

Where the payee of a check deposited it in a bank, receiving in return a certificate of deposit, and the next day suspended, owing to insolvency, a petition by the depositor that the Receiver pay the proceeds of the check to him, but which did not offer to surrender the certificate of deposit, was insufficient to warrant the relief asked.

Hyland vs. Roe, 87 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 252.

LANDS OF SURETY—MONEY DEPOSITED IN BANK.

A town collector deposited tax moneys with an insolvent banking firm, of which one of his sureties was a partner, and the moneys passed into firm assets, and the assets thereafter passed into the hands of the general assignee of the firm. *Held*, that the lands of the banker, in a suit in equity to foreclose the lien of the town against the collector and the sureties on his bond, should be first sold, as he, or his estate on his death, was the principal debtor to the town.

Where moneys are deposited in a bank of which a surety on a town col-

lector's bond is a member, on insolvency of the bank the town supervisor was entitled to payment before the other general creditors of the deceased surety, even though the estate of such surety was insolvent.

Chatfield, Supervisor of Town of Elbridge, vs. Campbell, *et al.* 71 N. Y. Supp. 1,004.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—AUTHORITY TO CASH CHECKS.

A wholesale dealer in commodities had a branch office at a certain place, and a local manager there, and also had a travelling salesman, who had authority to receive either cash or checks, and to receipt bills when paid. It was his duty to carry the cash and checks collected to the branch office, and deliver them there to the local manager, and he was without authority to indorse checks in the dealer's name or to collect them. *Held*, that the duties imposed on such travelling salesman gave him no implied authority to indorse checks and collect them from the banks on which they were drawn, and that a bank acted at its peril in cashing checks presented by him on his indorsement of the dealer's name, without ascertaining the extent of his authority.

T. M. Sinclair & Co. vs. Goodell, 93 Ill. App. 592.

SAFE DEPOSIT—CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT—NEGLIGENCE—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Plaintiff rented a safe in defendant's safe-deposit vaults, and money placed therein was abstracted. The contract provided that the lessor should use diligence that no unauthorized person should be admitted to any rented safe, and beyond this the lessor should not be responsible for the contents of any safe rented from it. *Held*, that such contract relates to the degree of care required of defendant in the identification of parties claiming to be its customers, and does not relieve it of its duty, as a bailee for hire, to guard the property placed in its charge.

Where plaintiff, on renting a safe in defendant's vaults, received only one of the two keys, and money was abstracted from the safe while the vault was in charge of boys who were paid small salaries, and as to whose honesty defendant was ignorant, a finding that defendant was negligent in guarding the money was justified.

Where plaintiff proved that money was abstracted from a safe in defendant's deposit vaults, which he had rented, the burden was on defendant to show that it had exercised proper care.

Civ. Code, § 1,840, providing that the liability of a depositary for negligence cannot exceed the amount which he is informed by the depositor, or has reason to suppose, the thing deposited to be worth, has no application to the loss of money from a safe rented of defendant in its deposit vaults.

Cussen vs. Southern California Sav. Bank, 65 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 1,099.

STOCK ASSESSMENT—FAILURE TO PAY—SALE OF STOCK—CORPORATE LOSS—NEGLIGENCE OF DIRECTORS—STOCKHOLDERS' REMEDY—DISCOUNT COMMITTEE—LIMITATION.

Where a National bank sold out a former stockholder's shares for his failure to pay an assessment thereon, made necessary by the negligence or misconduct of its directors in loaning its funds to irresponsible parties, such

stockholder may maintain a suit on behalf of himself and of others similarly situated against the bank and its directors, who permitted or caused the loss, to compel such directors to account to and pay him the value of his stock as it stood before the acts of negligence or misconduct occurred.

Where a bank sold a stockholder's shares for his failure to pay assessments made necessary by losses occasioned by the negligence of the directors, an action to recover the loss so sustained, which would ordinarily be brought against the delinquent directors by the corporation, need not be brought by it, but may be brought by the stockholders affected when the managing directors at the time are the ones charged with the misconduct.

Directors of a National bank are only required to exercise a reasonable supervision over its affairs, and where they appoint from their number a discount committee and an examination committee, they shift the responsibility to such committees, and when during three years such committees permit the Cashier of the bank to discount notes for a mere dealer in cheap musical instruments, taken by him from parties not shown to be responsible, which notes are frequently protested or renewed to such an extent that his discounts finally cover two-thirds of the bank's capital, the directors forming such committees are guilty of such negligence and misconduct as would render them liable to stockholders injured thereby.

An action by stockholders of a National bank against directors to recover for negligence which occasioned a loss of the bank's capital may be brought at any time within ten years.

Hanna vs. People's Nat. Bank of Salem, et al. 71 N. Y. Supp. 1,076.

SURETYSHIP—NOTES—EXTENSION OF TIME—DISCHARGE OF SURETY.

Where defendant stated to the officer of a bank that he was "going in" with K and D, who were engaged in business, and that he was going to "back them up, and stand behind" them, and notes by D and K and defendant were given to the bank for a credit to the account of K and D, defendant was a surety merely for the indebtedness evidenced by the notes.

Where defendant as surety signed, with others, notes given to a bank for a credit to the others, and subsequently on maturity of the notes the bank without knowledge on the part of the defendant surrendered such notes, taking new ones from the other parties, the extension of credit released defendant.

Omaha Nat. Bank vs. Johnson, 87 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 237.

TAXATION OF STOCK—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—SUFFICIENCY.

Under Ballinger's Ann. Codes and St., Sec. 1677, providing that bank stock shall be assessed in the cities where the banks are situated—Sec. 1678 directing that the bank pay the taxes assessed on its shares, and making it liable for the payment, and Sec. 1680 requiring the Cashier to deliver to the assessor a list of the shareholders—notice by a board of equalization to a bank to show cause why its assessment should not be raised is notice to the stockholders, as the bank, as respects taxation, stands as their agent.

A notice by a board of equalization to a bank to show cause why its personal assessment should not be raised is sufficient to advise the bank, so as to cover the shares of stock taxable in connection with the realty of the bank;

and the owners of the stock, after the bank has recognized the board's jurisdiction and submitted to it, are concluded by its assessment.

Ladd, *et al.* vs. Gilson, *et al.* 66 Pac. Rep. (Wash.) 126.

TRUST DEED—FORECLOSURE—BALANCE UNPAID—RECOVERY—SALE—
VALIDITY.

Where a note is secured by a trust deed, and on breach of condition the land is sold, and proceeds less costs applied on the note, the holder of the note may recover any balance unpaid from the maker, by suit.

Where a note to a bank is secured by trust deed executed to stockholders and directors of the bank as trustees, and at the sale under the deed the bank is purchaser, the sale is not void for those reasons.

A note for one year provided that, if "not paid at maturity, it is hereby renewed from year to year at the option of the holder until paid, and during such year the makers shall not have the right to pay the same." The trustee in the deed given to secure the note advertised the property for sale, and sold it three years and sixteen days after the date of the note. *Held*, that, by advertising the property for sale, the payee treated the note as due, and exercised the option not to renew it, and the sale was not premature.

Sacramento Bank vs. Copsey, *et al.* 66 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 8.

TRUST DEEDS—TRUSTEES—QUALIFICATION—MORTGAGED PROPERTY—
SALE—PURCHASE BY MORTGAGEE—VALIDITY—BILL TO SET ASIDE
SALE—INADEQUATE CONSIDERATION—CORPORATE DIRECT-
ORS AS TRUSTEES—SALE TO CORPORATION—CON-
TRACTS BETWEEN CORPORATION AND DI-
RECTORS—VALIDITY—AVOIDANCE—
GROUNDS.

Stockholders and directors of a bank, known to be such by a debtor at the time of giving a trust deed to secure payment of a debt owing the bank, may act as trustees under the deed.

Though equity forbids trustees dealing with trust property in any way looking towards their own private advancement, a sale by a mortgagee—vested with power to sell for breach of condition—to himself is not void, but voidable only.

Where a bill in proceedings to set aside a sale of property by trustees in a trust deed to a bank in which they were stockholders and directors contains no allegation of inadequate consideration, the sale will not be disturbed.

A sale of property by trustees in a trust deed to a bank, of which such trustees were stockholders and directors, is not a sale to themselves, the bank being essentially an entity acting for itself.

Though the trustees in a trust deed are stockholders and directors of a bank, such bank is thereby not precluded from bidding in such property at a sale on condition broken, since it occupies no fiduciary relation in the transaction.

Contracts made by a corporate director with his corporation are merely voidable.

In order to avoid a contract which is merely voidable made by a director with his corporation, some injury must be shown.

Copsey vs. Sacramento Bank, 66 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 7.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

PROMISSORY NOTE OBTAINED BY MISREPRESENTATION—DONATION "INTER VIVOS"—RIGHT TO DELIVERY UP OF PROMISSORY NOTE GIVEN UNDER MISTAKE.

EKEMBERG vs. MOUSSEAU (Superior Court Quebec, Les Rapports Judiciaires, Vol. 19, page 289).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Ekemberg owed to one Z. Mousseau \$575 on three promissory notes given for installments on the price of a farm purchased by him. Z. Mousseau died before these were paid and the defendant, a few days later, came to Ekemberg and, producing the three notes, told him that Z. Mousseau had given them to him a few days before his death saying, "I give you the notes in case I die." Notwithstanding that Z. Mousseau was able to walk about his room at the time the notes were given, he did not endorse them. The defendant asked for a new note for the full amount of these three in his own favor and Ekemberg, in good faith relying on these representations, gave it. Later the legal representatives of Z. Mousseau notified Ekemberg that they did not recognize as valid the gift of the three notes to the defendant and that they would demand payment of them from Ekemberg. The plaintiff thereupon brought this action for delivery up and cancelling of the new note for \$575.

JUDGMENT: It was argued that the defendant became the legal holder of the notes notwithstanding the mode of delivery and the want of endorsement. Sec. 31, sub-sec. 4, of the Bills of Exchange Act was relied upon. This section reads as follows :

"Where the holder of a bill payable to his order transfers it for value without endorsing it, the transfer gives the transferee such title as the transferer had in the bill, and the transferee in addition acquires the right to have the endorsement of the transferer."

As opposed to any rights which might accrue under this section, it must be borne in mind that gifts purporting to be "*inter vivos*" are void when made during the mortal illness of the donor, being presumed to be made in contemplation of death and an ineffectual gift "*inter vivos*" will not be construed as a valid "*donatio mortis causa*."

The defendant cannot give a discharge of the debt nor can he give title to the property for which the notes were given. The evidence of the defendant, even if admissible, is not sufficient to establish a valid donation "*inter vivos*." The plaintiff is entitled to have the mistake created by the defendant's representations effectually rectified, and judgment will go for the delivery up of the note within fifteen days.

JURISDICTION OF PROVINCIAL COURTS—CAUSE OF ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTE—ELECTION OF DOMICILE.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX vs. GRAHAM (Quebec Superior Court, Les Rapports Judiciaires, page 319, Vol. 19).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: This was a suit commenced in Quebec on two promissory notes for about \$1,100 made by the defendant Graham in favor of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co. and endorsed by them to the plaintiffs. On their face the notes were dated at Montreal and made payable

at the Montreal office of the plaintiffs' bank, but in fact the notes were made in the Province of Ontario, were assigned to the plaintiffs there and the defendant lived at Belleville in Ontario.

JUDGMENT: On these facts the defendant objected to the jurisdiction of the Quebec courts on the ground that he was not domiciled in Quebec and that no cause of action existed in that Province. At the time these notes were made article 85 C. C., amended by 52 Vic. Ch. 48, provided that the indication of a place of payment in a note was an election of domicile at the place so indicated for payment. Such an election of domicile became one of the terms of the contract and could not be affected by a law enacted after the making of the contract. The jurisdiction of the court was therefore established by the article referred to and a subsequent repeal thereof after the date of the note sued on had no effect to cancel such jurisdiction.

TRUST MONEY—DEPOSIT OF IN CHARTERED BANK—DUTY OF NOTARY—LIABILITY WHERE BANK FAILS.

TEMPEST vs. BERTRAND (Quebec Superior Court, *Les Rapports Judiciaires*, p. 365, Vol. 19).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Bertrand was a notary, practicing at Chambly, to whom, on May 20, 1899, Tempest sent a sum of \$412 with instructions to pay off a mortgage debt due to one Vigeant and to procure from him a proper discharge. Vigeant was, at the time, in the United States and Bertrand was not able, although he used all due diligence, to procure a discharge until August 10, 1899. In the meantime he had deposited the money in the Banque Ville Marie, which was the only bank in Chambly, in his name as trustee, and he advised Tempest of this fact. In July the Banque Ville Marie became insolvent and Bertrand received only \$65 on the distribution of the assets. This sum he at once tendered to Tempest, who refused it and brought this action to recover \$412.

JUDGMENT: Apart from any acquiescence by Tempest, Bertrand, in depositing this money in a chartered bank in good faith instead of retaining the money himself, acted as became a prudent notary and was not in default of any obligation under his instructions. The loss must be borne by the plaintiff who, having refused the tender of \$65, must bear the costs of action.

PROMISSORY NOTE OF LIMITED COMPANY—SIGNATURE BY MANAGING DIRECTOR—PRESUMED AUTHORITY IN ABSENCE OF BY-LAW.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA vs. FARMERS' TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.
(Not yet reported.)

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The defendants were a company incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies' Act. In July, 1897, one Marshall was appointed secretary, and in July, 1898, was appointed managing director of the company. There was no by-law of the company specifying the duties or granting power to the managing director, but there was a by-law authorizing the company to borrow money from the bank and empowering the president and managing director to sign notes therefor in the name of the company. The by-laws provided no other authority to give or endorse notes.

From the year 1895 one Crighton had made numerous sales of merchandise to the company, receiving therefor the company's promissory notes, which

had always been paid by the company's checks. In January, 1900, Crighton was given such a note signed "for the Farmers' Trading Company, Limited, G. A. J. A. Marshall." This note was discounted at the Imperial Bank, and not being paid was sued upon in this action. The company disputed liability on the ground that Marshall had no authority to sign such a note.

JUDGMENT: While the powers of the managing director were not directly defined by the by-law, the whole course of the company's dealings show that he was to exercise large and important functions and his powers could be gathered by inference from the nature and course of the business. The former transactions similar to the one in question had appeared in the company's books, the notes had been paid by the company's checks, and the items were passed by its auditors. There was nothing in the transaction outside of the ordinary powers of a trading company, and it might properly be inferred that the managing director had power to pledge the company's credit by promissory note. If there was any particular circumstance associated with the note sued on, the bank was entirely without knowledge of it, and the managing director, having by inference power to sign notes, it is unnecessary to consider his authority to sign this particular note.

Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE—WHAT CONSTITUTES—EFFECT OF PRESSURE.

THE AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED vs. SHEYN AND BABINEAU (New Brunswick Supreme Court Reports in Equity, Vol. 2, Page 238).

STATEMENT OF FACTS : This was an action brought by the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the defendant Babineau to set aside as an unjust preference an assignment of book debts and a confession of judgment made by Babineau to his co-defendant Sheyn when he was admittedly insolvent.

In September, 1899, Babineau owed Sheyn \$2,400, and was refused further credit until he undertook to give security for \$1,000. Having given such undertaking, he received further goods to the value of \$500. At this time Sheyn had no knowledge of the insolvent circumstances of Babineau, but in January, 1900, he became aware that Babineau was embarrassed financially. His traveler at once went to Babineau and spent some four hours insisting on the security promised being given. The next day the traveler was successful in getting a confession of judgment and also an assignment of Babineau's book debts.

JUDGMENT : The Act Respecting Assignment and Preferences provides that any assignment to delay, hinder or defraud creditors or to give one creditor an unjust preference over another, is void if it be made either voluntarily or by collusion between the debtor and creditor. Such an assignment is not declared to be void unless it be either voluntary or by collusion. The cases carefully reviewed in this judgment show that the word "voluntarily" in the statute means "without pressure," and the cases further show that a mere demand without even a threat of, much less resort to, legal proceedings is sufficient pressure to rebut the presumption of an unjust preference and to take the case outside of the statute. In this action there was no concerted action between the debtor and creditor, nor were the confession of judgment

and assignment voluntary on the part of the debtor, inasmuch as they were the result of continued and persistent demands on the part of Sheyn's traveler.

Confession of judgment and the assignment of book debts sustained, and the action dismissed with costs.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

CONVERSION OF COLLATERAL NOTES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ELGIN, Ill., October 19, 1901.

SIR: Where a bank holds notes given as collateral security for a principal note and upon the maturity of the collateral notes caused them to be renewed in its own name, is it liable to the principal debtor for the amount of such renewed notes?

COLLATERAL.

Answer.—In the absence of an express authorization to make the substitution of securities, the taking of the renewal noted in its own name by the bank would be held a conversion of the original notes and the bank would be liable therefor.

RIGHTS OF HOLDER OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

HAMILTON, O., October 14, 1901.

SIR: In a transaction between A and B, A gave his check to B for five hundred dollars, on a bank in Hamilton, O. B presented the check to the bank on which it was drawn, but the bank refused to pay it. At the time of the making and presentation of the check A had funds on deposit more than enough to pay it. At the time of the presentation the bank had received no notice from A not to pay the check. Can B successfully maintain an action against the bank on the check?

CASHER.

Answer.—According to the decision in Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co. against the Metropolitan National Bank (42 N. E. Rep. 701), and other Ohio decisions, the action cannot be maintained by B. The court holds, in that case, that "The relation of bank and general depositor is simply the ordinary one of debtor and creditor, not of agent and principal, or trustee and *cestui que* trust. The bank agrees with its depositor to receive his deposits, to account with him for the amount, to repay him on demand, and to honor his checks to the amount of his credit when the checks are presented; and for any breach of that agreement the bank is liable to an action by him. The deposits become the absolute property of the bank, impressed with no trust, and the bank's right to use the money for its own benefit is immediate and continuous, which right constitutes the consideration for the bank's promise to the depositor. The bank's agreement with the depositor involves or implies no agreement with the holder of a check. The giving of a check is not an assignment of so much of the creditor's claim. It passes no title, legal or equitable, to the holder in the moneys previously deposited; nor does it create a lien on the fund, for there is no special fund out of which the check can be paid, nor does it transfer any money to the credit of the holder. It is simply an order which may be countermanded and payment forbidden by the drawer any time before it is actually cashed or accepted. If accepted, then the agreement is to pay according to the terms of the check or acceptance; but until then the payee looks exclusively to the drawer. He can maintain

no action against the bank, for the bank owes to the payee no legal duty, and an action at law cannot be maintained unless there is shown to have been a failure in the performance of legal duty. Being liable to the drawer to account with him for failure to honor his check, the bank cannot, either on legal or equitable considerations, be held at the same time liable to the holder of the check.

In several States the contrary doctrine is maintained.

WAIVER OF EXEMPTION.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MOBILE, Ala., October 15, 1901.

SIR: Where a note contains a "waiver of exemption laws of the State of Alabama," does such waiver extend to an endorser of the note who has transferred it? M. R.

Answer.—No. The contract of indorsement is a different and, in a measure, independent contract from that of the maker of the note, and the indorser is not bound, as to his own property, by exemption waiver contained in the body of the note.

GIFT OF DEPOSIT BOOK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

COLUMBUS, O., October 12, 1901.

SIR: A was a depositor in the Savings bank of this city of which I am Cashier. In September of this year A died. A few days prior to his death he made a present of his deposit book to his son, but failed to make a written indorsement of transfer. Will it be safe for the bank to pay the son the amount of the deposits? M. D.

Answer.—If you are certain the gift was actually made as stated, it will be safe and proper for you to pay the money to the son, as a written transfer is not necessary under the Ohio laws to pass title to the property.

LACK OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF DRAWEE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

VINCENNES, Ind., October 18, 1901.

SIR: Can a bank to which a draft has been forwarded for collection be held liable for the amount thereof under the following conditions: A was engaged in a wholesale business at Indianapolis. He drew, through an Indianapolis bank, a sight draft on B, a customer in this place, for \$600. The Indianapolis bank advanced the amount of the draft to the drawer and sent it to a bank in this place for collection. As had been the custom of the Vincennes bank in dealing with this customer, no actual presentment of the draft was made, but a notice was sent through the mail to the effect that the bank held the same for collection. Five days after the receipt of the draft by the Vincennes bank the drawee notified the bank that it would not honor the same. On the same day the Indianapolis firm which had drawn the bill made an assignment, and the Indianapolis bank demands that the Vincennes bank reimburse it for the amount of the draft. As it can be clearly shown that A had no funds in the hands of B, and no reasonable grounds for supposing that B would honor the draft, the Vincennes bank claims that A was not entitled to notice of protest, and that therefore it cannot be held liable for its negligence in delaying presentation? STOCKHOLDER.

Answer.—The Indianapolis bank, a purchaser for value, was entitled to have the draft presented promptly and protested if not paid or accepted. If the Vincennes bank had promptly performed its duty, the Indianapolis bank might have been able to secure from the drawer the amount paid thereon. The fact that A has no funds in the hands of B and no reason to expect the draft to be paid, did not excuse the failure of the Vincennes bank to have the draft protested.

UNLAWFUL DISCOUNTS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., October 20, 1901.

SIR: The laws of Alabama make it a misdemeanor for a banker to discount a note at a higher rate of interest than eight per cent. Where a customer borrows one hundred dollars

from the bank and agrees to pay ten per cent. for the use of it and signs a note in which such interest is added to the principal, making the note read for one hundred and ten dollars, is the banker liable criminally under the law referred to?

BANKER.

Answer.—Discount, as defined by Bouvier, is "interest reserved from the amount loaned at the time of making a loan." The authorities follow this definition, holding that discount is interest taken out of the principal sum loaned and reserved by the lender at the time of the loan. In the case you cite, nothing is taken out of the one hundred dollars loaned, but the full amount is given to the borrower, he including in his note the interest he will be called to pay at its maturity. While such a transaction may be usurious, it is not a discount such as will make the banker criminally liable under the law referred to.

JOINT DEPOSITS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

LAWRENCE, Mass., October 11, 1901.

SIR: Two persons, A and B, were jointly interested in certain business transactions and made a joint deposit in a Lawrence bank. A claims, and probably correctly, that the understanding was that the money was only to be drawn out on orders signed by both. Afterwards sold his interest in the joint business, including the deposit, to A. On the same day, and before notice of the sale had been given to the bank, he induced the bank to cash his individual check for one-half of the deposit. A now asks the bank to pay him the whole amount of the deposit on hand at the time of his purchase of B's interest. Is the bank liable to him for the amount drawn out by B?

A. C.

Answer.—From your statement of facts, the bank had no right to allow B to draw any part of the deposit without showing an authorization from A. The latter can recover from the bank the full amount of the deposit at the time of his purchase of B's interest.

OPTION TO TREAT NOTE AS DUE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

RACINE, Wis., October 12, 1901.

SIR: A holds a note which provides that upon the failure of the maker to pay any interest installment, the principal sum and accrued interest shall, at the option of the legal holder, become at once due and payable. Upon the failure of the maker to pay the last annual interest installment, which came due September 1, 1901, A notified the maker that he elected to exercise his option to declare the whole debt due. A few days afterwards, before any legal steps for its collection had been taken, the maker paid the amount of the last interest installment. Can A now collect by law the whole amount of the note?

A.

Answer.—Although your answer does not so state, we presume that, aside from the exercise of A's option, the note is not yet due and that there is no interest installment due. If such is the case, A's acceptance of the interest due, after notice to the maker of his election to regard the whole note as due, amounts to a waiver of his rights under such election, unless express reservation of his right to continue to treat the principal sum as due was made at the time of the interest payment.

MISTAKEN CERTIFICATION OF CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 14, 1901.

SIR: On October 5 J. W. drew from a certain bank in this place all of his deposit. The money was drawn out between twelve and one o'clock, while the Cashier was at dinner. Soon after the Cashier's return H. S. presented a check of J. W.'s to the bank for certification. The Cashier not noticing the slip showing that J. W. had drawn his money, certified the check, the books of the bank showing the check to be within the amount of A's deposit. Later in the afternoon, noticing the cashing of J. W.'s check in his own behalf for the amount of his deposit, the Cashier called H. S. up by telephone and informed him that the bank could not cash the certified check owing to the state of J. W.'s deposit. Can H. S. hold the bank on its certification?

B.

Answer.—A good many facts enter into the determination of the bank's liability. As long as H. S. holds the check and it can be shown that he was in no way injured by the certification of the check between the time of its certification and the receipt by him of notice of the bank's refusal to pay the same, the bank can successfully defend an action for its payment. (Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, § 1,608. See, also, *Bank vs. Withersald*, 36 N. Y. 335.) If, however, the check has passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, the bank will be held to its certification. (Morse, Banks § 155, par. I.) The bank should bring an action to enjoin the transfer of the check and to secure a cancellation of its certificate.

INSTRUMENTS PAYABLE IN CHATTELS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BANGOR, Me., October 18, 1901.

SIR: A carpenter in this place sold to a lumber dealer a house and lot for one thousand dollars, taking the latter's note therefor. The note was payable in lumber, six months after its date. The carpenter secured within two months after the making of the note lumber to the amount in value of three hundred dollars, said payment being properly credited on the back of note. About two months before the note fell due the carpenter borrowed from a bank in this place four hundred dollars giving the note of the lumberman as collateral security. A few days thereafter the carpenter was killed, and his estate is insolvent. The lumberman refuses to comply with the terms of the note, claiming that the title of the property sold him is defective and that he is entitled to an offset against the note for damages for breach of warranty. Can he maintain such defense? The bank at the time it purchased the note had no knowledge that there was any claim against it.

Answer.—The instrument referred to is not a promissory note in the sense in which the term is used in financial circles, and is not entitled to the protection accorded negotiable instruments. Any defense which the maker might interpose in a suit by the payee on the instrument is available to him against any holder thereof. The *bona fides* of the purchase by the bank in no way affects the liability of the maker.

INSOLVENCY—DRAFT FOR NOTE PAID OUT OF DEPOSITORS' FUND.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 16, 1901.

SIR: H. & Co. were depositors in the — Bank of Buffalo, which recently failed. Shortly before its failure the bank received for collection a note against H. & Co., which was by its terms payable at the bank. H. & Co. were notified of the receipt of the note, and on the day of its maturity charged the amount of it to the account of H. & Co. and forwarded to C. Bros., owners of the note, a draft on a New York city bank in payment. Before the presentation of the draft the Buffalo bank failed and the New York city bank refused to honor the draft although it had on hand funds liable therefor out of which to pay it. Subsequently the funds in the New York bank to the credit of the Buffalo bank passed into the possession of the Receiver of the latter bank, who contends that as no money was paid into the bank for the direct payment of the note that there was no increase in its assets and no specific funds traceable to the collection, on which a trust could be charged in favor of C. Bros. Will you kindly give us your opinion as to whether or not the Receiver has a right to retain the amount of the draft sent by C. Bros.?

J. R.

Answer.—This question has been before the Supreme Court of New York in at least two instances, in the cases of *Arnot vs. Bingham* (55 Hun, 553), and in *People vs. Merchants' Bank* (36 N. Y. Supp. 989). It was held in those cases that the owners of the notes were entitled to collect them from the Receivers of the bank, and on the authority of those decisions, the answer to your question must be that C. Bros. can enforce their claim against the Receiver for the full amount of the draft. This opinion is based upon the supposition that H. & Co.'s deposit at the time the note was charged against their account was sufficient out of which to pay the same.

CANADIAN BANKING, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES—A QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A quarterly review of the banking, commerce and manufactures of Canada for the three months of August, September and October shows substantial development and unusual activity in almost every important line of business. Although there is nothing in the nature of a boom, there is evidence on all sides of general prosperity and a small record of losses through commercial failures. There have been comparatively few insolvencies recorded, and losses have been correspondingly insignificant. All this makes for confidence and stability in the banking and commercial engagements for the coming three months in Canada.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The great feature of the first three months in the political field was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, to Canada; and the Duke, who is heir apparent to the Crown of Great Britain, received an enthusiastic welcome during his extended tour of the Provinces. On every hand he and his accomplished helpmate were the recipients of every courtesy and attention that a loyal and enthusiastic people could pay them. Further than this they were accompanied by a number of distinguished journalists representing the leading press of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, and these men have been able to gain a knowledge of Canada, the Canadian people and Canadian resources that should redound to the advantage of Canada for many years. The arrangements for the Royal visit were carried out successfully, even to the minutest detail, and have impressed the Canadian public as significant of the perfection of the Canadian transportation system.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other members of the Cabinet, have now returned to Ottawa to prepare for the business of the coming session of Parliament, which in all probability will be convened about February 1, 1902. The general impression is that the session will not be marked by any extensive legislative measures, but will deal largely with routine business.

THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

The returns for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30, show a largely increased revenue, and reflect the buoyant condition of the trade of the country. This may be seen as follows:

Canada's revenue for the first three months of the present fiscal year, ended September 30, was \$13,548,519. This is \$790,437 ahead of the revenue for the same period of last year, when the amount was \$12,758,082. The revenue for the three months exceeded the expenditure by \$5,465,384. The latter amounted to \$8,083,135 as against \$6,851,880 for the first three months of 1900. For the month of September the revenue amounted to \$4,071,456, as against \$4,541,076 for the same period of last year. The expenditure for the past month was \$2,720,152, compared with \$2,677,909 in 1900. Following is a detailed statement of the revenue for the quarter just closed, compared with that of the first three months of the last fiscal year.

	1901.	1900.
Customs	\$8,009,767	\$7,472,256
Excise.....	2,653,265	2,401,141
Post Office.....	780,000	781,000
Public works, including railways.....	1,662,247	1,545,244
Miscellaneous	452,238	609,439
Total	\$13,548,519	\$12,758,082

The capital expenditure for the quarter just closed was \$3,345,778, compared with \$2,046,991 a year ago.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Much public discussion has been revived as to the advisability of completing the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada by union with the Island of Newfoundland. This matter has been a live one in Canadian politics at previous times, but its revival now, when the finances of the Island are in a more satisfactory state, and when the revenues of Canada are sufficiently buoyant to admit of the addition of a considerable sum to the national debt, is significant. Whether this question will receive the consideration of Parliament at an early date or not it is difficult to state, but among those that are interested in the improvement of the Canadian highway to the ocean, and who are also interested in the export of manufactured goods to Newfoundland, the feeling in favor of the union is strong.

THE CENSUS.

At the beginning of the month of April, Canada entered upon her decennial stock-taking, the census. A great part of the results of this have not yet been made public, but the announcement of the population statistics, indicating a population of less than 5,400,000, was received with a considerable degree of disappointment throughout the Dominion. Many of the more sanguine students of Canadian political conditions believed the 6,000,000 mark would have been passed, while nearly all were confident that it would be approximated. After the first disappointment resulting upon the announcement of a population, however, of five and a third millions, a more calm and common-sense view prevailed. This view is briefly summed up in the following editorial, which appeared in "Industrial Canada," and was copied in many of the Canadian daily papers.

"But, as a matter of fact, is not too much stress being laid on the mere increase of population? This probably has not been as rapid as desired, but has not the wealth of the country and its industrial development proceeded at a rapid rate?"

The revenue of the country has increased in twenty years from \$29,000,000 to \$51,000,000, the imports from \$103,300,000 to \$189,600,000, the exports from \$39,200,000 to \$191,800,000, the railway mileage from 7,000 to 17,000, the railway earnings from \$27,000,000 to \$70,000,000, the assets of the chartered banks from \$198,000,000 to \$440,000,000.

These figures are indisputable evidence of a substantial movement towards national prosperity. Is it not better to regard this progress as a basis on which we can look for a satisfactory increase in the population within the next decade, rather than to place too much importance on the failure to increase our numbers within the last ten years?"

CANADIAN TRADE.

The trade figures for the three months ended September 30 show that the total imports for consumption and the exports during that period were \$97,158,908, as compared with \$98,935,189 for the first quarter of the last fiscal year, a decrease of \$1,776,281. These figures do not include coin and bullion or foreign merchandise exported from Canada. The imports for consumption amounted to \$47,024,713, an increase of \$1,113,397 over the same period of the previous year. The exports of domestic merchandise aggregated only \$50,184,195, a decrease of \$2,889,680 over the first three months of last year. The imports for September last were \$15,651,697,

while for the same month of 1900 they were \$15,425,569. The exports for the month were \$17,299,922, as against \$20,068,025 for the preceding September. Animals and their products exhibit the largest falling off in exports, the amount being over one million and a half. No doubt this is due to the difficulty of getting cars for the shipment of cattle, owing to the enormous demands for rolling-stock caused by the immense crop in the West. Products of the mine decreased by over a million. On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that Canadian manufactures continue to exhibit a steady advance, the increase for last quarter being \$258,669. The exports for the last three months in detail are as follows.

	1901.	1900.
The mines.....	\$12,127,061	\$12,312,306
The fisheries.....	2,407,610	2,525,021
The forest.....	11,957,131	11,823,851
Animals and produce.....	15,700,366	17,430,554
Agriculture.....	4,243,361	4,497,923
Manufactures.....	3,687,724	3,429,055
Miscellaneous.....	6,012	25,065
Total.....	\$50,184,195	\$53,023,875

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The past three months have been important from an agricultural standpoint in Canada. In the last review an intimation was given of the extensive area under grain cultivation in the Canadian Northwest, and also how bright the prospects were for a uniformly good crop. The total area now under crop approximates two and a half million acres, with an average yield of at least twenty bushels per acre, making the total yield of grain from the Canadian Northwest alone approximately fifty million bushels. What this has meant, not only to the Province of Manitoba, but to the whole of the Dominion, may be gathered from the fact that last year in the same area there were less than two million bushels of grain for export. On account of favorable weather it was possible to harvest practically the whole of this huge grain crop without any material loss either from drought, excessive rainfall or frost. Owing, however, to recent heavy rains, the work of threshing was delayed, and this has consequently prevented the speedy movement of grain to the seaboard, and the resulting heavy calls upon the banks for the full amount of money required to handle the harvest. Throughout the rest of Canada fair crops have been safely harvested, and while no phenomenal yield in any extensive line is reported, the farming community as a whole is in substantially good position as compared with other years.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

At the date of the previous review of Canadian affairs, apprehension prevailed as to the possibility of settling the difficulties that existed between the British Columbia cannerymen and their fishermen in time to enable them to take advantage of the run of salmon that was likely to begin. Recently, however, there has been a complete and satisfactory settlement of the question at issue, and consequent ability of the cannerymen to take advantage of the largest run of fish ever experienced in British Columbia. It is stated that at least four million cases have been secured, and this at current rate means not less than \$4,000,000 for that Province. When this freight begins to move to the consuming market and payment reaches the canning factories, a substantial improvement of business in that Province must result.

In the meantime a vigorous campaign is being prosecuted by British Columbia cannerymen with the view of securing privileges of trap-fishing, which they claim would greatly reduce the expense of their production. This is a matter that can be dealt with only by the Dominion Parliament.

MINING OPERATIONS.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to present any such satisfactory report of the mining operations for the same period. Serious and prolonged conflicts between miners and smelters and their employees have resulted in a consequent depreciation in many lines of mining activity. While this signifies no lack of confidence in the richness and value of Canadian deposits, still their development, in British Columbia at least, has been temporarily retarded by the stringency of the labor situation. In addition to this, the failure of a number of mining companies has resulted in considerable loss to many small investors. This, however, evidences no serious condition of affairs in mining generally, as these losses have occurred, not in mining, but in dealing in mining stocks.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF MANUFACTURING.

The situation as regards manufactures has been satisfactory. The foreign trade continues to show strong and healthy development, and the splendid harvest has warranted merchants in increasing their demand for almost all classes of goods. It is also gratifying, from a Canadian standpoint, to note that with this increased demand is coming also a feeling of more confidence in Canadian goods, and in many lines the Canadian factories are regarded as capable of producing as fine goods as may be purchased anywhere.

No special features mark the development of the manufacturing industries during the past three months, other than the fact that many important industrial corporations have been promoted, some of them representing the extension and amalgamation of present businesses, while others are branching out into new lines of manufacture. Prominent among these is the commencement of the manufacture of beet sugar in the Dominion. Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The headquarters are to be at Toronto, but the location of the factory has not yet been fixed. It is stated that the factory's turn-over will amount to from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of beets per year. Another similar factory is being located in the Northwest Territories, near Lethbridge, where splendid land is said to be available for the cultivation of the sugar beet.

Considerable interest has been exhibited by export manufacturers in the new tariff that has been framed for Australia. Owing to the prevailing high tariff in the United States, Canadians have come to look for the natural outlet for their products in Great Britain itself and the sister colonies of the Empire, and much attention has been devoted to Australia as a market for Canadian goods. The imposition there of a protective tariff will undoubtedly affect Canadian trade, although there are many who hope that a reciprocal preferential tariff can be arranged between the two countries.

RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The past quarter has been a remarkably satisfactory one from the standpoint of the transportation companies. The railways have been doing an extensive business and traffic is heavy. The magnificent increase in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the third week of October plainly indicate this fact. The total for the week was \$309,000, being an increase of \$211,000 over the same week last year. In fact, the buoyant trade situation has led to such a scarcity of cars that in several lines shippers are being hampered by their inability to secure cars for the carriage of their freight.

The other feature of the situation as regards transportation is the reviving interest in the possibility of securing a Canadian fast Atlantic line. Lord Strathcona,

the Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, has been giving the matter every attention during his present stay in Canada, and the recent visit of Sir Christopher Furness and his discussion of the subject in newspaper interviews have caused this important question to be revived. How far such a line is possible of accomplishment it is difficult to say, other than that by using Sydney as the Canadian ocean port, there would be a very considerable saving in the time required for ocean transit.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The statements issued by the Finance Department showing the condition of the chartered banks of Canada during the past quarter will be found below, in a condensed form :

Canadian Bank Statement.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1901.	Aug., 1901.	Sept., 1901.
Capital authorized.....	\$75,875,882	\$75,875,882	\$75,882,686
Capital paid up.....	67,147,091	67,482,964	67,496,687
Reserve fund.....	36,461,608	36,787,828	36,902,355
Notes in circulation.....	48,947,978	51,362,309	55,027,407
Dominion and Provincial Gov. deposits....	6,418,562	5,687,761	5,836,043
Public deposits on demand.....	96,548,823	93,945,799	96,896,910
Public deposits at notice.....	228,398,587	228,174,258	228,015,362
Deposits outside of Canada.....	26,966,580	29,798,014	31,465,489
Bank loans or deposits from other banks, secured.....	600,272	656,062	673,116
Due to other banks in Canada.....	2,965,190	3,129,569	3,803,170
Due to other banks in Great Britain.....	6,477,756	6,569,418	6,416,019
Due to other banks in foreign countries...	752,114	803,096	881,627
Other liabilities.....	11,340,649	11,360,226	11,167,536
Total liabilities.....	\$429,806,012	\$431,466,589	\$441,070,760
ASSETS.			
Specie.....	\$11,654,085	\$11,587,097	\$11,306,127
Dominion notes.....	20,774,171	20,016,696	20,016,696
Deposits to secure note circulation.....	2,568,918	2,568,918	2,568,918
Notes and checks on other banks.....	12,404,931	11,018,915	14,828,126
Loans to other banks, secured.....	545,272	601,032	673,115
Deposits with other banks in Canada.....	4,070,626	4,146,678	4,999,400
Due from banks in Great Britain.....	5,536,348	6,004,717	5,230,785
Due from other banks in foreign countries.	16,276,435	19,882,953	17,778,306
Dominion or Provincial Govt. debentures or stock.....	11,505,328	11,469,877	11,467,476
Other securities.....	45,110,247	45,879,262	46,505,806
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada..	35,173,927	36,999,903	38,156,853
Call loans elsewhere.....	40,835,163	42,843,573	44,526,826
	\$206,455,151	\$212,417,151	\$217,736,434
Current loans in Canada.....	282,547,157	280,758,805	286,195,554
Current loans elsewhere.....	26,268,526	27,373,521	27,306,614
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Govt...	2,569,390	2,062,121	2,404,978
Overdue debts.....	1,957,892	2,110,695	2,062,105
Real estate.....	907,673	915,995	920,477
Mortgages on real estate sold.....	664,579	671,789	698,278
Bank premises.....	6,574,795	6,599,688	6,656,233
Other assets.....	12,832,475	11,217,955	10,048,108
Total assets.....	\$541,508,426	\$544,147,899	\$558,954,790
Average amount of specie held during the month		11,745,208	11,580,179
Average Dominion notes held during the month		20,085,361	19,968,154
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month.....		51,748,206	56,990,388
Loans to directors or their firms.....		12,632,370	12,268,306

Circulation during the month of June increased nearly \$3,000,000 over the previous month. Deposits increased over \$1,200,000, loans and deposits nearly \$4,000,000 and the net reserves of banks, \$1,700,000.

The figures for the other months indicate steady development, but the month of September, which marks the beginning of the growth in circulation required to meet the harvesting and marketing of the agricultural products of the country, presents several record figures. Almost every feature of banking activity shows a remarkable increase as compared with the year preceding.

Also from the foregoing statements it can be readily seen that records are established in many leading features and that extraordinary expansion has taken place in spite of certain conditions tending to delay the ordinary fall development. In spite of the slow movement of crops at the present time and the consequent suspension of purchasing in Manitoba, the net circulation for September last was \$56,027,000 as compared with \$50,887,000 for the year preceding.

Deposits payable after notice on a fixed day have grown by \$44,953,349. Deposits elsewhere than in Canada have risen by \$10,251,731. Call and short loans on bonds and stocks in Canada have expanded by \$7,871,900; call and short loans outside of Canada by \$6,656,436. The only return of consequence that shows a decrease is that of deposits payable on demand in Canada. These are less by \$5,044,639 than they were twelve months ago.

As compared with the August statement, the note circulation shows a gain of \$4,675,098. There is a gain of over four million dollars in deposits and of over eight millions in loans.

The great feature of this development has been the enormous increase in circulation called for by the condition of business. That this has been met without the least stringency is attributed to the banking system of Canada, where the business of the Canadian banks extends over a great area, and enables the needs of one part of the country to be met by the deposits of the other. Nevertheless the immense increase in this country's business has called for a circulation that could not possibly have been met had not many of our chartered banks found it necessary to increase their capital in order to keep pace with the growing business. It is even now questionable whether there will be a sufficient quantity of money available for circulation to meet the needs of the present month without some difficulty.

The circulating power of the banks is limited by the whole of their paid-up capital, which amounts to \$87,000,000. The note circulation on September 30 was \$56,000,000. This would leave only \$11,000,000 for expansion during October and the winter months, but the banks must keep a certain amount in their various offices, say from five to seven million dollars at least. This leaves a further power of expansion after September 30 of four to six million dollars at most, an amount which seems too little to carry the banks through an active fall and winter business. This may lead in the near future to the discussion of the question whether the restriction as to paid-up capital may not need to be seriously reconsidered with a view to modification.

The total note circulation and the total current loans in Canada for September during a number of years past show a striking expansion in the business of the country.

	<i>Note circulation.</i>	<i>Current loans.</i>
1901.....	\$56,027,407	\$286,196,554
1900.....	50,887,070	272,020,391
1899.....	46,682,028	254,438,667
1898.....	40,071,148	222,361,523
1897.....	38,616,211	204,779,863
1896.....	32,652,176	209,959,682
1895.....	32,774,442	197,729,334

The following table showing the figures of Canadian clearing-houses for the last two weeks of October will serve to indicate still further the activity of Canadian bank circulation during the period covered:

CLEARINGS.	Oct. 24, 1901.	Oct. 17, 1901.
Montreal.....	\$16,498,941	\$15,917,810
Toronto.....	12,214,397	11,052,615
Winnipeg.....	8,805,796	8,241,728
Halifax.....	1,504,253	1,573,953
Hamilton.....	974,645	828,781
St. John.....	661,394	829,737
Vancouver.....	1,107,199	1,025,120
Victoria.....	678,542	712,245
Quebec.....	1,377,536	1,808,763
Ottawa.....	1,676,702	1,911,881
Total.....	\$39,999,404	\$37,402,132

The prevailing tone of business is hopeful and confident and conditions generally indicate that the country is experiencing a season of sound prosperity. So long as the amount that the country produces within itself remains stable, trade expansion is reasonable. It may be said that up to the present time expansion in Canada has been healthy, and the situation at this time is such as to justify confidence in the future.

TREASURY TO BUY BONDS.—On October 31 the Secretary of the Treasury gave out the following notice:

"Reserving the right to discontinue without previous notice, the Treasury Department announces that it will, for the present, accept offerings of United States bonds, if tendered at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the sub-Treasury, New York, at prices to yield the Government interest as follows: On the three per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918; five per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, and four per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, to yield 1.725, and on the four per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, to yield 1.906."

CAREFUL ABOUT DETAILS.—An old woman of undeniable Celtic origin entered a provincial Savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw, Oi doan't. Oi want to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and, indicating the place, said, "Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't wroite."—*London King.*

SHE GOT THE MONEY.—"But I don't know you, madam," the bank Cashier said to the woman who had presented a check. The woman, however, instead of saying haughtily, "I do not wish your acquaintance, sir!" merely replied, with an engaging smile:

"Oh, yes, you do, I think. I'm the 'red-headed old virago' next door to you, whose scoundrelly little boys are always reaching through the fence and picking your flowers. When you started for town this morning your wife said, 'Now, Henry, if you want a dinner fit to eat this evening, you'll have to leave me a little money. I can't keep this house on plain water and sixpence a day——'"

"Here's your money, madam," said the Cashier, pushing it towards her and coughing loudly.—*Tit-Bits.*

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

"FINE-PRINT" CLAUSES IN POLICIES.

Policy holders that find themselves compelled to obtain loans on their policies will consult their interest, says "American Investments," by giving a little attention to the "fine print" of the document that evidences the transaction. There is no reason why a matter of this kind cannot be framed in plain simple terms, so that there be no possible misunderstanding about the conditions of the loan. And the finer the print and larger the quantity of it, the greater should be the caution exercised. It can hardly be regarded as fair, to stipulate in the loan that upon nonpayment of the premium on the policy or interest on the note occurring, the policy shall become void and all the accumulations on it forfeited. The policy should only be forfeited when the principal and interest of the note equal or exceed the cash surrender value of the policy. In other words, the operation should be automatic, and the reserve be permitted to keep the policy alive just so long as there is a margin between the loan and such reserve. Insurers, as a rule, are not half careful enough about these little details. No, we don't like this skin business about obtaining loans.

DETERMINING THE CASH VALUE OF A POLICY.

In figuring out the amount of cash value a company can afford to pay on a policy, a good deal depends on the actual cash that will be required to replace the retired risk with a new one. This can only be approximated but, nevertheless, it is a factor that must be counted on. As the cost of securing new risks increases, the cash value should proportionately decrease. For which reason, we predict that trouble is sure to follow this mutual hoisting up of cash values returned. It is the persistent policy holders who suffer, not the officers who arbitrarily fix the values returnable, which in most cases is largely judged by what some competitor is doing.—*American Investments.*

DIVERSITY OF SO-CALLED OPTIONS.

"The mistaken tendency of modern policies of life insurance," says an exchange, "is distinctly in the direction of an unwarranted and useless diversity of so-called 'options.' These options offer almost every conceivable inducement to thwart the original motive for issuing the policy. Every time the insured looks at his policy he sees that when a certain date arrives, he will be assailed by all kinds of temptations, the apparent aim and object of which is to induce him to cancel his insurance and rob his wife and children of the protection which it had been intended to afford them.

Pure insurance, designed above every other consideration for the protection of the family—in hundreds of thousands of cases the only possible means of keeping the wolf from the door in case the breadwinner dies—is far too sacred a matter to be thus trifled with; and options, involving the surrender of a life insurance policy, should be limited more carefully than is now the practice. Only such options as are of possible and probable essential benefit to the family should be retained; while those which impair the perpetuity of the family protection should be abandoned—

or at least judiciously modified. Family protection is the active principle to be maintained, and anything which tends to vitiate it must be of very questionable value."

INSURANCE AN AID TO SECURING BANK ACCOMMODATIONS.

An exchange says: "A man desiring accommodation from a bank can more readily obtain it if it is known that he is well insured. The truth of this is unquestionable. Not only does a banker feel that an insurance policy adds further security to the collateral already given, and guarantees the prompt settlement of a note in the event of a maker's death before its maturity, but the bank also recognizes that an insurance policy generally indicates thrift, prudence, unselfishness, good judgment and careful habits, which qualities in turn presuppose greater trustworthiness and reliability."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE TRAVELERS'.

Sylvester C. Dunham has been elected president of the Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., to succeed James G. Batterson, recently deceased. Mr. Dunham was appointed counsel for the company in 1885, and has been vice-president since 1898.

FIRE LOSSES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of September, as compiled from the records of the "Journal of Commerce," New York, shows a total of only \$7,645,200. In September, 1890, the loss was \$12,778,800, and \$9,110,300 in September, 1900.

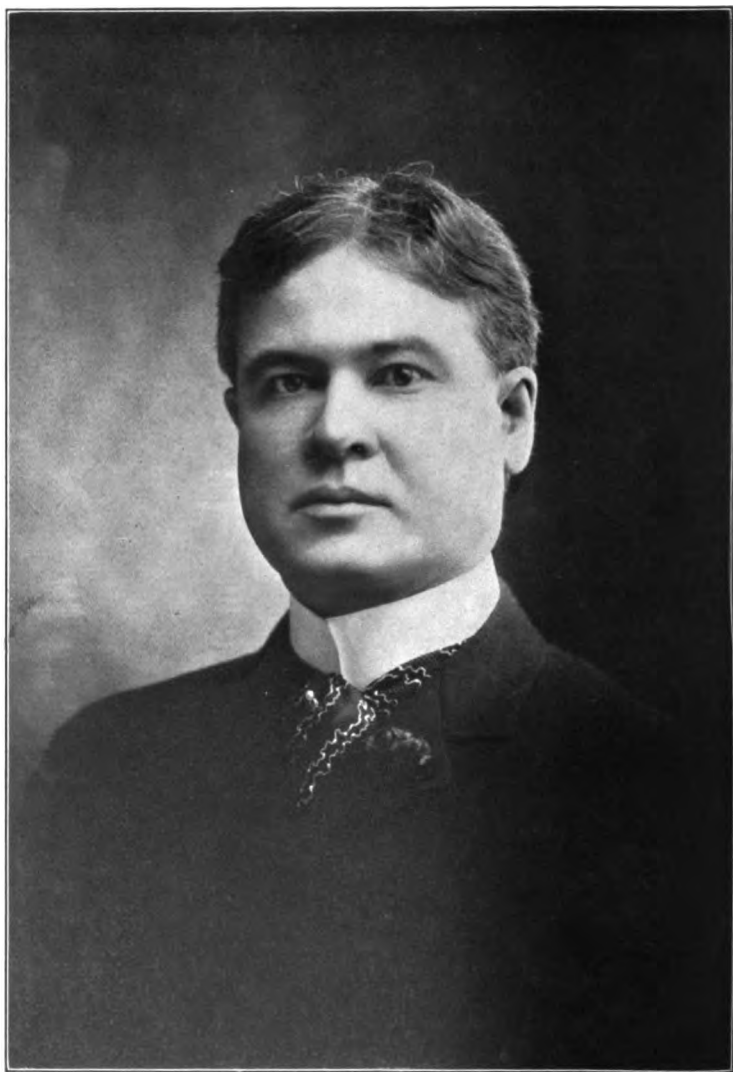
THE GERMAN INSURANCE LAW.

The officials of the British insurance companies are astonished, according to a London despatch of October 23, at the recent report of United States Consul General Mason, at Berlin, to the State Department at Washington, expressing the opinion that under the imperial insurance law of May 12 last, for the regulation and control of insurance companies doing business in the German Empire, any well-organized, adequately capitalized, and competently managed foreign insurance or security company will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany.

Meetings were held in London on October 22 by British companies contemplating withdrawing from Germany. The managers of these concerns stated that they were in exactly the same box as the Americans, and that they regarded "the alleged concessions made by Germany in response to the protest of the United States as practically worthless, and as being so stringent as to be almost prohibitive." They point to the fact that only one American company is doing business in Germany.

The officials also said that the time limit in which foreign companies should elect to accept or reject Germany's terms expired in October, but they understood it had been extended to 1902 on account of the refusal of practically all the British and American firms to consent to accept the terms.

In the meanwhile the British firms hope to secure the British Government's assistance in alleviating what they consider to be the continued unfairness of the regulations governing foreign insurance companies in Germany. The British managers are apparently under the belief that in this effort they will have the support of a similar endeavor in the United States on the part of the American concerns.



FRANK KNOX.

FRANK KNOX.

The great West has produced a type of business men remarkable for energy and enterprise, and they are leaving their impress on that section of the country in the shape of achievements that will endure and that have added incalculably to the prosperity and wealth of the people of that vast and fertile territory. But the men most prominent in Western business and financial affairs are not noted for their activity alone, but those who have reached the highest degree of success have combined sound judgment and discrimination with a spirit of restless endeavor.

Almost every community has its enterprising and successful men of affairs. Salt Lake City is no exception to the rule. She has a large number of them. Conspicuous among them is Frank Knox, banker, miner and general business man.

Mr. Knox is President of the National Bank of the Republic, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and for the past ten years he has been identified with every forward step for the development of the resources of the city and the State.

He is splendidly endowed by nature as well as by experience for a successful business career. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen, and his action prompt and decisive in all matters of moment.

Mr. Knox is a native of Iowa, a State that has furnished many influential citizens to the city of his adopted home, to which he came in 1890, and organized the National Bank of the Republic, which has a capital of \$300,000, a surplus and undivided profits of over \$53,000, and deposits of \$2,000,000, and total resources amounting to \$2,564,168 on September 30.

The National Bank of the Republic is also the United States depository for Utah, and is one of the soundest and most prosperous institutions of the kind in the State. Its officers and directors have all made a solid business reputation. The officers are: Frank Knox, President; George A. Lowe, Vice-President, and W. F. Adams, Cashier. The directors are Frank Knox, Geo. A. Lowe, J. C. Lynch, S. B. Milner, Henry Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire; G. S. Holmes, now erecting a magnificent new hotel in Los Angeles; Stephen Hays, James A. Murray, the Butte mining man, and United States Senator Thomas Kearns, of the great Silver King Mine at Park City.

Mr. Knox not only gives his personal time and attention to the direction of the affairs of the bank, but he devotes a great deal of time to the multifarious business concerns with which he is associated, and makes frequent trips east and west in the interest of the bank, which transacts a large amount of business for outside capitalists.

Personally Mr. Knox is a pleasant and cultured gentleman—one whom it is a pleasure to meet. He is yet young and in the prime of life and a fine specimen of active and energetic manhood, although he has been a hard worker from his youth.

His knowledge of banks and banking is most thorough, and has been gained in the school of practical experience. He entered the First National

Bank, of Washington, Iowa, when but sixteen years of age. In 1885 he went to Kansas and founded one National and two State banks, all three of which were successful ventures. He was also one of the original stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, the largest National bank west of Chicago—an institution with more than \$30,000,000 of deposits. He disposed of all his eastern interests in 1889 and came to Utah the year following, and established the banking house of which he is now the head.

In addition to a very large ownership of stocks, bonds and other moneyed interests, he has large realty holdings and is identified with all matters of general public interest.

An illustration of Mr. Knox's influence and prominence is to be found in the fact that when Congress last year voted \$500,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Salt Lake he was promptly chosen disbursing agent for the Government, and his bank designated as the depository for Federal funds in Utah. This was not only on account of the soundness of the banking institution of which Mr. Knox was the head, but was likewise due to his own wide acquaintance with leading Government officials, including not only some of the members of President McKinley's Cabinet, but the President himself, and a number of United States Senators and Representatives as well.

Mr. Knox is a business man, however, and not a politician, although he takes that interest in public affairs that every good citizen and business man should.

Among the important and successful enterprises with which Mr. Knox is identified, outside of the banking business, is the Ajax Mining Company, of which he is an extensive owner. This corporation is capitalized at \$3,000,000 and is one of the big mining properties of the State. He is also largely interested in the Dexter Gold Mining Company, of Tuscarora, Nev., and in the great Daly-West at Park City, as well as president and owner of the Salt Lake Ice Company, the largest concern of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region.

From his important banking and other business connections, it will be seen that Mr. Knox has won for himself an eminent place in the financial world. His success has been due to no especial favors of fortune, but is rather the result of untiring application and a proper direction of his business capabilities.

DECIMAL CURRENCY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.—“The idea of decimalizing British currency,” says Arthur T. Harvey, in the “Toronto Globe,” “is far from new. The pound sterling must remain the British unit, so all authorities declare. Therefore, three figures are needed after the decimal point, instead of two, which suffice when the dollar is the unit. All British coins, down to the sixpence, fit into the scale, thus: The sovereign, £1.000; the half-sovereign, .500; the crown, .250; the half-crown, .125; the florin, .100; the shilling, .050; the sixpence, .025. One or two of these coins would soon disappear, and the sixpence would have to be renamed, on a re-issue. But to carry the decimalization further would require three new coins, representing £0.010, £0.005 and £0.001. The last of these is the one-thousandth of a pound, but to call it a mill would confuse the British with the American mill, which is the one-thousandth of a dollar, a value in account used in many transactions. Another name must then be chosen, and it must be a short one, so as to be distinctly legible on small coins. I have only been able to think of two names, ‘dolt’ and ‘mite,’ and I prefer the former, a good old word, for a very small value, which has no second meaning, like ‘mite.’”

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

One of the growing and successful financial institutions of Chicago is the Equitable Trust Company, located in the Chicago National Bank Building at 152 Monroe street. Its officers are men who have established a high reputation for the skillful handling of moneys and securities. John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank, is also President of the Equitable Trust Company. He is without doubt one of the great western city's ablest financiers, measured by results; for under his management the Chicago National Bank has steadily advanced its capital, surplus and deposits, until it now occupies a most enviable position. His identification with the Equitable Trust Company therefore assures not only the strictest integrity but the highest capacity. The other officers are: Vice-President, L. A. Walton; Secretary and Treasurer, C. D. Organ; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, C. Huntoon. The directors are: Charles H. Hulburd, George F. Jennings, Maurice Rosenfeld, George T. Smith, John M. Smyth, J. R. Walsh and L. A. Walton.

These gentlemen, officers and directors, constitute a board of management and an executive staff thoroughly fitted to conduct the company so as to provide the best and safest facilities for investing funds or executing the numerous important trusts with which such corporations may be charged. The almost sacred character of these trusts, however, requires a stronger assurance than capable management, for the wisest may sometimes err. This added guaranty is fully provided by the paid-up capital of \$500,000, the surplus and profits of \$200,000, and also by the carefully-drawn laws under which the company was formed, supplemented by the most prudent restrictions as to the methods of doing business. All trust funds and trust investments are kept separate and apart from the company's assets. Under the law of Illinois all the investments and transactions of trust companies are under the supervision and scrutiny of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who is authorized by the State to make examination at any time, and without warning. The Equitable Trust Company has complied with the provision of the State law requiring a deposit of \$200,000 in approved securities with the Auditor of State as an additional security for the faithful administration of trusts committed to the company.

Furthermore, the company engages in no speculations, does not do a banking business, but is strictly a fiduciary corporation. It is believed that its regulations for the careful home investment of its own funds, and of its trust funds, guarantee its patrons against any loss which is avoidable by human foresight, and afford a financial agency in whose care every trust will be safely and prudently administered.

The company is chartered to act as executor, administrator, conservator, trustee, guardian, assignee or receiver, and to receive and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. It is a legal depository for court and trust funds, and acts as agent for the registration

and transfer of bonds and stocks of corporations and payment of coupons, interest and dividends. It takes entire charge of estates, and receipts for and safely keeps wills without charge.

Interest is allowed on deposits of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after thirty days' notice, or at a fixed date, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they remain with the company. It does not receive deposits payable on demand, nor does it do a banking business.

That a company of the known responsibility of the Equitable Trust Company is in all respects superior to an individual as executor or trustee is too obvious to require demonstration.

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.

On the following page appears an illustration of the interior of the Chicago National Bank. It is believed that this gives a better idea of this handsome banking room than the illustration presented in the September number of the *MAGAZINE*.

The Chicago National has one of the finest and best appointed bank buildings in the country, and the institution is thus thoroughly equipped for affording safe custody to its funds and the convenient despatch of its patrons' business.

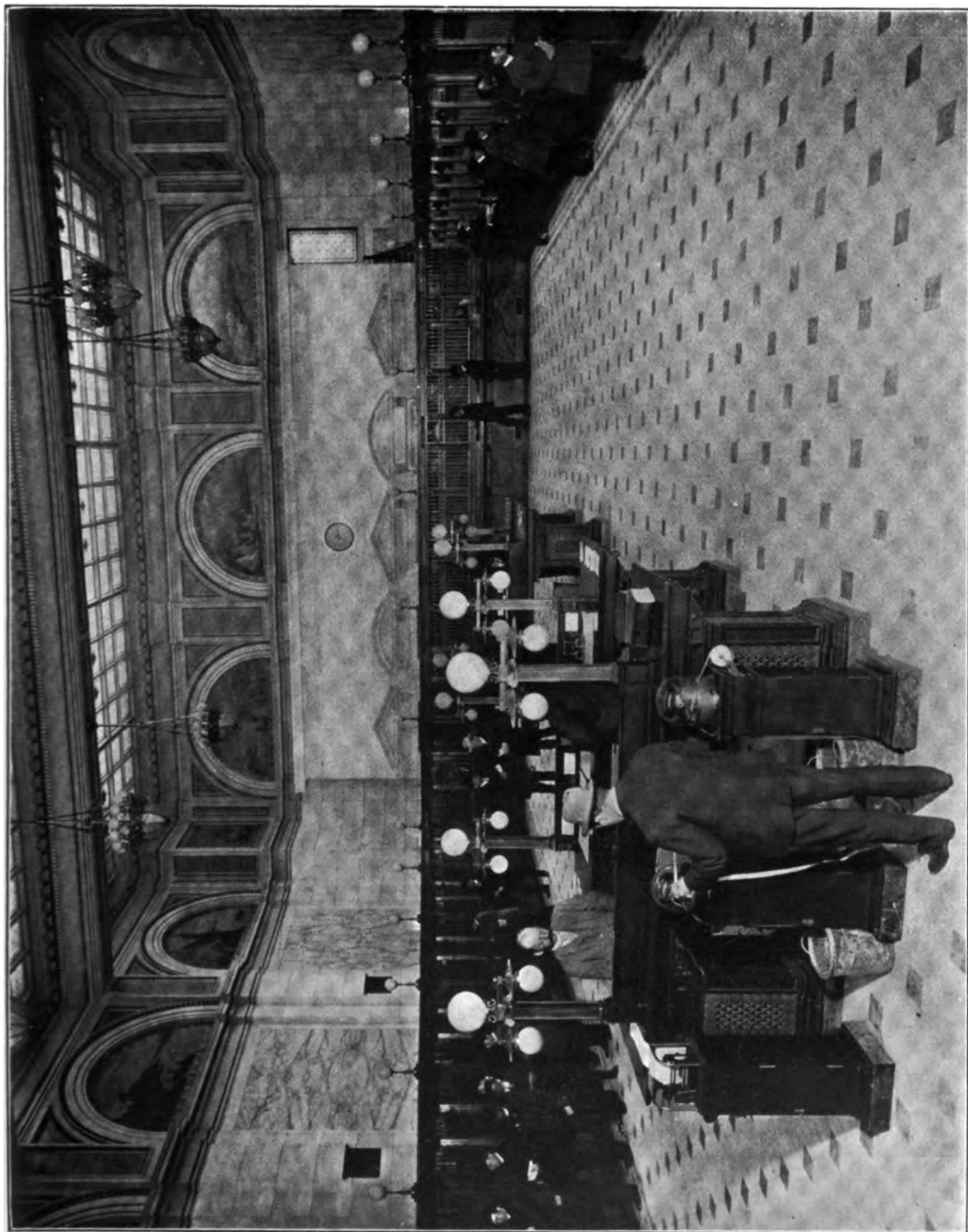
The erection of this substantial and beautiful structure was demanded by the very large increase in the volume of business. From February 28, 1896, to September 30, 1901, deposits have grown from \$5,730,885 to \$15,616,178. Total resources on the last-named date were \$17,937,477, and the cash assets \$6,242,867. Loans and discounts amounted to \$10,269,295. The capital was \$1,000,000, surplus \$1,000,000, and undivided profits \$253,373.

These figures attest the bank's growth and its present strong position. Mr. John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank, is a banker of large experience and proved capacity. He is ably seconded in the management of the bank by the following: Andrew McNally and F. M. Blount, Vice-Presidents; T. M. Jackson, Cashier, and F. W. McLean and A. Uhrlaub, Assistant Cashiers.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—Of the 742 National banks organized up to October 31, under the Act of March 14, 503 have a capital less than \$50,000 and 239 a capital of \$50,000 and over; the total capital of the new banks is \$39,029,500. One hundred and six State banks, with a total capital of \$7,890,000, have been converted into National banks.

While the reduction in the minimum of capital from \$50,000 to \$25,000 appears to have been successful in inducing the formation of small banks under the National instead of State systems, the comparatively small number of conversions from State to National banks would seem to indicate that the complex business conditions of the country require banks with privileges denied to those operating under Federal authority.

The number of National banks in existence on October 31 was 4,279, compared with 3,617 on March 14, 1900. The capital has increased in this period from \$616,308,095 to \$663,224,195, and the bonds deposited to secure circulation from \$244,611,570 to \$329,833,930.



• INTERIOR CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

*TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT PABST THEATRE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 15, 16, AND 17, 1901.*

FIRST DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order at Pabst Theatre at 10 o'clock A. M. by the president, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of Marquette College.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now be welcomed to this beautiful City of Milwaukee by His Honor David S. Rose, Mayor of Milwaukee.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR DAVID S. ROSE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Milwaukee appreciates the distinguished honor that you have conferred upon her by holding this session of your national convention within her borders.

You men of finance may be interested in knowing something of what we are, of our industries, of our products, of our people, of our social customs and of our government.

Milwaukee has a population of upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, a cosmopolitan population, more cosmopolitan perhaps than that of any other city in the United States. We have represented here in our splendid citizenship people of every civilized nation. Our growth has been rapid, yet sturdy and strong. In our last census decade our population increased by 39.54 per cent.

Ours is a great manufacturing city, for in truth our manufactured products last year exceeded in value \$175,000,000. The assessed valuation of the taxable property of our city is upwards of \$165,000,000, and it is our proud satisfaction to know that our percentage of taxation is the lowest of any large city in this Union. These great manufacturing industries, more than 8,500 in number, give employment to more than 85,000 operatives, the bone and sinew of our population.

There is one fact of which we are exceedingly proud, and that is that we have within our borders no tenement-house district, no breeding places for crime and filth, but on the contrary our people own their own homes and out in the outskirts you will find the humble cottage of the laborer, the more pretentious residence of the artisan; out there, amid healthful surroundings, under sanitary conditions, they rear their children in healthfulness, strength and vigor.

Milwaukee undertakes to keep pace with her sister cities in the rapid march of progress. You gentlemen from New York, the eastern metropolis, you gentlemen from Chicago, once the proud metropolis of the West, but now a struggling suburb of Milwaukee, go out and look at our beautiful city hall, study its architecture, pass through its commodious offices, lighted by God's sunlight and well ventilated, and say, have we builded well? You gentlemen from Boston, professing to be the city of American learning, art and science, go view our beautiful school buildings, our art gallery, our magnificent library and museum, and answer, are we keepi g pace with you? Upwards of three-quarters of a million of dollars we appropriate each year for the maintenance of our public schools; that splendid public school system that has made Wisconsin to stand forth as one of the leading States of the Union in educational matters, that is a part of that grand system that carries to the threshold of the poor as well as to the portals of the rich the opportunities for obtaining elementary and even higher education.

I regret that you come at so late a season of the year. It would afford me pleasure to invite you to visit our parks; for while our park system is young in years, it is old in beauty and attractiveness. We were confronted by the same problem that at some time or other in the history of every municipality confronts those upon whom rests the responsibility of shaping the course of municipal government and municipal problems, namely, whether it is better to have one or perhaps two large parks, such as you have in Boston, in New York and Philadelphia, or whether it is better to have a large number of small parks equitably distributed throughout the territory. Those who were vested with that authority and clothed with

that responsibility, in the exercise of what I esteem to be most excellent judgment, decided upon the latter plan, and as a result Milwaukee has a large number of small parks, affording to the poor the opportunities of out-door exercise, and the blessings of free air and the pleasures of the beauties that are presented by our parks, privileges which only the rich enjoy in too many of the large cities of our country.

Our government is of the liberal character. The puritanical who visit our city for the first time may receive a shock when they discover the liberality that is granted to our people. It is based upon that grand old principle that that government is best which governs least, and we grant to every citizen the greatest liberty consistent with good order and good morals, and while it is true that we maintain a liberal policy of government, it is likewise true that good order prevails in our city and our percentage of crime is the lowest of all large cities of this nation.

We have a magnificent police department. You gentlemen may not be interested in being told anything about our police department, but when you stop to think for a moment that we are located almost under the overhanging caves of the sin-stained city of Chicago, and consider how perfectly easy it is, were the opportunity afforded, for the criminals of Chicago to come to Milwaukee for the purpose of committing their depredations, yet notwithstanding that fact we still maintain the lowest percentage of crime, it is proof positive of the efficiency, honesty and integrity of our police department.

We have a splendid fire department; we yield to no other city of this Union, and our methods of fire fighting have become celebrated over this nation, and the chief of our fire department is frequently consulted by the chiefs of the eastern cities of the United States.

A popular delusion has existed in years gone by—a popular fallacy—that Milwaukee produced only one product, a product which it is asserted has made Milwaukee famous. We are proud of our great beer industries that give employment to an army of honest hands, that turn into the hoppers of the world a product amounting to upwards of \$18,000,000 a year, and yet that great product is insignificant when compared with the other grand industrial products of our city. We have a number of the largest manufacturing institutions of their kind in the whole world. Our iron-working institutions, our leather-producing institutions, our enameling plants, in the distribution of their products, have carried the name of Milwaukee, branded upon those products, to the uttermost corner of the civilized world.

I wish to say a word in behalf of our bankers. They have the unlimited confidence of our people. They are liberal in their support of all public enterprises, progressive and patriotic, and filled with civic pride. The many monuments that we have established in our public institutions they have supported most generously and loyally. Their work as advisers and supporters, as promoters of public enterprises, has contributed much to make Milwaukee what she is to-day, the best city in the United States.

In behalf of our people I extend to you gentlemen of this convention a most cordial greeting. We trust that in the recesses between your sessions you will find opportunity to visit our public institutions, to visit our manufacturing plants, to make inquiry concerning our products and to familiarize yourselves with what we are and what we possess, so that you may be able on returning to your homes to know from actual observation, actual inquiry and experience, precisely how much credit you should give to this beautiful city of the lakes.

I trust that this convention will be crowned with great profit to its members and that you will have opportunity to obtain pleasure and enjoyment, so that when you return to your respective homes you will carry with you only pleasant memories of your visit to the Queen City of the Lakes. I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall now listen to an address of welcome from the bankers, by Mr. J. W. P. Lombard, President of the Bankers' Club of Milwaukee.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY J. W. P. LOMBARD.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—In behalf of the bankers of Milwaukee I have the honor of bidding you welcome to our city.

Mr. Poultny Bigelow in the June Harper's, in an article entitled "Wrecked on the Shores of Japan," gives the following description of their meeting with the natives: "They came out rubbing their hands on their knees and smiling, and then sucked wind through their teeth to denote that we were welcome." It would seem that the main difference between the American and Japanese custom of welcome is largely in the direction of the wind.

Milwaukee lies, as it were, within the shadow of a greater city. We cannot hope to equal her in the matter of welcome, no matter which way the wind blows. But we can in a small way imitate her by asking you to hold up one hand while we do the same, neither hand being empty—*Prosit!*

It would seem that a welcome to be valued by the recipients should be to some extent spontaneous, and certainly should be fresh.

A young lady in New York who was interested in work in the slums of that city, by her kindness had caused her class to become very much attached to her; they were in the habit of bringing her small presents, such as fruit and flowers. One day the dirtiest ragamuffin in the lot brought her four magnificent tuberose. She was astonished at this and feared that he might perhaps have deprived himself of necessities in order to obtain them. She admired them and frequently during the lesson tested their fragrance. When the exercises were over she called the boy to her, and thanking him heartily, inquired if he had not deprived himself of some necessity to please her. "Oh, no," said he, "that was dead easy; I stole them from the corpse."

We wish to understand that this welcome is not a relic from the departed days of September when we originally expected to meet you, but is a spontaneous feeling of the immediate present, and we expect you will acknowledge that it is rather fresh.

Milwaukee in the past was generally known as a conservative city. Some even went so far as to call her slow; but with the coming into action of the younger generation, she has become progressive. In the earlier days she was known as the Cream City, from the color of the bricks manufactured here; with the lapse of time brewing became the leading industry, and she was then known as the city of breweries; for the past few years the progressive element has been in the ascendancy and has succeeded in making our production known to thousands previously strangers, and to-day she has a well-known reputation as a convention city. In accepting this name she in no way bids farewell to the brewers, for they are still her mainstay. Whatever enterprise they undertake, be it public or private, is sure of success, for in the bright lexicon of the Brewers' Association there is no such word as cannot—you see they could not for one moment allow a negative on the "can."

In all her progress Milwaukee has retained the better part of her conservatism, that conservatism that does not antagonize progress, and it is to you, gentlemen, as representatives of the conservative element of the country, that she gives the heartiest welcome. When greenbackism was rampant, the bankers were the active power in preventing its spread, and there was no more potent force exerted in the overthrow of free silver than that of the American Bankers' Association.

The past two years have witnessed an era of wild speculation that is still in progress. An important factor in bringing this about has been the large increase in the volume of bank currency, over one hundred million dollars in two years; and now that numerous plans are proposed for a still further increase, whether these plans are attractive as being profitable to the banks or are made to appear necessary by the specious plea for an elastic currency, we look to you to consider them carefully, and in such consideration to place the good of your country above any personal considerations.

The United States is a favored nation. It has but begun its conquest of the commercial world. Now is no time for artificial stimulants; it is rather a time for sedatives; it is a time for the use of the breeching, not the whip.

It is beyond my power to express in words the welcome that the bankers of this city in their heart of hearts desire to extend to you. To be characteristic of this cosmopolitan city, it should be imbued with the adroitness of the Yankee in avoiding all subjects of discord; with the caniness of the Scot, that while impressing you with its generosity takes good care of the ducats; with the good fellowship of the German, that reaches the heart through the stomach; with the wit of the Irish, that drives away dull care, and above all with the fervidness of the Pole; for nothing less than that could express the warmth of our real feelings.

Gentlemen, the bankers of Milwaukee bid you welcome.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.

Your Honor, Mayor Roe, and the President of the Bankers' Club of Milwaukee—Personally, I thank you more than I can express for putting in so terse a manner as you have both done what I have been saying to the American Bankers' Association for some time, that Milwaukee is par excellence the place for our convention. Being a Milwaukeean myself, I know how it is. Unfortunately for my brethren in the association, many of them did not know that until the present moment. Were I to attempt to give you gentlemen the thanks which are due from the American Bankers' Association, comprising 5,500 bankers of the United States, including all of the most prominent men in that business, you can see that the few words I could give would fall. Any one who knows of Milwaukee knows that it takes a very great orator to express the thanks for what he is sure to receive in the way of hospitality; and I would say for the American bankers that you must judge how thankful they feel from the aptitude with which they all have accepted your generous hospitality.

The American bankers are not narrowed in their sphere of action by the portals of other business institutions. They have wide views of things pertaining to the prosperity of the nation and of the world, for some of our members are international bankers, and they have, as has already been said upon this platform, conserved the interest of the general public.

So far as may be said in few words, we all tender you thanks for your hospitality.

To you, ladies and gentlemen, I would say that we are gathered to-day where we expected to gather three weeks ago, in business meeting of the association. As we were preparing for meeting on the earlier date, the world was shocked by the terrible crime at Buffalo, which cost the life of our honored Chief Magistrate. There are no more loyal citizens than the bankers; there are none to whom law and order are more important and precious than our fraternity. As we stood over the bier of our dead, anger at his murderers has softened into admiration and veneration for the man who sleeps, while we thought of his great work for this nation. In every condition of life a man above his fellows by reason of his richer character, he has done for us in the development of our commercial and political conditions what no one man has done before; and whether or not we have heretofore adopted his opinions, we all gratefully accept their results. To have the world acknowledged that the United States produced such a man (seeing the manner in which he has been acknowledged within the past month), adds immensely to the glory of our country. Some of us enjoyed personal friendship with the illustrious dead, and so are personally bereaved; to such we offer condolence, which might be congratulation, in that they have had intimate association with so great a man.

"Scarce had he need to cast his pride or slough the dross of earth;
E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth—
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth.
So, cup to lip in fellowship, they gave him welcome high,
And made him place at the banquet board, the strong men ranged thereby,
Who had done his work and held his peace and had no fear to die.
Beyond the loom of the last lone star through open darkness hurled,
Further than rebel comet dared or hiving star-swarm swirled,
Sits he with such as praise our God for that they served his world."

Turning from the past to the present, it is our duty to see to it that further crimes of this character become impossible in this land. The greatness of the Union is so thoroughly established that even this great affliction can not hinder our progress, and the man who succeeds to our highest office, for this cause, has undoubtedly come into the world for such a time as this. Let us render to him due loyalty even while mourn the ruler dead.

The annual reports of the secretary, James R. Branch, of the treasurer, George M. Reynolds, of the auditing committee, and of the executive council, were then presented as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1901.

The membership and resources of the association have increased as follows:

September 1, 1900—	
Paid membership.....	4,301
Annual dues.....	\$59,710
October 10, 1901—	
Paid membership.....	5,504
Annual dues.....	\$80,850

In the past year 200 members were lost through failure, liquidation and withdrawal from the association, reducing the membership to 4,191; 1,313 members have joined since September 1, 1900, a net gain over last year's total membership of 1,112.

The roll now embraces 5,504 members, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate.....	\$1,718,727,441
Combined deposits.....	6,286,955,200
Total.....	\$8,007,682,641

This is \$1,420,523,447 more than the same assets of last year's members. These figures do include the capital and deposits of 551 members who are private bankers and make no statements.

The annual income of the association has increased \$1,150, although the reduction of dues at last convention amounted to \$8,975.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the American Bankers' Association:

CHICAGO, September 1, 1901.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements since the beginning of the current fiscal year, namely, September 1, 1900:

General or Membership Account.

To Cash.	
September 1, 1900—	
Transferred to standing protective account.....	\$20,000.00
J. D. Sayers, Governor of Texas, for Texas sufferers.....	5,000.00
Amount appropriated by executive council account expenses of Richmond convention.....	5,000.00
Expenses of Richmond convention.....	365.00
Buttons for Richmond convention.....	315.00
Proceedings 1900.....	3,191.18
Postage and express charges for distributing proceedings.....	873.17
69,350 circular letters.....	397.01
Postage on circular letters from secretary's office and by various officers of the association.....	1,848.28
Printing, stationery, etc.....	520.22
Sundry expenses.....	468.42
Salaries.....	11,813.33
Rent.....	1,500.00
Petty cash.....	160.00
Executive council meeting, New York, April 24-25, 1901.....	2,651.79
New York Telephone Co.....	122.59
Expenses committee on fidelity insurance.....	1,940.81
Expenses American Institute of Bank Clerks.....	6,970.36
Expenses committee on express companies bills of exchange.....	1,236.80
Expenses committee on reduction of war tax.....	291.45
Expenses committee on uniform laws.....	137.50
Expenses committee on revising constitution.....	37.00
Expenses Trust Company Section..	849.32
Bonding officers.....	56.25
Stenographer's report Richmond convention.....	100.00
Travelling expenses of Secretary :	
Sept. 4, 1900, arranging Richmond convention.....	35.00
Oct. 23, 1900, convention Ohio Bankers' Association.....	60.00
June 7, 1901, Georgia Bankers' Association convention.....	40.00
June 26, 1901, New York State Bankers' Association convention.....	70.69
Dues returned received in error...	15.00
Drafts (143) charged back accounts dues for year 1900-1901.....	1,725.00
Balance close of business Aug. 31, 1901.....	63,084.00
Total.....	\$180,875.26

By Cash.	
September 1, 1900—	
Balance.....	\$63,696.34
Account bills deposited Aug. 31, 1900, for membership dues 1900-1901.....	105.00
Interest on bonds.....	800.00
Dues from members 1900-1901 :	
38.....	\$423.92
789 at \$5.....	3,945.00
223 at 10.....	2,230.00
120 at 15.....	1,800.00
14 at 20.....	280.00
14 at 30.....	420.00
	<u>9,098.92</u>
Dues from old members paid in advance for 1901-1902 :	
536 at \$5.....	\$2,680.00
360 at 10.....	3,600.00
473 at 15.....	7,095.00
80 at 20.....	1,600.00
78 at 30.....	2,340.00
	<u>17,315.00</u>
Bills for membership dues for the ensuing year (subject to the deduction of unpaid bills) deposited with Continental National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.....	39,620.00
Total.....	\$180,875.26
Balance Aug. 31, 1901.....	63,084.00

STANDING PROTECTIVE ACCOUNT.

Balance, September 1, 1900.....	\$12,418.57
Transferred to this account from general or membership account, as instructed by resolutions of executive council.....	20,000.00
	\$32,418.57
Disbursements to September 1, 1901.....	29,956.25
Balance, September 1, 1901.....	\$3,462.31

The treasurer holds for the association as an investment \$20,000 four per cent. United States registered bonds of 1925, valued at \$27,500.

The treasurer also holds for the credit of the trust company forms account, account Trust Company Section of this association, \$1,716.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the American Bankers' Association:

We, the undersigned committee, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of George M. Reynolds, treasurer, together with the accompanying vouchers, and have found same to be correct, as reported.

J. P. HUSTON, H. H. APFLEGATE,
C. M. McNIVERN.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—BY CALDWELL HARDY, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The burden of the work of your association falls naturally upon the various committees and upon its active officers, and the special reports of these committees and officers informs you so fully of what has been done during the past year that your chairman refers you to them for details.

SECRETARY'S REPORT AND MEMBERSHIP.

Your secretary's report will give you the exact status of our membership at this date, which grew from about 1,500 in 1895 to 4,500 in 1900, an increase of 200 per cent. in five years. This remarkable record is eclipsed this year, however, by the addition of nearly 1,000 members, the largest number we have ever added to our membership in one year. What could attest so eloquently the expanding influence of our association, or give us greater encouragement for its future?

The work of the secretary's office has received intelligent and faithful attention, and our increase in membership has been due, in no small degree, to the effective manner in which he has presented to the banks of the country the advantages which membership in the association brings to those who join it. Your chairman wishes to thank him and his staff for their courtesy and co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

TREASURER.

The figures in your treasurer's report show our financial condition to be sound and prosperous. Expenses during the past year have been heavy, but not out of proportion to our income. On the contrary, they reflect the great advantages which we are able to extend to our members. Your council has pursued a liberal policy in expenditures, absolutely, however, within the limits of conservatism, thereby securing to members the best results of our "community of interest," and the best attainment of the greatest good to the greatest number.

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

The work of this committee has long been one of the most important features of our association. Its report bristles with the details of the ceaseless warfare we have declared and carried on against professional criminals and tells the story of immunity that our members have enjoyed from these deft and light-fingered gentry. The expenses, while necessarily considerable, have been kept down to the minimum, and when considered in the ratio to our membership and the work performed, are a mere bagatelle to each of our members. Your warmest thanks are due to this committee for its energetic and intelligent work, the results of which are fully set forth in its report.

FIDELITY COMMITTEE.

This committee has been engaged for three years in the careful study of the subject of insurance covering the fidelity of bank employees, and submits this year its third annual report. Having served during the entire three years on the committee, modesty would for-

bid my saying too much about this work did I claim any personal credit for it. Mr. A. C. Anderson, of St. Paul, who first conceived the work, has been the moving spirit, and to him and his co-laborers we are indebted for our association's form of fidelity bond, and the protection at fair rates afforded those members who have adopted it. The campaign of education carried on by the committee has elicited the deep interest of many members. I must refer you to the report of the committee and not usurp its functions, but if every man within the sound of my voice will stop one single moment and ask himself where his bank would stand if one of its employees should default for \$1,000 or \$10,000, I think those of you who have not studied the subject and protected yourselves in this regard would realize that you could find much food for thought in the reports of this committee, and much peace of mind if you followed its recommendations in bonding your employees.

UNIFORM LAWS.

The report of this committee by Chairman Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., for 1900 (page 70 of proceedings) showed that the Negotiable Instruments Law had been passed in sixteen States in three years, and his report of this year shows that Pennsylvania has been added to the list of States that have adopted it. The unremitting work bestowed on this important matter by Chairman Tracy merits your hearty approval and support, and I bespeak the assistance of each of you in securing the adoption of the law in your several States. Its advantages are too manifest and have been too ably set forth in the reports from time to time to need any elaboration at my hands.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The volume and detail of the work undertaken by this committee, as most of you know from the character and wide distribution of its literature, has been herculean, and must impress you with the sincerity and deep interest of the committee. Its report tells you what has been done and what is yet to be accomplished. The field is illimitable and the harvest great, and while we should not overburden our association financially in the matter, if with a reasonable subsidy the work can be carried forward and sustained, it should be pushed to a successful conclusion and put, if possible, on an enduring basis.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

You are all familiar with the efforts made at the instance of the special committee on this subject last winter through our members everywhere to secure the repeal of the United States revenue tax on capital and surplus of banks, and on bank checks. The latter tax, as you all know, was repealed, but the former still remains an unjust discrimination against banking capital: the only branch of business in which capital is so burdened. Argument on the subject before this assembly is unnecessary, and ought not to be necessary anywhere else, but to secure relief we must bring conviction home to the powers that be. Our efforts to secure the repeal of this tax will be renewed at the coming session of Congress, and we hope each of you will take occasion to point out to your Senators and Representatives that capital in no other line of business is thus taxed, and urge the repeal of the discrimination against us.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Your council, at its spring meeting, considered a number of subjects of interest with a view to presenting them to the convention, and your committee on programme has arranged for an address on bankruptcy law by Mr. Walter D. Coles, Referee in Bankruptcy, of St. Louis, Mo., which we feel assured will be found both instructive and interesting.

We also discussed the Lovering bill, Overstreet bill and the questions of other legislation in Congress in regard to the currency and other financial questions affecting banks. The question of a suitable currency system, adapted to our needs and our banking system, is one of the greatest importance and interest. President Hendrix presented it in his able address at Denver in 1898, and it has continued as one of the living issues of the day, and will so continue until it has been intelligently solved. The question has been placed on your programme, and we shall have the pleasure later of hearing from Hon. Jas. H. Eckels, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, on the subject.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The amendment of Article 7, Section 1, simply provides for the submitting of resolutions or subjects for discussion to the executive council fifteen days, instead of thirty days, before the annual convention. The wisdom of this limitation of the constitution has been too frequently demonstrated to need any extended comment; but fifteen days instead of thirty days would seem to be ample.

The phraseology of Article 9, Section 1, does not change the essence of this provision of the constitution, but simply makes it more clear that the secretary shall, at least thirty days

before the annual meeting, forward to every member of the association a copy of any proposed amendment to the constitution, and the adoption of this amendment is therefore recommended.

CONCLUSION.

The growth of our association is typical of the times, and keeps pace with the expanding deposits, loans and volume of business of our banks, pulsating through our clearing-houses; the times are big with the increasing wealth and prosperity of our country, and we ask the co-operation and hearty support of each and all of you in wishing our association godspeed in the promotion of sound business principles, and all that is best in our profession, not forgetting that good fellowship which makes us all to be of one brotherhood.

CALDWELL HARDY, *Chairman Executive Council.*

The report of the executive council was unanimously concurred in.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the protective committee is already printed and is in your hands. It is a voluminous document and will be more intelligible to you if you read it carefully than if you listen to its hurried reading here. We will pass on to the report of the committee on uniform laws by the chairman, Mr. Tracy.

(Owing to Mr. Tracy's absence the reading of the report was deferred.)

The report of the committee on internal revenue taxation, by the chairman, the Hon. A. B. Hepburn, was then read by the secretary, owing to Mr. Hepburn's absence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION.—BY A. B. HEPBURN, CHAIRMAN.

The American Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—On November 30, 1900, President Trowbridge appointed a committee to look after the interests of the bankers of the country, affected by the pending legislation in Congress. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: A. B. Hepburn, Chairman, Vice-President Chase National Bank, New York; Wm. T. Dixon, President National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Jas. H. Eckels, President Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; John P. Branch, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.; Myron T. Herrick, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio. James R. Branch, secretary of the association, was made secretary of the committee.

Your committee immediately organized at a meeting called in the city of New York, and issued the following circular, which was sent to every bank and banking house in the country:

"The undersigned were appointed a committee by the president of the American Bankers' Association for the purpose of having a reduction made in the existing internal revenue laws.

At a meeting held to-day it was the general opinion that our efforts would be attended with measurable success if the banking interests of the country will work in a uniform way for the abolition of the stamp tax on checks, telegrams, express receipts, negotiable paper, bills of lading, bills of exchange and bankers' capital.

If you will see or communicate immediately with your Representative in Congress and your Senator, and any one else whose influence will be of service, the favor will be appreciated. It is only by prompt and concerted efforts that work in this direction will accomplish satisfactory results. We would be pleased to receive notice from you of your action and ideas on the subject, as the efforts of the committee will not cease until they have proven successful.

If you are not a member of this association, we extend you a cordial invitation to join and aid in the reduction of a tax which, while required as a means of carrying on the recent war with Spain, is at the present time both arduous and unnecessary."

The response was general throughout the country, and must have produced a pronounced and favorable effect upon our national legislators. Although no public hearing upon the pending bill was allowed, your committee visited Washington and had long interviews with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and other prominent members, and with the chairman and other members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, who gave to us and the interests we represented respectful consideration. We urged that the tax be removed upon bank checks; that bankers' capital had been singled out from all other capital in the country for special taxation in the Spanish War Revenue bill; that bank capital, from its conspicuity, was subject to a higher rate of taxation, both for local and general purposes, than any other form of property, either real or personal; and therefore we felt that if the condition of the Government's finances warranted a reduction in taxation, this discriminating tax upon bankers' capital should be entirely removed; that the tax upon bills of exchange, as the law was worded, was an unjust discrimination against our own cor-

porate institutions, as well as individual bankers and banking houses; that bills of exchange drawn in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, or in European cities, might be sent to New York agencies for sale and escape taxation entirely, whereas bills drawn in New York were subject to a very severe tax, the result being that very little foreign exchange business was done by American banking institutions, and in common fairness the tax should be removed.

Other features of the existing law were discussed and criticized, and the matter was followed up by correspondence and by personal interviews with prominent members and Senators, and an earnest effort made to obtain for the banking institutions of the country proper consideration at the hands of our legislators. The resulting legislation is well known, and while not all that we desired, nor all that we think we were in common fairness entitled to, still we feel that your association may well congratulate itself upon the results accomplished, and justly feel that we have exercised an important and controlling influence in bringing about such results.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEPBURN, *Chairman.*

THE PRESIDENT: Instead of receiving the report of the bureau of education just now, we will have the report of the committee on fidelity insurance by the chairman, Mr. A. C. Anderson.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FIDELITY INSURANCE.—BY A. C. ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN.

To the American Bankers' Association:

When this association met in Denver in 1898, the executive council found among the conditions affecting the question of bank fidelity insurance, that rates were chaotic, that each company was writing its own forms of bonds, and the forms supplied our members greatly exceeded in number the companies issuing them, while the provisions of different bonds written even by the same company would be greatly unlike, so that there was an entire lack of uniformity; that losses resulting from dishonesty were reported where the insured failed to obtain a satisfactory settlement from the insurers; that our members, while recognizing the need of fidelity insurance, had a more or less widespread distrust of the protection offered, recommended to the association the appointment of this committee, the scope of whose work was clearly set forth in the resolution then adopted, viz., "That a committee of this association be appointed to inquire into the rates of surety bonds and to recommend a standard form of policy, and to consider any plan or plans that may be submitted." Our two previous reports are a part of the records of this association, and may be found in the proceedings for the year 1899 on page 98, and for the year 1900 on page 98.

Rates.—We found that, three years ago, rates ranged from \$1.50 to \$5 per thousand.

While some companies claimed to have an experience table based on their own insurance, there was, so far as we could learn, no combined experience table on this branch of insurance, and some companies frankly stated that they had not separated their bank risks from their general business.

In order to ascertain what was an equitable and adequate rate, it became necessary to secure tables of the experience of our own members, which have satisfied us that the highest rates were not warranted by conditions, and that while the very low rates might be adequate in especially favorable years or possible for some company enjoying a particularly favorable loss ratio, for a series of years, they are probably too low to afford assurance of sufficient income to meet losses in full over a period of years, and this, not because losses consume so much of the premium income, as because expenses take the major part of the receipts.

We are satisfied that the lowest rates then granted were made in fierce competition for business, instead of as the result of deliberate judgment based on carefully prepared statistics.

It is to be noted that, while no lower rates are obtained than the lowest, three years ago, the high rates, then so common, have practically disappeared.

The publication of the information furnished this committee has therefore tended to establish rates on a more uniform and equitable basis.

Members are informed that companies of unquestioned standing are now accepting business on the association form of bond at \$3 per thousand, and on forms affording less protection at lower rates.

Standard Form of Bond.—A very considerable percentage of our members using corporate fidelity insurance has adopted the association form of bond, and many more have expressed a determination to do so at their next renewal. An even more general adoption will follow a knowledge of its provisions and a comparison with contracts drawn for the companies by their attorneys.

Briefly, some of its advantages over other forms are:

1. It was drawn for the association, under the direction of this committee, by the eminent law firm, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, of New York.

2. It is in the line of uniformity.
3. Its basis is a premium payment, and not an application filed with the surety company.
4. The rights and duties of both parties appear in the bond. It is the whole contract, so that statements, application blanks, etc., are not needed to make a considerable but invisible portion of its terms.
5. It is a contract of insurance rather than of suretyship. Talk this point over with your attorney.
6. Each man is bonded as an employee, permitting freedom of transfer without notice to the company, thus preventing any question as to his serving in a dual capacity, or in case of a default any question as to whether it occurred while he performed the particular duties for which he was bonded, such as bookkeeper, teller, etc.
7. It is a continuous bond, so long as the premiums are paid. A loss may be recovered years after the default, if the bond is still in force.
8. It insures not only the funds of the bank, but the funds of others in the hands of the bank for which it is responsible.
9. The theory of the bond is that the entire staff should be covered under it, so that if a default occurs where one of two or more men might be the guilty party, it is not obligatory on the insured to say which one is guilty.
10. It covers all men under it to a definite date, instead of having bonds expiring all through the year.
11. Employees may be added to or taken from the bond at any date.
12. It is absolutely free from any clause designed to befool a clean-cut contract.

We regret to be obliged to report that in some cases companies are writing this policy only after persistent attempts to furnish their other forms, and some are insisting on the assured making warranties in the application blank as a basis of the contract. This makes a conflict in the terms of the policy and is liable to involve the bank accepting such insurance in litigation and possible failure to recover in case of loss. Our members can not too carefully guard against any attempt to substitute an application blank containing warranties for a cash premium as a basis for the insurance.

For information of our members, we give a list of the companies writing this bond, and quote briefly their expressions in regard to it:

Etna Indemnity Co., of Hartford, Conn.: "It seems to be fair both to the company and the assured."

American Bonding and Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md.: "Its terms are fair to both the employer and the surety."

City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co., of Philadelphia: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard the form of bond as entirely fair both to the surety companies and to the banks."

Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., "The form, in main, is satisfactory."

National Surety Company, of New York: "In our estimation it is the best bond in the market."

Pacific Surety Co., of San Francisco, Cal.: "It appears to be a bond fair to the bank and fair to the surety company."

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md.: "The bond submitted is indeed a most admirably constructed instrument to safeguard the interests of the banks of your association."

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., London: "The contract is very fair, and with as few technicalities as possible."

Union Surety & Guaranty Co., of New York: "Yours is the most equitable form of bond yet devised."

It is to be noted that the first loss occurring where our form of bond was used was also covered by a bond in another company using their own form, and the member communicating the loss reports: "The company furnishing us the A. B. A. form say they will settle at any time, but the other seems disposed to resist."

Blanket Bond.—A blanket bond has been extensively advertised as recommended by a committee of bankers, and that no member of this association may confound any such bond with the bond approved by this association, we wish to state that we have not recommended any blanket bond, nor have we seen one that did not contain conditions that would preclude our either using it ourselves or commending it to others.

In General.—The work of this committee developed so rapidly, last year, that to properly attend to it a clerk became an imperative necessity for this year. With his aid a knowledge of the work has been extended to every National bank examiner, superintendent of State banking department and insurance commissioner of the several States. We have gathered a large amount of statistical information for the year 1900, and have promptly advised all inquiring members of anything to their interest within the scope of our work.

Numerous and heavy as were the defalcations for the year 1900, it should be borne in mind that the combined office force of our members exceeds thirty thousand, and among those that were covered by corporate suretyship, for each bonded man that strayed from the path of rectitude, there were over nine hundred that remained faithful. It is to be noted that the heavy defalcations last year were mostly by men not covered by surety bonds. Without intimating that the companies do not, as a rule, pay their losses, we regret to report that, during the year 1900, sixty-one per cent. of the losses reported to us were resisted, contested, or otherwise unpaid by the companies who had accepted the premiums, and issued therefor something that was called fidelity insurance, the losses to our members from this source being in a single year several times the average annual loss which was reported by our secretary as sustained by our members from the depredations of burglars, robbers and "hold-ups" since 1894. In marked contrast to this condition is the record of the Bankers' Guarantee and Trust Fund of London, a mutual fidelity company of and for British banks, whose secretary recently stated to a member of this committee that, in their thirty-six years of experience, not a single claim had been contested.

In spite of the dark record of defalcations last year, and partially because of the failure of the companies to pay the losses reported, our members will be interested to know that for every dollar the companies returned the banks connected with this association in loss payments they received \$7.81 in premium income, and that, in the last three years the excess of premium payments made by our members to the companies over the losses recovered is little, if any less, than one million dollars, and that this is going on at nearly the same ratio, because, while the rates are considerably lower than heretofore, the volume of business is increasing. The contributions coming from single banks connected with this association range as high as four thousand dollars, and in one instance reaches six thousand a year.

British Fidelity Insurance.—A member of this committee visited England and made, on behalf of the association, an exhaustive investigation of the conditions surrounding insurance in British banks, verifying every statement made in a most important quotation appended hereto (see appendix) and to which the attention of our members, particularly those employing a numerous staff, is called.

He found that, while there were large and successful surety companies, they wrote few, if any, bank risks, because unable to compete with the Mutual Company whose expense ratio is so much less than theirs.

A great many of the banks accept the protection of the Bankers' Guarantee and Trust Fund, to which reference was made in our first report, for which the insured is paying five annual payments at a rate of \$2.50 a thousand, after which his insurance is permanently carried without further contribution on his part, and instead of finding this rate inadequate the company has met all losses, and now has nearly a million dollars of invested surplus.

Many of the leading banks, including the Bank of England and others employing large office forces, have mutual funds of their own to which payment is made until a maximum sum is reached, and then all surplus earnings or payments into the fund from new employees are returned to the force in the form of pensions, annuities, widow's benefits, or otherwise, and it is the consensus of opinion, among British bankers, that this manner of bonding their employees, and establishing either a pension or a widow's fund, is of even greater importance than the fidelity feature alone, it being found that the mere bonding of an employee, in an ordinary bonding company does not encourage honesty in a clerk, that he merely pays his money as a matter of form and knows that if he should go wrong the penalty would be no greater in robbing the bond company than the bank, but the practice of having either a pension or a widow's fund combined with the fidelity feature is a real safeguard, because, then every employee is personally interested in the growth of these funds, and one clerk is a check upon another, knowing that if there is a loss these funds must suffer, thus affecting not only the staff as a whole, but every individual member of it. This opinion also finds endorsement among Canadian bankers, as evidenced by the report of the General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada to the stockholders for the year 1898. (See appendix.)

We are thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of thus interesting the whole staff in the honesty of every member thereof, and believe that an application of this principle to American fidelity insurance would be beneficial. This could be accomplished by the insurer charging a rate somewhat higher than the net rate necessary, and periodically returning an agreed dividend or bonus to every member of the force in which no default occurred, and withholding the dividend from all members of any force in which there had been a loss payment during the year.

In Conclusion.—Having now, as a committee, performed the duties imposed upon us by reporting the rates paid by our members for their insurance; having provided a standard form of bond and secured nine surety companies, from whom it may be obtained by members; having carefully considered all matters submitted pertaining to this subject; having, in the discharge of our duty, not only hung out danger signals upon some of the shoals, that

had been proved dangerous, to warn our members from future bitter experiences, but having mapped out courses of safety, we respectfully ask that this report be received and we be discharged.

In so doing we are not unmindful of the importance of the subject, and the probability that the association at some future date may need to give it further consideration.

We are convinced that valuable as are the statistics already obtained, their value increases with each year that they are gathered and tabulated.

We are alive to the fact that such failure to settle loss claims as is reported this year cannot long continue without a demand from our members for more specific information. We, therefore, recommend that this work be referred back to the executive council, and that they be granted power to take such action in the premises as shall, in their judgment, be deemed best, either by the establishment of a fidelity insurance bureau or otherwise as they may determine.

APPENDIX.

J. W. Gilbert, F. R. S., formerly director and General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, in his work entitled "The History, Principles and Practice of Banking," says:

"It has become a common practice with large banks to inaugurate guarantee funds of their own, thus obviating the necessity on the part of the employees of applying to personal friends or to guarantee societies. It has been said that the charges of the latter are on the whole moderate, but still, as they remain the same from year to year, they are extravagant as compared with the rates charged by banks who have guarantee funds of their own, and whose sole object is, not to make profits, but to protect themselves at the least possible cost to their employees.

It is usual in establishing a fund of this kind to institute it by a resolution by the board of directors, who also frame rules for its regulation. It is made compulsory upon every one in the service of the bank to subscribe to this fund. The directors take power to rate every officer at such a sum as from time to time they shall see fit. The contributions on such a rating vary in different establishments—in some it is as low as 2s. 2d. per cent., and in others as high as 5s. And in order to give solidity to the fund in its infancy, it is usual for the directors to grant a contribution of £400 or £500 per annum for the first four or five years. In some instances, it is usual for the bank itself to pay the subscriptions of those officers whose salaries do not exceed a certain limit—say £50. The account of the fund is credited with the contributions and debited with the losses, but the latter only to such an extent as the individuals causing such losses shall have been rated at. When the balance of the fund reaches a certain amount—an amount which in the opinion of the directors shall be sufficient to cover all possible contingencies of loss, say £10,000, then the older contributors may be safely relieved from all further contributions, so long, at least, as the maximum balance of the fund shall remain intact. Should the balance be reduced by losses, then those contributors who may have been relieved may be again required to contribute until the balance be again made up. It is the rule in some banks to draw the line of relief at those contributors who may have subscribed to the fund and aggregate amount of £1 per cent. on the highest sum at which they may at any time have been rated. Experience has shown that such a sum as £10,000 is ample to maintain as a permanent balance, and when the balance exceeds that sum, it is customary, in addition to exempting the older contributors, to transfer the surplus to the credit of another fund for the benefit of former contributors, or their widows, or other dependents in needy circumstances, or otherwise.

In the year 1841 the Bank of England took measures for discontinuing the system of requiring sureties from the clerks. Every clerk subscribed annually two shillings per cent. upon the amount of his surety bond. When he had subscribed in the course of five years (or immediately if he chose), ten shillings per cent., the liability of his sureties ceased. Every new clerk subscribed, when admitted, ten shillings per cent. on the amount of the bond he would otherwise give. These contributions are invested in the three per cent., reduced, or consols. This fund is fixed at £8,000 stock. When at this amount, the interest is given to the "clerks' widows' fund," a fund established by the clerks, with the assistance and support of the bank. When the claims have reduced the guarantee fund below £8,000 the interest goes to this fund until it has increased to this amount. If the claims reduce the fund so low as £4,700 then the clerks are required to make a further contribution until the fund is again raised to £8,000. But this contribution is never more than two shillings per cent. per annum on the amount of their respective bonds. Nor can any claim be brought against the fund greater than the amount of the bond that would have been required of the defaulter. The clerks still give their personal bonds, which are for the full amount of their deficiencies. This is an admirable plan for a large establishment. In adopting it the directors have shown a sound discretion, as it makes all the clerks interested in watching over one another. At the same time, they have manifested that kindness and goodwill which have, we believe, at all times distinguished the directors of the Bank of England in their conduct toward their clerks.

Mr. Thomas Hankey, when Governor, delivered to the Banking Institute the following account of the workings of the system :

With regard to the guarantee system, it appeared to him that the principle adopted in the Bank of England in 1841, by his predecessors, was capable of extension, with great benefit to the clerks, to many of the other banking institutions of the country. The principle of that plan was, that the compulsory payment of £1 a year for five years, or £5 in one sum, was required from each clerk, on entering the establishment. These payments accumulated until they amounted to a sum of £8,000, the interest of which was then to be applied to another purpose, for the benefit of the clerk; but in the meanwhile the fund was applicable to all losses of the bank, which, under ordinary circumstances, would fall upon the private sureties. Every clerk, upon entering the establishment, was bound to give security to the amount of £1,000. Well, he believed the lowest premium the guarantee societies would take was ten shillings per cent., or £5 for the £1,000, and this £5 premium had to be renewed every year. Now, the amount of this £5 premium from each of the 700 clerks of the Bank of England would be £3,500 a year. Well, since the guarantee fund to which he had alluded had been established in 1841, the total defalcations in the Bank of England had only amounted to about £1,500. Now, if the 700 clerks had paid the £5 a year to the guarantee societies for the whole of that period, it would have raised nearly as much as £40,000, the whole of which would have gone into the pockets of the guarantee societies, with the exception of the £1,500, which would have been necessary to make good the defalcations. Now, if the £40,000 had been paid in premiums, and £1,500 had been the loss, it would require very little argument from him to show that the guarantee societies would have been very great gainers, at the expense of the clerks.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF D. R. WILKIE, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, 1898.

"Reference in the report to a pension fund is, I think, most timely. A pension fund is not, however, exactly what the board has in contemplation. It would be more correct to make use of the expression, superannuation fund. The greater part of the fund will be made up from contributions from the employees themselves, the bank contributing a reasonable amount annually. The objects of the fund are the maintenance of the personnel of the staff as long as its services may be required, to provide an annuity for them in their old age, and to remove the temptation to individual members to resign their positions for employment elsewhere at a time when their services may be most needed by the bank. The proportions which will be contributed to the fund by the employees and the bank, and the management of the fund generally, are matters which are very properly left to the directors. In this connection I should mention that, some years ago, you approved of the establishment of an officers and employees' guarantee fund; that fund now amounts to a considerable sum, and is the property of the bank; had it not existed moneys now in hand to its credit would have been the property of guarantee companies and would be lost to the bank. I hope that the superannuation fund will accumulate rapidly; I am confident that the expectation that it will solidify the staff and increase the interest which they have always taken in the welfare of the bank, without occasioning more than a trifling expense on the shareholders, will be fully realized."

JOSEPH G. BROWN, of Raleigh, North Carolina : This report very clearly indicates that this committee has had before them a matter of far-reaching importance to the members of this association. Only those who have watched their progress from year to year can have any adequate idea of the amount of labor that it has entailed upon the committee. This work has been done, as is clearly shown by this report, with great patience and fidelity, and with high intelligence, and I therefore move, in recognition of this, that this report be received and adopted, and that the thanks of the association be tendered to the members of the committee for their excellent work.

The motion was duly seconded, and unanimously carried.

MR. ANDERSON : On behalf of the committee, I will say that the thanks of this association is ample compensation for the work that we have done.

Col. Robert J. Lowry then presented the report of bureau of education as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANK CLERKS.

To the American Bankers' Association :

Your committee on education has the honor to report that in accordance with the expressed wish of the association and the authority of the executive council it has organized

an institute of bank clerks and secured the successful operation of the same up to the present time. The name given the organization is the American Institute of Bank Clerks. Its legal form is that of a voluntary association under the laws of the State of New York.

From the outset your committee proceeded in a deliberate and conservative manner, spending some time in the investigation of educational methods and the consideration of ways and means. At a meeting of your committee, held in New York, February 16, 1901, a plan submitted by Mr. A. O. Kittredge, President of the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, Limited, was adopted, and the formal organization of the institute agreed upon and in due course effected.

A contract was made with the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, Limited, for the formulation of a general plan of educational work and the conduct of such work up to October 1 of the current year. This contract provided for executive supervision on the part of Mr. Kittredge, and the services of himself and the members of his staff equivalent to the full time of one duly qualified man, together with suitable offices for the institute and such force of stenographers and clerks as might be necessary.

In making such contract your committee was prompted by a twofold motive. First, Mr. Kittredge and his company, through their equipment and connections, were manifestly able to furnish services equal to any possible requirements; and, second, they were able and willing to take into consideration the uncertain income from students and associates of the institute in gauging expenditures and figuring remuneration for their own services. Such chances your committee, of course, could not take.

According to the terms of the contract with the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, Limited, that corporation was to receive the sum of five thousand dollars for the services specified, including services previously rendered, together with the income up to October 1. Your committee was to pay the expense of preliminary advertising in accordance with an agreed plan, together with such disbursements for traveling, telegraphing, telephoning and other incidentals as might from time to time be authorized.

After settling in full with the Account, Audit and Assurance Company, Limited, up to October 1, and paying all other expenses, there remains a respectable balance out of the appropriation of ten thousand dollars originally made for the purpose of inaugurating the institute and operating it the first year.

In the organization of the American Institute of Bank Clerks and the operation of the same up to the present time your committee has guarded against creating any obligation, financial or moral, actual or implied, which might in any manner forecast the policy of the American Bankers' Association in the matter of educational work.

The members of the association may feel assured, however, that a foundation has been laid upon which a superstructure may be erected in keeping with the dignity, wisdom and pride of the bankers of America.

The educational work of the institute is more particularly set forth in the accompanying report of the secretary of the institute, which has been duly received and approved by your committee, and is made a part of this report.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, *Chairman.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANK CLERKS—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1901.

To the Committee on Education of the American Bankers' Association:

The preliminary work of organizing the American Institute of Bank Clerks was completed on March 23, 1901, when the articles of association were duly signed by the following trustees:

William C. Cornwell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.; Harvey J. Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. B. Finley, Pittsburg, Pa.; George F. Orde, Chicago, Ill.; James G. Cannon, New York, N. Y.; A. C. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.; Harry L. Burrage, Boston, Mass.; John F. Thompson, New York, N. Y.

Under the provisions of the articles of association, officers were elected as follows:

President, Wm. C. Cornwell; treasurer, James G. Cannon; secretary, A. O. Kittredge.

In July Mr. Cornwell resigned the presidency, and at the request of the trustees Mr. Cannon as ranking officer acted as president until a meeting of the trustees was held in New York, August 12, when Mr. Cannon was formally elected to the presidency for the unexpired term ending next March. Upon assuming the office of president, Mr. Cannon resigned as treasurer, and Mr. John F. Thompson was elected to that position.

Objects and Methods.—The objects and methods of the institute, as set forth in the articles of association, are as follows:

1. To unite, fraternally and socially, through local chapters or otherwise, all those engaged in different localities in the banking business, or who intend to become connected with it, either as officers of banks, trust companies or Savings banks, or as bankers, or as clerks of banks, trust companies, Savings banks or banking houses, who desire to improve

themselves by devoting a portion of their time to the study of the matters connected with the banking business.

2. To specially train all who become associated with the institute in those branches of practical education which have a direct bearing upon the business of banking.

3. To originate and circulate literature relating to the practice and science of banking and of business administration.

4. To afford to those associated with the institute the advantages of lectures upon business methods, the principles of banking, the science of finance, applied economics, commerce, accounts and other subjects of practical value to them.

5. To conduct for the benefit of those associated with the institute a correspondence School of Banking, under the charge of a competent faculty.

6. To conduct examinations of bank clerks and others associated with the institute with respect to their technical qualifications, and to issue certificates setting forth the results of such examinations.

In accordance with the foregoing statement of the objects and methods of the institute, its educational work is conducted along three distinct lines:

Chapters.—First—The association of bank clerks in local chapters, chartered by the Institute for the purpose of arranging courses of lectures and debates and the investigation of special subjects. Members of local chapters become associates of the institute. While chapter work is done under the supervision of the officers of the institute, it is expected that members will arrange the details of their programmes, providing for lectures by local talent and conducting the affairs of their organizations in such manner as will best develop their own capacity for management and stimulate self-reliance. The Bank Clerks' Association of Minneapolis and the Bank Clerks' Economic Society of St. Louis, which have been in successful operation for some time, have affiliated with the institute, and new chapters have been organized in New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville. Progress has been made in the preliminary work of chapter organization in various other cities, and it is desirable that the work of forming chapters should be actively followed up throughout the United States during the coming winter.

Periodical.—Second—That portion of the articles of association providing that the institute shall originate and circulate literature relating to the practice and science of banking and of business administration is put into practical operation by the publication of "The Bulletin" of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, a periodical through which much of the educational work is conducted. "The Bulletin" is the official medium of communication between the officers of the institute and members of local chapters and students in the correspondence school of banking. It contains reports of lectures before chapters and leading educational institutions as well as special articles on banking and kindred subjects. It also contains the examination questions in connection with the correspondence school of banking. "The Bulletin" is wholly educational in character, and in no way attempts to encroach upon the well-defined field of banking journalism so ably filled by existing newspapers and magazines. "The Bulletin" has been cordially received by the banking fraternity generally, executives as well as clerks, and from 5,000 to 10,000 copies of each issue have been circulated.

Correspondence Instruction.—Third—The courses of study in the Correspondence School of Banking are so arranged as to make up deficiencies in primary education, while also rounding out and completing the equipment for practical work. The courses will ultimately embrace everything that can be of advantage to the average clerk in qualifying himself for the highest responsibilities of banking. At the present time they embody lessons, examinations and certificates of improvement and proficiency in penmanship, spelling, English grammar, composition and rhetoric, business correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, commercial geography, financial and commercial history, bank arithmetic, double-entry bookkeeping, bank bookkeeping, practical banking, commercial law, government and practical finance.

Publicity.—Immediately after the organization of the institute last March, one hundred thousand copies of an eight-page folder were issued and sent to banks throughout the United States. This folder described the general plan of the institute and outlined the courses of study in the Correspondence School of Banking.

Subsequently circular letters were sent to chief clerks in banks soliciting the names and home addresses of clerks. By this means direct communication has been established with a large number of bank employees, and the facilities of the institute are now being brought to their personal attention.

Sample copies of "The Bulletin" have been distributed under a system by which every bank, trust company and savings institution in the United States has presumably received at least one copy every other month.

In addition, there have been sent out numerous letters addressed to bank officers personally.

School of Banking.—The Correspondence School of Banking is the medium through which the most systematic and thorough instruction is given by the institute. * * *

The publicity of the correspondence school, as well as of the entire work of the institute, has been continued in the several issues of "The Bulletin." This means of communicating with banks and bank clerks, which has been demonstrated to be quite effective, is one that will always be available to the institute.

In the preparation of the courses of study in the correspondence school it has been necessary to employ numerous specialists at considerable cost. All such arrangements, as well as the contracts for printing, have invariably been made in the name of the Account, Audit and Assurance Co., Ltd., thereby protecting your committee from all responsibility and relieving you from all chances of annoyance.

Surveying the work accomplished up to the present time, and not forgetting the comparatively late date at which the institute was formed—a date at which almost every one was beginning to plan for the hot weather of summer—it would seem that the effort has been eminently successful. In addition to the specific results that have been accomplished, it is manifest that a foundation has been laid broad enough and deep enough to sustain anything which may be erected thereon.

One fact in particular which has been impressed upon us at every step in this work should be noted in this connection, and that is that the number of students enrolled in the correspondence school and the chapters organized have been in direct proportion to the advertising conducted by the institute. What is meant by this is that with more advertising, with more direct effort in the field and a still larger volume of correspondence, the results to date might have been greater than they are. Or, to state still otherwise and to give the fact that interpretation which is of the greatest importance to your committee, the progress and usefulness of the institute for the future, we believe, will depend largely upon the liberality with which the movement is managed.

Bank clerks will not flock to the institute either as chapter members or as students upon their own volition, but they have shown themselves ready to be persuaded to engage in the work and to fall in with the overtures of the institute whenever its real advantages have been brought home to them personally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. O. KITTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

COL. LOWRY: The printed report will give you a great deal of information on this subject, and I will therefore make my remarks very brief.

You will observe that the report of the committee is on education with respect to the American Institute of Bank Clerks. We have really been at work only about six months, and we think we have done very well; and we are thoroughly satisfied that the work should be continued. It is a cheap and easy way for our young men to get an education that will be worth a great deal to the banks that employ them, and we have done, as I said, I think, fairly well.

The literature that we have spread around in these seats, the committee will be very glad indeed if each member would read, and any suggestion made would be thankfully received.

We have with us this morning Mr. Kittredge, the gentleman who is secretary of the institute, and he will in a few words tell you more of the details than I am able to in the short time that is allotted. I therefore, with the permission of the president, and you, gentlemen, would ask the privilege of Mr. Kittredge making some remarks upon this subject.

Mr. A. O. Kittredge, secretary of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF A. O. KITTRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—The object of your committee in asking me to speak has been to get before you certain statistics of the work that we have done, and to indicate in some measure our methods, with certain illustrative incidents regarding that which we have accomplished.

As you will see by the literature that is in the seats, our work is divided essentially into three parts. There are chapters of the institute, meaning local organizations; there is a correspondence school of instruction; and there is the periodical. The latter you have samples of, therefore I need say the least about it.

First, with respect to chapters. Chapters of the institute mean the gathering together of the bank clerks in a given locality in a formal organization with stated times of meeting, before which shall be given addresses on any subject that the clerks composing the institute

or the chapter shall be interested in. Chapters already in existence are conducting lectures upon commercial law and upon other similar topics; other chapters are devoting their time to discussion; essays are presented and a question-box is maintained, and in general those topics which are of utmost interest to bank clerks and which make them more efficient in their several positions, are being considered.

Now, with respect to correspondence instruction, which is a very important feature of the work. At the outset we had to determine, first, what the bank clerks wanted; second, how we could reach them with the supply. The various correspondence schools of the country were very carefully investigated, their methods were inquired into, and more particularly the scope of their instruction was examined. We found it necessary to strike out in some respects into entirely untried lines. We did not do very much experimentation, but we were obliged to take up some of those methods which were found advantageous in higher instruction, and which had been neglected by the correspondence school in so-called elementary instruction.

The instruction offered by the correspondence department of the institute at the present time is comprised under some sixteen different heads, all of which is carefully explained in the pamphlet report before you. The instruction ranges from the most elementary kind, such as penmanship and spelling, on and up to that which is the most practical, bank book-keeping, practical finance, political economy and government.

At the outset, as already indicated, we were obliged to consider the methods of instruction as well as the subject-matter of instruction, to meet the wants of bank clerks. In our preliminary circulars we talked about teaching, not literary rhetoric, but business rhetoric. Our instructors have been gathered from various schools of learning, but more particularly from the practical fields, until to-day we have a corps that in our estimation is adapted to meet almost any responsible requirement.

To give you some idea of the way in which we are differentiating from that which is done by the ordinary school, for example, I have already cited rhetoric, an incident that occurred only a few days ago may be interesting to you. One of our instructors, who comes from one of the largest schools of the country, prepared a very careful criticism of the answers of one of the students who had sent in his examination papers on rhetoric. The mistakes of the student were pointed out, and illustrative examples were presented, and in general he was instructed that all writings must be punctuated. Now, we have another functionary who is a cold-blooded business critic, belonging to the institute. Perhaps he could not show his college diploma, perhaps he would not rank among the great educators of the day, but we regard him as almost as useful as some of the teachers. Whatever goes out comes before this hard-headed man of business. He looked over this and said: "All documents must be punctuated. How about telegrams, how about cablegrams? They are not punctuated. How about the mortgage of one of the leading Pacific railroads for a very large number of millions of money, in which there is not a punctuation mark from beginning to end! How about the incorporation papers of a certain organization formed in Massachusetts only a short time since, in which neither charter nor by-laws are punctuated?" I merely refer to that to show that the instruction is fully up to date. That which went forward to this pupil, accordingly, not only presented what the literary man was doing in the way of punctuation, but also cited what business men had found it expedient to do. In other words, we are following merchant law, if such a term may be used in instruction, rather than literary law.

Now, with reference to what we have accomplished. In the short time we have been in operation, less than six months, practically, we have come into correspondence with nearly 10,000 bank clerks. There are gathered into chapters to-day not quite 2,000 members. There are regularly taking the lesson courses about 800. The little paper that we are publishing called the "Bulletin of the American Institute of Bank Clerks," has had a circulation, or rather, the total number of copies printed up to date, amount to about 50,000 copies, and we have over 2,000 enrolled paid subscriptions.

Now, with regards to the wants of the institute for the immediate future. As you will see by the sentence in the report of the secretary, in the little pamphlet in your hand, near the end, the clerks have shown themselves willing to be persuaded to avail themselves of the opportunities which the institute presents. They have not flocked spontaneously into the school, not as subscribers to the paper, nor yet as members of chapters.

Accordingly, the effort to date has been measured by the advertising publicity that it has had, and the hard work that has been personally done among the clerks themselves.

There is necessary, it seems to me, to make this thing as useful as it should be, an organizer, who should be available to go wherever there is a little interest excited, and show the bank clerks of that village or city, as the case may be, how they may get together, and upon the basis of our old-time lyceum or debating society, do themselves some good.

There is the need of a paid corps of lecturers that shall be available to the chapters organized, that shall go from city to city either with lantern slides equipment or other means of

illustration, and deliver lectures which will not only be useful to the bank clerks in chapters organized, but will also attract popular attention to the movement.

The little paper which you have in your hand already represents a large amount of reward in the shape of interest attracted. You will notice by the correspondent's columns of questions and answers, the character of questions that are being sent in, and the character of the information that is being given. The increased circulation of that will in a measure secure co-operation in other directions. It is easy, however, to edit a paper; it is comparatively easy to get lessons in shape and conduct a correspondence scheme of instruction; but on the other hand, that which is of the greatest help to the bank clerk, that which brings him into contact with his fellows, that which instructs him and gives him practice in getting upon his feet, and expressing his ideas, learning his deficiencies and finding out what he ought to do, comes only from organization; and that, it occurs to me, is the greatest and most important work before us—the scheme of organization, the plan of organization, the work of regular organizers and, following that, the work of entertainers or instructors who shall appear before these chapters. I thank you.

COL. LOWRY: I would like to offer a resolution somewhat similar to the one offered a year ago in Richmond. It is as follows:

"Whereas, At the last convention of the American Bankers' Association, it was 'Resolved, That the executive council should authorize the committee on education to organize an Institute of Bank Clerks for the bank clerks of the United States, appropriating such an amount as will be necessary to inaugurate and operate such an institute for the first year, not exceeding \$10,000.'

Whereas, The committee on education has organized such an institute and has operated the same to an extent to demonstrate its possibilities of practical usefulness, and in a way to warrant its continuation; now be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the executive council should appropriate to the use of the committee on education such an amount as may be necessary for continuing the work of the American Institute of Bank Clerks for the ensuing year, not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)."

COL. LOWRY: I move the adoption of this resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: This resolution should go before the executive council, as it proposes to appropriate money, and it may be now referred to the council for action, if necessary, in order that it may come properly before the convention.

MR. HILL: I wish to second the motion.

COL. LOWRY: That is the course that it took last year, and the executive council took immediate action.

HENRY DIMSE, of New York: I move that the permission of two-thirds of the members be granted to the gentleman who has offered the resolution, and that the resolution be referred to the council; and in doing so I wish to say, that after reading the report of the educational committee, and after hearing the remarks of Mr. Kittredge, that in my estimation the resolution which is offered by the chairman of the educational committee is one that is appropriate at this particular time. As the organizer of one of your chapters in the city of New York, and as a delegate here to-day, I feel that I know the full want of the education of the bank clerk, not only in the city of New York, but throughout the entire United States, and I must say that I regret that when the organization was formed that the title was given The American Institute of Bank Clerks; and had the committee omitted the words "bank clerks," I think that our membership would have been increased greatly; and for that reason I think that the appropriation asked for, and the adoption of the report of the committee as submitted will be beneficial, not only to bank clerks, but to the officers of banking institutions; and therefore I move the adoption of the report and the submission of the resolution to the executive committee, as, I understand, the constitution under a particular section requires.

JOHN FARSON, of Chicago: I shall be very glad to second that motion, for I believe that no work that has ever been done by this association, or is being done, is more potent for usefulness or more fruitful of good results, than the work now being done by this committee of education. It showed its excellent sense in

establishing the first chapter in Chicago. The public press of Chicago, the bankers of Chicago generally, and the bank clerks of Chicago, are taking a very active interest in this work; and I therefore second this motion, and I would like to add to it that the committee receive the most hearty thanks of the association, and that the committee shall be continued.

THE PRESIDENT: The real question that will come before you is on the acceptance of the report of the committee and the continuation of the committee, with thanks. The matter of appropriation must go before the executive council, which course it will take within a few minutes. There are other matters to go before them, and as soon as other matters are presented, the council will be called.

Unanimously carried.

Mr. F. W. Hayes then read the report of the committee on express company taxation.

Before reading his report Mr. Hayes said: At the last annual convention we submitted quite a lengthy report of our action, and this year we will submit a briefer report, but we wish to have this report taken in connection with the report which we made last year, in which the legal aspects of the question are very fully discussed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXATION OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

To the American Bankers' Association:

Your committee is unable to report any substantial progress during the past year as the result of its efforts to compel the express companies and their numerous agencies to pay a license tax for the privilege of conducting a banking and brokerage business.

The great injury which these companies are causing to the banks throughout the country and the great injustice which is involved in allowing them to transact a banking business without paying the tax imposed upon bankers and brokers, were commented upon in our last report, and were fully shown at the time this committee was appointed two years ago.

The principal obstacle in the way of your committee, during the past year, has been the opinion of the Attorney-General, holding that the express companies are not transacting either a banking or a brokerage business within the meaning of the War Revenue Law. That opinion has been universally condemned by bankers as inconsequential and evasive. There is, however, unfortunately no appeal from it; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue must, of course, be governed by it in his instructions to the collectors. That he does not regard it as necessarily final, however, is evident from a letter written by him on October 10, 1900, shortly after the last meeting of this association, in reply to a letter of Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, of New York, who had written to him in the previous June, to inquire whether their agents, who sold their checks on foreign banks, were subject to the payment of the brokers' tax. In their letter of inquiry, the bankers expressly referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, which held that the agents of express companies who sold such checks were not subject to the tax. The Commissioner, however, declined to advise them that their agents were not liable, and plainly showed that his department did not consider the opinion of the Attorney-General to be final, for he wrote as follows:

"Although there may be some warrant for it (namely, the claim that the agents were exempt from taxation) in the published opinion of the Attorney-General, to which you refer, yet as there has been no judicial decision that the business of selling travellers' checks is not the business of selling 'exchange,' for which the special tax of a broker is required to be paid under the second paragraph of section 2, of the act of June 13, 1898, this office would not advise you to give assurance to your correspondents, by circular, as you contemplate, of their immunity from special tax, in the event of their engaging in such sales, unless you are disposed to rely entirely upon the Attorney-General's opinion, taking the risk of a contrary decision by the courts, in the event of a case coming up hereafter for judicial determination on this point."

Moreover, prior to the opinion of the Attorney-General, and in November, 1899, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had written, as appears in our previous report to the association, that "on the facts stated by you in your former letters to this office, there appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the American Express Company has been engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign exchange, and that it is accordingly required to pay special tax as a broker for each and every distinct and separate place of business at which such purchases and sales have been made." And yet the Attorney-General, in his opinion subsequently written, found in favor of the express companies at every point.

We should long since have had a suit instituted to test the question; but, unfortunately, in a case of this kind, it is impossible to commence such a suit without the concurrence of the officers of the Government. The United States Revised Statutes permit an action to be

brought by the Government to recover taxes, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but one citizen, who has paid a tax, has no power to commence a suit against another citizen to compel him to pay a similar tax laid upon all citizens. As the Government acts in these cases at the instance of the Attorney-General, and as the Attorney-General has rendered an opinion against the liability of the express companies, manifestly he is not likely to advise such a suit, except for the purpose of settling an important public question. It is because your committee believes that this is an important public question, that it now asks the assistance of the association and its members, individually, in an effort to obtain a judicial decision.

Another method of testing the question would be to have some one engaged in the money order or exchange business pay the tax under protest, upon the demand of a collector, and then to bring an action against the collector to recover the amount paid, on the ground that the tax was not payable. But such a suit cannot be maintained unless an appeal shall first have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have the tax refunded, and unless the Commissioner has refused to order the repayment. Even, therefore, if a collector could be found who would demand the payment of the tax from a person engaged in the money order or exchange business (which is not probable under existing circumstances), the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would, if appealed to, undoubtedly direct the tax to be refunded, and thus make the commencement of the suit impossible.

Owing to the difficulty of having the question decided in the courts without the concurrence of the Law and Treasury Departments of the Government, your committee went to Washington, in May last, and called upon the Secretary of the Treasury and laid the matter before him. He suggested that an application should be made to the Attorney-General for a rehearing. But, inasmuch as the opinion was written by the former Attorney-General, and as the present Attorney-General would, almost as a matter of course, adopt any opinion given by his predecessor, your committee has not deemed it advisable to adopt this course, so long as there was any possibility of having the question decided by the courts. Your committee, therefore, suggests that, as the matter is one of such vital importance to the legitimate bankers throughout the country, the committee be continued for another year, and that proper resolutions be adopted, urging upon the attention of the Government the necessity of arranging for a suit to be brought which may, if necessary, be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. This could be done without any expense or inconvenience to the Government, as the counsel for the committee could take special charge of the case in support of the contention that the tax is payable by the express companies and those engaged in the business of selling exchange.

The banks have been such an important element in the development of the resources of the country, and such vast interests are so closely dependent for success upon their continued prosperity, that it is surely only simple justice to place them on an equality with their competitors, the powerful express companies. The members of this association believe, in our opinion, that the present law is so framed that it imposes the tax on the express companies which are engaged in the business of selling exchange. They may be mistaken in that belief; but, in the interests of justice, they should surely be given an opportunity to have the question passed upon by the courts, and not be thrust aside by an opinion which has failed to convince a single banker who has read it. It is a fundamental principle of our institutions, that every citizen who has a legal grievance can obtain redress in the courts; that where there is a right, the law provides a remedy. But the bankers of the country are in the anomalous position of having a most serious grievance, and of being excluded from the courts. They have what they firmly believe to be a legal right, but the law does not provide them with a remedy. What they now ask is that a test suit be arranged, so that the proper remedy may be available. If they are wrong in their view of the law, the express companies will not have to pay the tax; if they are right the express companies should be compelled to bear an equal burden with the banks in this class of business. And if the courts should hold that the express companies were not subject to the tax under the existing law, it will then be in order for this association to promote such legislation as will compel all persons and corporations who are engaged in what is clearly a banking business, to pay the tax imposed upon bankers, even though they may, at the same time, be ostensibly carrying on some other business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. HAYES, *Chairman.*

PERCIVAL KUHNE, CHARLES R. HANNAN,
Committee.

MILWAUKEE, October 14, 1901.

L. P. HILLYER, of Macon, Ga.: I wish to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the committee, just read, be received and approved; and that the committee be continued for another year with full power to take such steps and adopt such measures for testing the taxability of express companies under the war revenue law as may seem to them advisable.

Resolved, That the executive officers of the Government be respectfully requested to co-operate with the committee in having the question of taxability of express companies judicially determined by the courts, and if the decision of the lower court should be against the contention of the Government, to have the case carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States."

GEO. F. ORDE, of Chicago: In connection with the resolution offered by Mr. Farson continuing the educational committee in force, I move that that committee have power to fill vacancies in its number. There are one or two vacancies now existing.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution of Mr. Hillyer must be voted upon here to be referred to the council.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to the executive council.

MR. KAUFFMAN, of Tacoma: I wish to second the motion in behalf of the State of Washington and the Pacific Coast, for two reasons. There is probably no section of the United States that has felt the burden in the contest between the express money order and bank exchange more than the Pacific Coast. For many years the only practicable transmission of funds from one small section to another of the Pacific Coast was by the express money order. In later years, with the institution of banks in almost every town, there is abundant means now of transmitting funds from one portion of the country to another.

We have felt the burden in this unfair competition most particularly in the last few years since the passage of the War Revenue Act, which works in two ways on the Pacific Coast. As all members of the American Bankers' Association probably know, the transactions there are conducted in specie. The necessity then comes in for the transmission by express of specie into the large cities, where the express money orders are compelled to be handled; for this reason, orders are issued payable in any one of the smaller towns, where it is almost impossible if they are presented to get the express agent to have them cashed. In point of fact, the express agent will tell the holder of the order take it to your bank, your bank can handle this exchange payable in New York or other large centre, and the merchant puts it in his local bank; the local bank in turn sends it to the city correspondent, and the city correspondent sends it to New York and Chicago, and so the bank pays the express company \$1.75 a thousand, in order to have the privilege of shipping them the coin to cash their own orders.

Now, the express company in that way makes out of it at both ends. The company gets pay when the express order is issued, and gets \$1.75 a thousand when the bank ships in the coin to cash these orders. We feel as though the Attorney-General of the United States who has given an opinion that the express company order is not a bill of exchange, may be mistaken, and we cannot understand why a piece of paper that is drawn in one town and payable in another is not the same as the draft that is drawn in Tacoma and payable in New York, and why, if we have to pay \$2 on a thousand on our capital for the privilege of issuing that exchange, express companies should not either do the same, or pay a fee of \$50 wherever an agent is located. Therefore, we feel that the opinion of one man, even as eminent as the Attorney-General of the United States is, may not be right, for equally eminent attorneys have given, as I understand from the report of the committee, opinions directly the reverse. Who shall decide, then, when these eminent doctors disagree? Certainly the courts of the country, and we are entitled to have the case referred to the courts and get the final determination.

The second reason for seconding this motion is this. After the convention in Richmond last year, which did me the honor of electing me vice-president to represent the State of Washington, I returned to Washington and endeavored to increase the membership in Washington as much as possible, and issued many circulars and

letters, and we did succeed in getting in about 200 additional members, and to-day about sixty-two per cent. of the bankers of Washington are members of the American Bankers' Association.

The most important thing that met me when I met the bankers of the State, asking them to join the association, was, What is the practical work of the American Bankers' Association; is it not a big junketing time, do you not go to these various assemblies to have a good time, and is there any practical work or results? I pointed with pride to the work of the protective department, the work of the committee on taxation and education, and particularly to the fact that a committee had been appointed and was working on this question of express money orders, a question that we felt was so important in our State. Now, I want to go back to that State and show that there has been effective work, that this convention and association will uphold the hands of its committee and carry the work to a final conclusion. If the question is important enough to give to a committee, it is important enough to carry it through, so that we will not be like the fabled king of France who, with 80,000 men marched up a hill and then marched down again.

CALDWELL HARDY : I feel that the members here should be fully informed on this subject in all its bearings, and in order that you may do that I feel it my duty to place before you information as to what has occurred in the council as to the work of this committee.

I understand perfectly that some of the bankers feel very keenly the competition of the express companies in this matter of money-order business, and that of course is a practical banking question, and if this association could serve their interests successfully in doing away with that competition, the association would use every means in its power to do that.

The work of this committee, however, its entire efforts to prevent this competition, has been based upon the idea that the Government should enforce against the express companies a taxation under the revenue bill that would be prohibitive, so far as this business is concerned, by levying a tax of \$50 on every express company office in issuing these orders. Well, now, is that a practical method of preventing this competition? Our Government revenues are at present largely in excess of our expenditures and if the War Revenue Act is repealed in its entirety, the ammunition of this committee is absolutely exhausted along the line on which it has been working, and it is a well-known fact that the express companies all maintain more or less of a lobby at Washington, and that they are interested in legislation there and looking after their interests. If we secured the enforcement of this tax against them, their first efforts would be directed toward a modification or repeal of the clause of the revenue bill under which the tax was levied, and as soon as that was done, the competition would be renewed just along the line on which it now exists, so that, to my mind, the committee is compelled to look to some more efficacious way of fighting that competition than by simply requiring the levying of this tax upon the express companies, and must devise some business method of practical competition, by which the inducement for the transmission of the business through the banks will be greater than the inducements offered by the express companies.

This matter has been thoroughly discussed in the council. At the meeting in April at which these companies made a report, there was a recommendation from the committee that they be authorized to engage in this litigation, practically that this association furnish counsel for the Government to fight this case. Well, that is a pretty large-sized proposition. It might run up to \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$25,000 before you got through with it, and the council did not feel that it was justified in launching this association into any such litigation, and they therefore authorized the committee to continue its efforts to induce the Attorney-General to bring such a suit in the name of the Government, if he saw fit to do it; but the

committee absolutely declined, as I say, to launch the association into such litigation, and undertake in behalf of this association to furnish counsel for the Government to fight the case.

Now, it is a practical question, and it is simply a question as to whether the attempt to enforce this taxation against the express companies will have any permanent effect so far as this competition is concerned. My own personal belief is that it will not, even if we succeed. The probabilities are that the internal revenue law will either be amended or repealed absolutely, long before we would get any decision on a case brought to test this question, and I think the association should think well before adopting any such course.

THE PRESIDENT: In order to get this resolution of Mr. Hillyer before the executive council, it must be ordered by two thirds vote.

MR. WALKER HILL, of St. Louis: The resolution as drawn by Mr. Hillyer seems to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the executive council. It gives the express committee power to enter suit whether the Attorney-General joins with them or not, and take it, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. I come from a section of the country that once fought the Government, and we are sorry. I would move as a substitute to Mr. Hillyer's motion that the whole matter be referred to the executive council for their action.

MR. HILLYER: I will second that motion myself.

THE PRESIDENT: It is now on the joint motion of Mr. Hill and Mr. Hillyer to refer this whole matter to the executive council.

The motion was unanimously carried and the resolution was so referred.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Tracy, chairman of the committee on uniform laws, will make his report.

MR. TRACY: I am very sorry that I was not here this morning when I was called. I have been travelling all night, and just got here. I always try to be prompt, but sometimes the railroad trains do not get us where we want to go at the right time; but, as I said, I have been travelling all night, and I have been very tired, and my voice is very weak, and I will therefore ask Col. Branch to read my report, if he will.

The secretary then read the report of Mr. Tracy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM LAWS.

October 10, 1901.

Mr. President and Members of the American Bankers' Association:

In our report of last year at Richmond we gave the names of the different States which had passed the Negotiable Instruments Law, with the amendments hereto, and the date it became effective. We repeat them:

Connecticut.....	April 5, 1897	Virginia.....	July 1, 1896
Colorado.....	July 15, 1897	North Carolina.....	March 8, 1898
(Notes falling due Saturday are payable the same day, except those falling due in Denver on any Saturday during June, July and August, when they are payable the following Monday.)		(Three days' grace on notes, acceptances and sight drafts.)	
Florida.....	August 3, 1897	District of Columbia.....	April 3, 1899
New York.....	October 1, 1897	Wisconsin.....	May 15, 1899
Massachusetts.....	January 1, 1898	Tennessee.....	May 12, 1899
(Sight drafts are allowed three days' grace.)		Oregon.....	May 19, 1899
Maryland.....	June 1, 1898	Washington.....	June 7, 1899
		Utah.....	July 1, 1899
		Rhode Island.....	July 1, 1899
		(Three days' grace on sight drafts.)	
		North Dakota.....	July 1, 1899

The bill was considered in many Legislatures the past winter, but was successful in only one State—Pennsylvania, where it became effective July 1, 1901.

In Ohio it was thoroughly discussed and, we think, is now in a position to become a law at the next session of the Legislature.

We would recommend to the State bankers' association the plan pursued in this State. The State association of Ohio placed it in the hands of an attorney, and paid him a certain sum for his attention to it before the Legislature until it becomes a law.

In Idaho it was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor. The veto message showed such a thorough ignorance of the law that we quote it in full, as follows:

"I am informed that this bill is drawn by the American Bankers' Association and has been offered to the Legislatures of all the States for adoption. This is not legislation, but rather the enactment into law of studied forms of particular and special advantage to one interest at the expense of the business of the public."

Such knowledge in a Governor's office about a law which has been in successful operation in England and her Colonies for twenty-one years is lamentable if not criminal.

The American Bankers' Association had no part in forming this law. Its only function has been to assist the American Bar Association in its passage through the several Legislatures. Both the bar and the bankers who are engaged in commerce recognize that the decisions of the several States are so much at variance with each other that uniformity becomes a necessity. In our report of 1899 we gave an illustration, which we repeat, hoping it will come to the notice of our learned friend, the Governor of Idaho.

"A banker was desirous of knowing how to treat a certain kind of paper in his daily business, and applied to his attorney for advice. The attorney advised him that the decisions of the supreme courts of thirteen States were so and so. The banker said: 'Well, that settles it; I will handle the paper in that way.' The attorney said: 'No, for the supreme court of twelve States and the Supreme Court of the United States have decided just the opposite.'"

This law has been discussed before the bar and the bankers' associations, and in the newspapers all the time since 1895, and the consensus of opinion is that, for its purpose, it is one of the best laws ever presented to a Legislature for enactment.

Before dismissing Idaho, we wish to congratulate the Legislature of that State for its quick acquiescence to the demands of the business public for a law which will simplify business methods, especially in dealing with promissory notes and like commercial paper.

We have been trying to educate the people in the different States in regard to the law, because we realize it only needs to be understood to meet with favor. The great lawyers of the country are doing good work for it, but we find latterly that the lawyers from the smaller towns are opposing it, and we meet their opposition in the Legislatures very strongly, as many of them become members. As a member of the Illinois Legislature said to the chairman of this committee: "The bill is a good one. I have studied it and find it a perfect code reconciling the decisions of the various courts, so that any one who reads it can be his own lawyer. Although I favor the bill, I cannot vote for it, as it would probably take away my bread and butter."

We believe this sentiment in Legislatures is now almost prevalent and the only way to overcome it is to educate the people. We have not done this on a large scale as we have not had the funds. We would recommend the appropriation by the executive council of such sum as they may deem proper to continue this work. One of the means of education would be the circulation among the business men of a pamphlet published by Hon. Lyman D. Brewster, President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws, in defense of the Negotiable Instruments Law. We had intended to give some extracts from this in our report, but we find it so good that we believe the better plan is to publish it as a whole. There are very few States holding sessions of Legislature this winter. We would suggest that the members from such States pull off their coats, roll up their sleeves, and try it again. Success is sure to come.

FRANK W. TRACY,

Chairman Committee on Uniform Laws.

THE PRESIDENT: The report reminds me of a little experience I had which, if you will permit me, I will give you. Last winter I was invited to meet the association of bankers in the State of Maine, and the Legislature was in session. The bankers had their hearing on purpose to advocate the passage of this law through the Legislature. I, with others, appeared before the committee to urge the passage of this law. Our appeal came to nothing, because of this argument on the part of a member of the committee, who was a lawyer, and he held up the pamphlet and said, "Mr. Chairman, here are twenty-six pages of new law, and every time I am consulted by my bank or clients I have got to study that whole twenty-six pages, and I object." It was not passed by the State Legislature of Maine.

This report calling for an appropriation of money will be referred to the council, if you so order it.

On motion it was so referred.

J. H. WILLOCK, of Pittsburg: I desire to call up at this time the amendment to the constitution proposed some time since by my colleague, Mr. Shumaker, of Pennsylvania. The executive council presented it without recommendation, and I would

like to have the secretary read it, so that every one will understand it, and then I desire to make a motion.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1901.

Caldwell Hardy, Esq., Chairman, Norfolk, Va.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find amendments to the constitution proposed by Messrs. Jas. H. Willock, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg, and S. R. Shumaker, Cashier First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa., respectively.

"Article 7, Section 1. Beginning with line four, that the word 'fifteen' be substituted for the word 'thirty.' Resolutions or subjects for discussion (excepting those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the executive council, at least fifteen (instead of thirty) days before the annual convention of the association."

Article IX, Section 1, to read as follows:

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the proposed amendment having been submitted to the secretary at least thirty days before the annual meeting, and the secretary shall forward to every member of the association a copy of such proposed amendment, and shall submit it to the executive council, that they may arrange to bring it before the convention under the regular order of business."

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

MR. WILLOCK: I am not giving away any of the secrets of the executive council when I say that the reason it was laid before you without a recommendation was because the council hesitated to incur the expense, but they were quite willing to let the convention decide that for themselves. Now, it seems to me that this amendment is a very proper one. At the time Mr. Shumaker proposed it, it met with the unanimous endorsement of the people who were with him at that time, and he is not here to-day, and I feel like speaking for him, and I do not see why it should not be adopted, because the members who do not have the opportunity to come to these conventions are certainly entitled to as much consideration as those who do, and therefore, when so important a matter as the amendment to the constitution is proposed, why should not the members in Washington, California, Florida, Maine and every other place have the same notice?

Now, the only reason that was given or advanced from any quarter in opposition to this was, that it would entail a certain amount of labor and postage. Well, this association is not short of money—we are not short of clerks—and I do not quite understand what the labor would be beyond the printing and putting stamps on the envelopes, and when you come to look at it, the labor will not be much, for the reason that the secretary has to send to every member of this association within thirty days, or about thirty days previous to each convention, his formal notices, and why shouldn't he just include that with the other? Let the printer print the proposed amendment on the regular notices, and it has seemed to me that this amendment is perfectly proper as it is, but a gentleman near me has suggested that we might further explain it so that it should read "and the secretary shall forward to every member of the association a copy of such proposed amendment at the same time the other notices are sent out," and in order to get this before the convention in proper shape, I move that we adopt this amendment.

Motion seconded.

MR. WILLOCK: This includes, of course, the suggestion that has been made, that it be mailed at the same time with the other notices, and that obviates any additional expense.

Unanimously carried and adopted.

MR. WILLOCK: I beg leave to offer this resolution and move its reference to the executive council under the constitution.

"Resolved, That we, the American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, do hereby respectfully request Congress to repeal paragraph 1, Sec. 2 of the War Revenue Act of 1898, thereby removing the special tax on capital and surplus of banks; also the tax of five cents for \$100 on bonds, certificates of indebtedness, etc.; also the tax on original certificates

of stock of five cents for each \$100; also the tax of two cents for each \$100 on transfers of certificates of stock; also the tax of two cents per \$100 on time drafts and bills of exchange.

Resolved, That the executive council of this association present this resolution to the proper committee of the next Congress, as we consider the necessity of the above taxes no longer exists."

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution of Mr. Willock, that this matter be referred to the executive council for action. This requests Congress to repeal practically the whole of the War Revenue Law.

J. J. SULLIVAN, of Cleveland: I would like for information to inquire as to whether it is the wish of Mr. Willock that the council report this resolution back to the convention or that they be instructed to act independently of the convention.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that the council be requested to make this request of Congress.

MR. WILLOCK: The constitution provides that all resolutions shall be submitted to the council for immediate report, without debate.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it is the customary reference to the council?

MR. WILLOCK: Yes. (Motion seconded.)

MR. SULLIVAN: I am heartily in favor of the resolution, and my object in rising was to ascertain whether or not we should expect the executive council to report this resolution back to the convention during this convention.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the understanding.

Motion unanimously carried, and so ordered.

COL. POWERS: I move that these resolutions be referred to the executive council and take the regular order. (Seconded.)

MR. DIMSE, of New York: It is my intention to submit a resolution, and I wish to say that within the next two years the charters of more than 1,700 National banks of the United States will expire. Ex-Comptroller Dawes, in one of his recent reports, recommended that Congress take some action at its last session, so that the life of these National banks be continued. Nothing was done. Congress will convene within a short time, and it seems to me that the time is opportune for the delegates of this convention to have some resolution on record to the effect that the Representatives in Congress, of the various States, should see to it that some legislation is passed in order that the life of the various National banks shall be continued.

I therefore move that:

"Whereas, The charters of more than 1,700 National banks expire within the next two years;

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Bankers' Association, assembled, recommend that Congress take such action whereby the charters of various National banks which will expire be continued, as was done in 1882." (Motion seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: This vote will put it before the executive council. (Unanimously carried and so ordered.)

GEORGE F. ORDE, of Chicago: I move that the educational committee have power to fill vacancies.

COL. LOWRY: The report of the committee was received, and also the recommendation of Mr. Farson was adopted covering those points. Now, is it understood that this committee is continued and that we have authority to fill vacancies?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that that is included in the vote taken at the time of the reception of the report of the committee.

COL. LOWRY: I would be very glad to have the resolution placed in writing.

MR. CLARK, of Minnesota: The National Bank of Montana, of Helena, Montana, having made the requisite deposit of bonds, requested the issue to it of \$40,000 of bank notes in pursuance of the National Banking Act. These notes were in due course printed, and by the Comptroller delivered to the United States Express Company at Washington, for shipment to Helena. The notes consisted of 800 sheets of

tens and twenties from Nos. 1201 to 2000 inclusive. On July 1, 1901, the package containing ~~these notes~~ was delivered by the United States Express Company to the Great Northern Express Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, for further transport, the line of the United States Express Company, so far as Montana points are concerned, ending at that city. The rate charged from St. Paul to Helena was full banker's rate, viz., \$1.00 per \$1,000. On July 3, 1901, at a point near the town of Malta in Montana, the train of the Great Northern Railway Company was held up by three armed men, the express car entered by them, the safe therein burst open by dynamite, and the notes in question, together with \$500 redemption currency in shipment to the American National Bank of Helena, Montana, stolen and taken away. Thereupon the National Bank of Montana demanded of the Great Northern Express Company that the loss should be made good. This at first was promised, but afterwards refused, the express company's proposition being stated as follows:

"In the opinion of counsel of this company the unsigned currency stolen while in transit is worthless paper and is not redeemable; the express company is not liable to you, but your claim is against the Government."

The matter was laid before the Comptroller of the Currency, who in a letter to the bank on July 11, 1901, stated:

"This currency stands upon the records of this office against your bank as outstanding circulation, and it or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States must be returned to this office before your bonds could be released as security."

In said letter it was also stated that, under contract with the department, the United States Express Company was under bond to reimburse the bank to the amount of the loss, and that its agent had been requested to make such reimbursement. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs an agent of the bank proceeded to Washington and was informed by the Department that the Government declines all responsibility to the bank and that it must look to the express companies for relief. A copy of the contract was also furnished, which, so far as the matter in hand is concerned, contains the following clauses:

*"Responsibility of Company.—*XI. That any loss or destruction, total or partial, of the specified moneys or securities while in the course of transportation, occasioned by fire or water, or by the acts of the public enemy, or persons in arms, or by any mob or riotous assemblage, shall be borne by the United States, excepting bank currency incomplete in transit to a bank, when such loss or damage shall be borne by the bank and not by the United States Express Company or its constituents, unless such loss shall be occasioned by the misconduct or neglect of the company, its officers or servants.

In case of the loss or destruction of any moneys or securities while being transported under this contract, except as hereinbefore in this section otherwise provided for, said United States Express Company shall be liable as common carrier to the United States for the face valuation thereof; Provided, That the said Company shall, upon discharging such liability, be treated as the owners of such moneys and securities, and entitled to the rights and remedies appertaining to other owners of lost or destroyed moneys or securities. And further provided, That if any portion of the incomplete National bank currency notes which may be lost and paid for by the said United States Express Company shall be thereafter recovered, the said company shall, upon presentation thereof, be entitled to receive from the United States the amount of such notes so recovered and presented at their face valuation."

Demand for reimbursement was then made upon the United States Express Company, which, however, declined responsibility both by reason of the contract in question and by reason of the delivery of the notes by it to the Great Northern Express Company on whose line the loss had occurred. The matter stands therefore as follows:

1st. The department disavows all responsibility because of the terms of the act of Congress of July 28, 1892, which makes the provisions of the Revised Statutes providing for the redemption of National bank notes applicable to all bank notes that may be issued, notwithstanding such notes may have been lost or stolen

and put in circulation without the signature or upon the forged signature of the President and Cashier of the bank.

2nd. The United States Express Company refused payment on the ground stated, i. e., its contract with the Government and the delivery by it to the Great Northern Express Company.

3rd. The Great Northern Express Company declines to reimburse the bank on the grounds that the unsigned currency is "worthless paper."

Whereas, Unsigned National bank currency shipped by the Treasury Department to any National bank is at owner's risk, under contract made by the Government between itself and the various express companies; be it

Resolved, That this convention requests the Treasury Department to change the contract now existing between itself and the express companies in such a manner that the owners of any unsigned national currency shall be fully indemnified in case of loss or theft in transit; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be brought to the knowledge of the Treasury Department through the president and secretary of this association.

J. D. POWERS, of Owensboro Ky., offered the following :

Whereas, The banks of this association have expended a large sum in the preparation, lithographing and printing of imprinted checks and drafts, to conform to the war tax act of June 14, 1898; and

Whereas, There remained on hand large quantities of such imprint checks and drafts at the date of the passage of the act of March 2, 1901, under which act, the Internal Revenue Commissioner was authorized to redeem the check and draft stamps, free of imprint, but no provision in said act being made for the return for future use of such imprinted checks and drafts after cancelling the stamps thereon, and the same being valueless to the Government, their destruction would entail a heavy and unnecessary loss upon the banks and owners thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress be, and it is hereby, memorialized to pass an act or to so amend the act of March 2, 1901, as to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to so cancel the stamps on imprint checks and drafts as not to destroy the future use of said checks and drafts, and after the Commissioner shall have redeemed and made refund to the owners for the amounts due by reason of the stamps imprinted, he shall restore such checks and drafts to their owners. And to authorize and direct the Commissioner to redeem such stamps without reference to the date of their purchase.

The above resolutions were referred to the executive council for proper action.

MR. WILLOCK : I beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The assassination of President McKinley has again brought to the American people with appalling emphasis the necessity of laws to adequately punish the murders of our Presidents and others in high official position; and

Whereas, Anarchism has gained a foothold in our country through the immigration of teachers and leaders who have organized to encourage the death of our rulers, and, if possible, the destruction of our Government; and so utterly antagonistic are these to the very genius of American institutions that their authors should meet with just punishment, and their associations be banished from our borders: therefore,

Resolved, By the American Bankers' Association, that there exists an imperative necessity for the enacting of laws for punishing assassins and for the suppression of anarchy in our land by providing :

First. Capital punishment of those convicted of murder, or attempted murder, of officers in high public positions.

Second. Adequate punishment, by imprisonment or banishment, of all persons counselling violence to those in authority.

Third. Laws to prevent anarchists from entering into this country.

Fourth. That we urge upon Congress, and the State Legislatures, action that shall keep our land from the charge of fostering conspiracies against the rulers of foreign lands.

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be presented by our executive council to both houses of Congress at their next session.

On motion of Mr. Willock the preamble and resolution were referred to the executive council.

MR. FARSON, of Chicago : I move that the secretary be instructed to send, on behalf of this convention, a telegram of greeting to the President of the United States. (Referred to executive council.)

THE PRESIDENT : Gentlemen, I congratulate the American Bankers' Association on having the largest first day's meeting that I remember. I wish to call your attention to the programme for to-morrow, which is exceedingly interesting, and the day will be full of interest. The meeting will be called promptly to order at 10 o'clock, and I wish you might every one be in your seats.

The following telegram was then read :

HOBART, O. T., Oct. 15, 1901.

Alvah Trowbridge, President American Bankers' Association, Milwaukee :

Regrets at absence; best wishes to members executive council and for successful convention.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES.

MR. KAUFFMAN : The president in his remarks this morning referred very feeling to the great loss we have sustained through the death of the President, and it seems to me, inasmuch as this association adjourned a month ago out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, that we should place on record, by a series of resolutions, the great affection we feel for his memory; and I would move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to submit to this convention for appropriate action a memorial, or series of resolutions, for proper action at a later meeting during the convention.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The President then appointed such committee, consisting of Messrs. Kauffman, Herrick, Whiting, Pugsley and Mulvane.

Adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., October 16, 1901.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—OCTOBER 16, 1901.

The convention was called to order by the president and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Charles S. Lester of Milwaukee.

THE PRESIDENT : The chairman of the executive council has some announcements to make.

CALDWELL HARDY : I wish to report on behalf of the executive council, some matters that were referred to it yesterday for immediate action and report, the council having met this morning and acted upon them.

[This resolution will be found on page 778].

The council favorably report the matter to the convention for its action.

On motion the report of the council was adopted.

MR. HARDY : Next is the resolution offered by Mr. Willock of Pittsburg :

[This resolution appears on page 785].

The council reports this favorably for the action of the convention.

On motion the report was adopted.

MR. HARDY : The next is the resolution offered by J. D. Powers, of Owensboro, Kentucky.

[This resolution will be found on page 788].

The council recommend its adoption.

On motion the report was adopted.

MR. HARDY : The next matter was a statement presented by Kenneth Clark, of Minnesota, of the loss of \$40,000 of unsigned notes shipped by the Comptroller's office to a bank in the west, claim being made by the bank on the Government, which in turn referred the matter to the express company, and the express company denied its liability.

[The resolution attached to that statement will be found on page 788].

This is also reported favorably to the convention for its action.

On motion the report was adopted.

MR. HARDY : The resolution offered by Mr. Willock, which was read yesterday, and which provides for the enactment of laws for the punishment of those convicted of murder, or attempted murder, of officers of high public positions, and for the suppression of anarchy, is reported favorably by the council to the convention for its action.

On motion the report was adopted.

MR. HARDY : The council recommends the appropriation by the executive council of such sum as may be deemed proper to continue the work of the committee having in charge the Negotiable Instruments Law.

On motion the report was adopted.

COL. MYRON T. HERRICK, of Cleveland, Ohio : Mr. President and Gentlemen—I desire to offer the following :

“Whereas, An association has been formed, known as the McKinley Memorial Association, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial in Canton and Washington in commemoration of the life and deeds of our beloved and martyred President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association, through its members here assembled, earnestly commend this work, and desire to aid in furthering it to a successful culmination, and to this end request the members of the association to receive subscriptions at their respective banking-houses and transmit the funds to Myron T. Herrick, Treasurer of the McKinley Memorial Association, at Cleveland, Ohio; and the association further directs the secretary of the American Bankers' Association to receive from the secretary of the said Memorial Association subscription blanks and transmit the same together with a copy of this resolution, to all of the members of the American Bankers' Association.”

I present this resolution and request its reference to the executive council for an immediate report upon it.

THE PRESIDENT : Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution presented by Col. Herrick. If there is no objection, it will be referred as he requests. There being no objection, it is so referred.

HENRY DIMSE, of New York : I have just heard the report of the executive council on several resolutions, and I will inquire if what I have heard is supposed to be a complete report? There were other resolutions introduced and referred to the executive council, if my recollection is accurate, and I have not heard any yet reported upon them.

THE PRESIDENT : There were other matters before the council which have not yet been reported on.

MR. HARDY : What is the matter that the gentleman has in mind?

MR. DIMSE : I introduced a resolution yesterday recommending that the convention petition Congress to take action on the 1700 banks whose charters expire within the next two years.

THE PRESIDENT : The Chair remembers asking the gentleman to put his resolution in writing, and meantime the question was not put before the house. I am very sorry it was overlooked.

MR. DIMSE : Then, sir, I will introduce it again to-day.

THE PRESIDENT : And it will be acted upon.

MR. HARDY : The members of the council are requested to meet in the rear of the platform at once for the purpose of acting upon the resolution presented by Col. Herrick.

THE CALL OF STATES.

THE PRESIDENT : The next business in order is the Call of States, the remarks being limited to five minutes each. I will first call for a response from the State of Alabama.

ALABAMA.

GEN. J. W. WHITING, of Mobile, Ala. : I regret that the gentleman appointed by our delegates to respond for Alabama is not present, because I did not come prepared to make a speech.

Before referring to the commercial interests of Alabama, I desire to say a little, politically, as it were, in regard to Alabama and the South. The mayor of this city in his excellent address of welcome yesterday referred, and justly so, in glowing terms to three sections of this country—the North, the East and the West. Now, it occurred to me that he had forgotten that the South was in the Union. I desire to remind you all that we are in the Union, and that we are there to stay. The records at Washington will show that the percentage per capita of the whites of the South furnished more men in the army of the war against Spain than any other section of the Union. And when the time for heroes came the State of Alabama gave you two—Hobson, of the navy, and that grand old man, Joseph Wheeler, of the army. I will say one thing further, that if this Union is ever again assailed by an enemy, be he domestic or foreign, and the bugle is called for the assembly of men, the battalions of the South will leap to their arms, and touching elbow to the armies of the North will rally around that flag and shed their blood liberally.

Now, speaking commercially; we have not great temples of art; we have no great libraries, but I beg to assure you that we have our eye on Mr. Carnegie. The commerce of the South is improving. Some of its banks are increasing, and their earnings are larger every year, and while we give some dividends to the stockholders, we put in the reserve more than we give, which strengthens us yearly. The factories of the State are increasing in number. We have cotton mills now in Mobile, Montgomery, Buffalo, Huntsville, Selma, and in various other small towns, and it is only ten days ago that I saw a shipment of manufactured goods sent from Mobile to China. The lumber interest is growing. We are indebted largely to men from Michigan and Wisconsin, who have come down to our State, and with their knowledge of the lumber business have increased the output and have made it successful, and have benefited themselves by so doing as well as us. We have a great many opportunities for men who understand business to come among us. I can almost guarantee that with industry, and with a proper knowledge of what they undertake, there is no difficulty in their acquiring a competency in a short time.

THE PRESIDENT: Arizona. (No response.) Arkansas. (No response.) California.

CALIFORNIA.

JAMES K. WILSON, of San Francisco: To this great assemblage of representative bankers, the California Bankers' Association sends cordial greet'ings, and that portion of our State whose watershed terminates at the Golden Gate also joins in the same sentiment.

I regret exceedingly that there are not other representatives of the banking and commercial interests of our State here to gather inspiration from your deliberations, for we well know that the interchange of thought and the closer personal acquaintance which are the outgrowth of occasions like this tend to broaden our views and awaken new interests.

Geographically, when we think of this great Union of States which you all represent, we know that we are somewhat out of focus; but as the map is changed with our newly-acquired possessions, we may yet become more of a central point of observation than in former times.

California is prosperous because conditions have been favorable to make it so. To enumerate many of those reasons would make listening to me here tiresome. We are the fourth seaport in the country, and California's commercial relations are largely benefited by the increased Oriental trade. We stand for expansion. California's fields and orchards, her mines and her factories, have yielded generously, and commensurate with the amount of capital and labor employed. We have our labor difficulties as do other portions of the country, but we may expect them so

long as labor takes counsel and accepts leadership from a class of foreigners who teach anarchy.

Let us hope that the prosperity that has been vouchsafed to us during these last years under the leadership of him who was one of the Nation's best and greatest rulers may continue unimpaired.

THE PRESIDENT: Colorado. (No response.) Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT.

A. J. SLOPER, of New Britain, Conn.: The State of Connecticut and the Connecticut Bankers' Association, the representatives of the various bankers of the Union, who sit in the shadow of one-tenth of one per cent. below par like ourselves, send you cordial greetings, and to those who sit in the shadow of the darkness of one fourth of one per cent. below par, we send our sympathy, and, as we say in Connecticut, the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

Gentlemen may have noticed that the little State of Connecticut lies midway between the two great money centers of New York and Boston, and for the past two years we have been attempting so to manage our part of the banking business as to steer between the evil of one-tenth of one per cent. of New York and the evil of Boston, which insists upon immediate payment of all checks on Connecticut. You will thus discover, gentlemen, that not quite so classically, but more accurately speaking, we lie between the devil and the deep sea; and let me say, gentlemen, that we have not yet decided which is the deep sea. Acting upon the suggestion of a gentleman last year, we have established in various parts of the country, particularly in the West, and also in the South, additions to our reserve banks, so that to-day we have incubators, as it were, where we send out chicken feed, and to-day our reserves are held probably from seventy to eighty per cent. outside of New York city. You will thus see that we are extending our lines and strengthening ourselves and are, we believe, making good friends all over the country. New York says it is a good thing to do, Boston is also satisfied, and so we are happy.

Our manufacturing business has enjoyed the greatest year probably in the history of the State. We know we touch you at every point almost, from the safety-pin that meets you at your entrance into the world to the close outfit of coffin-trimmings when you leave it. There is no State, I venture to say, that furnishes so wide a variety of manufactured articles as we do.

I might say in connection with our manufacturing interests that our Savings bank deposits now amount to one hundred and eighty-five millions, or about two hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in the State. Our insurance interests amount to between two and three hundred millions. So we shall hope to overlay your properties with insurance and underlay them with mortgages, and we assure you that if disaster comes, we will pay our insurance, and if the security is good we will continue your mortgage.

At the last session of our Legislature we established a uniform law for the taxation of National bank stock, following somewhat upon the New York plan. So that all the stockholders of National bank stock in the State to-day are taxed on the same ratio and upon the same basis—one per cent. on the market value of the stock. So that a person living in a small town where the taxes are small has no advantage over the taxpayer in a large city. This we hope will enlarge our list of stockholders.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT: Delaware. (No response.) District of Columbia. (No response.) Florida.

FLORIDA.

JOHN T. DISMUKES, of St. Augustine, Florida: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—In responding under the call of States, in behalf of Florida, I con-

fess with much shame my inability to do the cause justice, for, though a resident of Florida since 1853, it is only since I have thought of making this report, less than a month ago, and began the search for material therefor, that I realized how little I had appreciated her wonderful resources and material advances within recent years.

I will preface my remarks by quoting nine leading statements from a recent address delivered by Professor Stockbridge, of the Florida Agricultural College.

1. Florida is the largest State east of the Mississippi; has the largest apiary in the world—3,000 colonies.
2. The largest Jersey dairy in the world, owned and managed by a woman—100 head.
3. Florida has the largest watermelon farm in the world—2,300 acres.
4. The largest pineapple plantation in the world—250 acres.
5. The largest cassava farm in the world—500 acres.
6. The largest peach orchard in the Gulf States—18,000 trees.
7. The largest fenced stock range east of the Mississippi—25,000 acres.
8. The largest herd of cattle owned by one man east of the Mississippi—50,000 head.
9. Largest orange grove under one management in the world—350 acres.

Phosphate was discovered in Florida less than fifteen years ago, and the industry has grown to enormous proportions, and although as yet but an infant industry, the output from her mines in 1900 was 615,585 long tons, being fifty-five per cent. of the production of the United States and one-third of the world's output, and in value amounted to \$2,612,802.

Phosphate is used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer, in the proportion of 1,200 pounds to each ton. Few industries have grown more than that of the manufacture of commercial fertilizer. One company employs a capital of over \$20,000,000, and new companies are forming all the while. The use of fertilizer has raised farming to the dignity of a science and has increased the South's kingly crop from three million bales in 1860 to over 11,000,000 in 1900. Now, with increasing demand for phosphate for the purposes named, Florida with her inexhaustible beds has the assured promise of millions of dollars annually from that source and offers splendid opportunity for capital and enterprise.

Our fishing industry, with one exception, is larger than any State from Maryland to Texas. In 1897 (the latest data obtainable) sixty-one hundred and forty-three persons were engaged in the fisheries on the Florida coast, the capital employed being \$1,300,417, the shipments amounting to 34,187,881 pounds, and the value being \$1,080,870. The sponge industry of Florida was one of the greatest surprises to me. In it 182 men are engaged with a capital of \$300,000. The amount gathered in 1900 was 864,990 pounds, marketed for \$567,685.

Florida produces one-third of the long staple or sea island cotton of the United States, and while that third is only 30,000 bales, when one realizes the millions upon millions of spools of thread annually used in the world and which are made exclusively from sea island cotton, some idea of the importance of our share of the product can be appreciated.

Tobacco is quite a growing industry, and of a quality which was fully exemplified by being awarded the highest prize at the Paris Exposition. No State in the Union has as many factories making fine cigars, in fact we make more pure Havanas than any five States in the Union, the total output in 1900 being 180,727,583 cigars valued at \$4,500,000. The increase of the business over 1896 was over forty-four million cigars.

About seven years ago Mr. Flagler completed the Florida East Coast Railway to Miami, three hundred and sixty-five miles south of Jacksonville, which opened up the finest fruit and vegetable section in the United States. To show that the lands and climatic conditions are worthily appreciated I have only to point out the increas-

ing business. The said railroad during the fiscal years closing July 1, 1896, and July 1, 1901, made the following showing:

	1896.	1901.
Pineapples and other fruits.....	Crates. 74,325	Crates. 300,432
Vegetables.....	98,680	652,595

This is an increase of three hundred per cent. in fruits and five hundred and sixty per cent. in vegetables, and from the rapidly growing population and annually increasing area, the next five years are likely to show a larger percentage of growth than above.

The naval stores business is comparatively a new industry in Florida, yet during the year 1900 shipments amounted to 331,311 barrels valued at \$3,000,000.

The lumber and timber trade is a large and continually increasing business. I succeeded only in getting figures from Pensacola, Fernandina and Jacksonville, but the shipments from these three ports for 1900 was 590,780,617 feet, valued at \$3,811,709. Apalachicola and Carrabelle, on the Gulf coast, ship largely, in fact Apalachicola stands next to Pensacola in her lumber exports, so it is fair to assume that these three ports named do not represent more than two-thirds of Florida's total lumber shipments, which means a total value of over thirteen million dollars.

From fifty-one banks in the State I have obtained reports of condition on July 1, 1896, and July 1, 1901, for purposes of comparison, with the following results:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Deposits.
1896.....	\$2,020,150	\$644,919	\$5,352,094	\$6,093,436
1901.....	2,377,650	1,322,941	9,480,337	15,238,498
Increase.....	\$350,000	\$680,000	\$4,120,000	\$9,140,000

This wonderful increase in loans is a mighty evidence of progress, but the enormous increase in deposits mark an era of prosperity heretofore unknown in the State. To the army of people who have contributed to make up this deposit, comfort marks their homes and peace of mind makes possible the full enjoyment of the fruits of the earth. To those other thousands who have as yet only sown, the successful garnering of others holds out to them the promise of rich gleanings.

Gentlemen, I have stated that Florida was a large State; in behalf of her whole people, I extend you a welcome to her borders; come to see us, and you may become one of us. Gentlemen, I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Georgia.

GEORGIA.

JOSEPH S. DAVIS, of Albany, Ga.: The duty of responding for Georgia has fallen to my happy lot; but as grateful as I feel over that fact, it is merely secondary at this moment to the grateful sense that I have of paying my respects to the noble State of Wisconsin, which Georgia is proud to call sister. This splendid city, whose hospitality we are now enjoying, is a noble exponent of her people's enterprise and energy. Its splendid public and private buildings illustrate the spirit of progress that animates and strengthens the hearts and hands of those devoted to a State's development. Our coming here proves our faith in Milwaukee's resources, for the Elks occupied the State before we came. Yet we find that the princely hospitality of Milwaukee is inexhaustible; they have enough and to spare for us. I shall tell my people when I return home that the bright light we occasionally see in the north, and which we have called the Aurora Borealis, is nothing but the reflection of the radiance of this bright and beautiful city.

Now, one word for Georgia. The old century passed out with incidents that reflected its glow like the summer clouds that make gorgeous the sunset, holding the promise of a bright to-morrow. In no country does the moral and material status

attest the history of past progress and encourage the hope of future greatness as in these United States, in which fact every Georgian shows a universal pride, realizing that public prosperity is only the sum of individual successes, and her people are stimulated to activity that Georgia may stand abreast of any State in the Union in the march of progress.

The banking interest is as fair an index of the conditions that obtain as any that may be had, and I am pleased to report the banks of Georgia are prosperous. Their interests are cared for by men who recognize their offices as a *quasi* public trust and seek to discharge the duties of their offices of fidelity. Thus prejudice against banks in Georgia has been minimized because the officers guiding the power of their institutions to the development of the State's resources have done so within conservative lines and have maintained the confidence of the public.

There is no sign of decrepitude in Georgia, notwithstanding the fact that she is one of the thirteen original States, but her robust activity is everywhere in evidence, and the magnificent temple of her prosperity is supported by four pillars—agriculture, commerce, mining and manufacturing. But it would prove too tedious and consume more than the limit of reasonable time should I mount Pegasus and undertake to traverse the whole field of Georgia's advantages and attractions. Suffice it to say, that in no region of the globe do sunshine and shadow combine to produce more pleasing or perfect conditions, and fortunate is the man who has an investment or a home in Georgia amongst its happy and contented people. I agree with General Whiting; I am sorry that the distinguished mayor of this city should have forgotten that the South was an integral part of this nation. I am glad to say that from the tideless waters of your lakes to the swelling bosom of the gulf, from stormy Hatteras to the Pacific waters of the Golden Horn, all of us, standing in the shadow of a great national sorrow, have sung but one song, "My Country 'Tis Of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

THE PRESIDENT: Idaho. (No response.) Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. FORGAN, of Chicago: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I supposed that arrangements had been made for some one to answer for Illinois. I did so last year at the convention as a substitute, but I had a few hours' notice in which to prepare my remarks. I am quite unable, however, at this time, to answer for the glorious State of Illinois on the spur of the moment. It is entirely beyond my power, because one needs to study the subject and put his thoughts into words that will do it justice, and I am quite incapable of doing that on a sudden call like this. Therefore, with this explanation, I beg to be excused.

THE PRESIDENT: Indiana.

INDIANA.

MORTIMER LEVERING, of Indianapolis: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been asked since I came to the convention how the name of "Hoosier" came to be associated with our State. Well, I will tell you. At an early day all the roads leading across the country came through Indiana, and the inhabitants at that time lived in cabins, the doors being kept shut by a latch-string only, and after dusk the farmers started in to take off their cowhide boots, and often while they were wrestling with the boot-jack a knock would come at the door, and they would inquire, "Who's there?" and the man at the door would say, "I want to come in; let me in." So the knocking at the door got to be so frequent, and, of course, the inquiry, "Who's there?" became so frequent that it ultimately got reduced to the cry of "Hoosier," as it sounded so much alike. But we are all there now, and we don't have to wrestle with boot-jacks, and most of us wear fine shoes.

The conditions have all been favorable in Indiana during the past year. Indiana

has grown rapidly in wealth and in population. Indiana leads all other States in the natural production of gas and oil. In the manufacture of various kinds of commodities no State in the Union can rival her—glass, tin-plate, wire, pottery and like products.

We stand among the first States in the Union in the amount of school fund ; we stand first in railroad area ; first in cheap fuel ; fifth in grain products ; and fifth in the number of banks organized during the past year. While statistics are unnecessary, so important has been the growth in bank deposits and surplus that if I had time I would like to state them at length to you. Suffice it to say, that they have been very remarkable. Indianapolis was made a reserve city in 1899, and since that time its deposits have grown several millions of dollars. In conclusion, I will simply say that our people are all on the high road to wealth and happiness.

THE PRESIDENT : Indian Territory. (No response.) Iowa.

IOWA.

CHARLES PASCHE, of Davenport, Iowa : Mr. President and Gentlemen—I can only say that the banks of Iowa are increasing in number, and that their deposits are increasing. The total number of banks at this time is 1,266, divided into 222 National banks, 220 State banks, 268 Savings banks, and the balance private bankers. During the past year a considerable portion of our State has been troubled with too little water, and while there is a shortage in corn and hay in some localities, yet owing to the good prices generally prevailing, the receipts all over the State will not fall below the average in the last five years of about \$500,000,000.

Incidentally, it may be well to mention that our manufacturing industries continue to expand, and this year our manufactured products will represent a value close to \$200,000,000. Our State and Savings banks, June 30, 1899, to April 14, 1901, increased their deposits from \$77,000,000 to \$112,000,000, and during that period not a single State or National bank failed. There is plenty of money in Iowa to put out on proper security and at as low a rate of interest as anywhere. For some time there was a controversy in our State as to what should be Iowa's favorite flower, and, while it ended in adopting the wild rose, the contest was bitter for several years between the silver-leaf and the golden-rod, and while the golden-rod triumphed, the silver-leaf adherents are still somewhat active, and unlike some of the heads of the Iowa corn, which was damaged by the hot winds of the summer, the adherents of the silver-leaf are still attempting to sprout tassels on the lifeless heads.

THE PRESIDENT : Kansas.

KANSAS.

JOHN R. MULVANE, of Topeka, Kansas : Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am happy to have the privilege of answering for the good State of Kansas. The good Lord has dealt generously with us in the crop year 1901, and has given us sixty bushels of wheat per capita ; also has bestowed upon us thirty-three and one-third bushels of corn for each of our million and a half inhabitants. We have a horse for every Jack and Jill, from the babies to grandpa and grandma, not counting the 90,000 mules and asses. We own a milch cow for every two inhabitants and a beef steer and a half to every man, woman and child in the commonwealth. We have for every two persons, from the babe to the oldest, three head of swine—thus our pork for winter is provided for. The average value of our last three year's products, agricultural, stock and mining, has been over \$300,000,000 per annum.

The last of July good rains came, and every plow was put in motion, and all the available acres went into fodder and forage crops ; wheat, rye, kafir corn, sorghum, etc., were sown to replace our short grass-crop. The continued good season has insured us ample forage for the fall and fodder for wintering our large holdings of stock.

Our banks have deposits of seventy-five million dollars of our people's money, being over fifty dollars for every inhabitant. Our mortgage debt is reduced to about one-fifth of its highest flood-tide, and the rate of interest on the small unpaid balance has been reduced thirty-three per cent.

Yearly we have widened the range of our agricultural products. Our dairy interests are now competing with the best. Our horticulturists are now boasting that we have the largest apple orchard in the world—1,280 acres in one orchard, the same man owning 1,700 acres of apple trees.

We have increased the quantity and improved the quality of our live stock. Have painted our houses, built new barns, tidied up our farms, own the latest improved agricultural implements, have bought our pianos and rubber-tired buggies, paid for all, and are now sending our Johnnies and Sallies to college.

For transportation we have four of the best systems of railways in the United States, giving to our people quick and cheap access to the best markets of the world, east and west, and all of Central and South America are at our southern doors.

With a poor house and a poor farm in ninety of our counties, one-third of them are without inhabitants. We drink less whiskey and beer and spend more money for literature than perhaps any other equal population in the United States. Our charities are as broad as from the Emerald Isle to India and include the "Heathen Chinese." And we have more school houses and less illiteracy in proportion to population than can be found elsewhere.

In the late unpleasantness with Spain, we responded promptly and gave to our country Funston and a regiment of soldiers, every man of whom wrote his name on the muster-roll and made his mark in the Philippines.

In conclusion, I assure you prosperity and contentment are several inches deep all over Kansas, and we are now singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

THE PRESIDENT: Kentucky. (No response.) Louisiana.

LOUISIANA.

G. W. BOLTON, of Alexandria: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—I rise to respond to the call of Louisiana with some diffidence. I have been before this association on previous occasions where there were two very intelligent and bright young men from my State. One of them we recently captured from the great city of New York. I had hoped for one of those young men to respond, but I have not been able to see them and make any arrangement.

I have no set speech for Louisiana, but I am never willing to remain silent when the State of my adoption is called upon. The State where the sky has always seemed bluer, the grass greener, the roses sweeter, and the ladies, God bless them, present company excepted, the fairest of the fair.

Mr. President, for the resources of Louisiana and the progress she has made I have no figures to present. Many of you doubtless have attended the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and have seen the showing we there make of our resources and the greatness of our State, which I think is an exhibit no State need be ashamed of. The resources of Louisiana have been wonderfully developed in the last ten years, largely from the introduction of an honest and a sturdy immigration from Iowa, from Kansas, and recently from Illinois, attracted by the wonderful development of our rice interests.

As to the banking business, it is in a very satisfactory condition. The banks are increasing all the time, both in their surplus and in their deposits. We have money in many portions of the State to spare if any of our friends are short. In fact, we have more money on deposit in many instances than we can find a satisfactory use for.

We have recently reorganized and revised the State bankers' association of our State, and I have the honor to represent that organization at this meeting to-day.

If any of you come to Louisiana and investigate for yourselves, you will see a magnificent fruitful soil which needs only to be tickled with the hoe to laugh with the harvest. You will see the immense development in southwest Louisiana where the landscape is dotted over with rice farms yielding enormous returns to those engaged in that industry; you will see the immense development in our timber interest, in which men from Michigan and Illinois and Ohio have in recent years invested, and where they are to-day receiving returns of five hundred per cent.

I invite any who may be present here to come to Louisiana, assuring you that you will receive a cordial welcome, and that the latch-string hangs always on the outside.

In conclusion, let me say that we have there a city nestling upon a broad inland sea; a city that is likely soon, when the construction of the Isthmian canal is completed, to equal many of the northern cities of this great country.

THE PRESIDENT: Maine. (No response.) Maryland.

MARYLAND.

WESLEY M. OLER, of Baltimore: There seems to be little left for me to say, when Maryland is called upon, after all that has been so well said here. Prosperity seems to be so free and so general that I can hardly speak of that. Yet we are busy down in Maryland, very; in fact, we have always been busy in Maryland. We were busy there at the beginning of the century; we were busy there in 1776, too, when Maryland's "400" saved the Continental Army and thus gave the title "400" to the country. We were busy there in 1812 when we stopped the victorious march of the British army at Baltimore and when we shut off the British fleet in the Chesapeake. We were busy in the war of 1861—busy on both sides—for we were busy trying to keep the Southerners out on the one side and we were trying to keep the Yankees out on the other. We did not succeed so very well in either case. We were busy in 1898 when that glorious son of Maryland met Cervera's fleet at Santiago and destroyed it, for Schley was a Maryland man.

We are still busy. We are busy carrying baked beans for Boston, and we are busy turning out Panama hats for the world at fifteen dollars apiece. We are busy trying to keep the wealthy and aristocratic young men of the country, who claim now to be members of the 400, from carrying off and marrying our pretty girls. With all due respect to my friend from Louisiana, we claim to have all the pretty girls—present company excepted of course. We are busy trying to keep the capitalists from the East from crossing Mason and Dixon's line and getting into our preserves in the South, for we claim that the South is our particular section to finance.

We are the gateway of the South; their products must pass through Baltimore, and the products of the North must pass through Baltimore in going to the South.

We are doing something in banking, too; I had almost forgotten that. I haven't any statistics to give you. I always like to see the total of anything. I don't know much about banking anyhow, although I am the President of a bank. All I know is that I try to get as much money on deposit as possible and then try to put it out at as high a rate of interest as possible, and then sit down and look at the results.

We are busy down our way in raising fine men and fine women. For its men I need only say that after thirty years of a feeling engendered by the war, they were willing to break loose from party prejudices when the finances of the country were threatened, and they turned old Maryland into the Republican column and gave 80,000 majority for the sound money doctrine. It would be an invidious comparison, and so I refrain from making it, to call your attention to the present delegation from Maryland. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT: Massachusetts. (No response.) Michigan. (No response.) Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

JOHN R. MITCHELL, of Winona: I regret, gentlemen, that you are obliged to listen to a substitute, as I know that our sponsor could give you a more interesting account of our State than I can.

Upon examination of the annual report I find that Minnesota has not been heard from for several years. Just why there has been this silence I am unable to say. I can state, however, that it is not due to the fact that we have not been favored with the same wave of prosperity that has reached every other State, because we have, in the fullest sense of the word.

Conditions with us have changed to such an extent over what they were a few years ago that the money market of St. Paul and Minneapolis has become one of the most important in the country. This is due, of course, to the rapid accumulation of wealth within the State, as is evidenced by the enormous increase in the combined deposits of National and State banks as compared to what they were ten years ago. The aggregate deposits of our National and State banks, to-day, are about one hundred million dollars, while ten years ago they amounted to only \$59,000,000. Our increase in cash resources has come entirely from the development of our natural resources. It has not been made up of deposits from other States. Very few of the banks represented here have any credit balance with the bankers in Minnesota. What we have belongs to us. You may have some money loaned in order to help move our enormous grain crop this year, but it is not as much as you have been accustomed to loan us in previous years. It is a reasonably safe prediction to make that in a few years Minnesota will be in a position to move its own crop.

Minnesota is a State of diversified resources, the most important of which are its agricultural resources. From the best information obtainable our crop statistics this year are as follows:

	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wheat	80,000,000	\$40,000,000
Barley	5,250,000	2,000,000
Corn.....	80,000,000	18,500,000
Oats.....	55,000,000	9,800,000
Flaxseed	4,000,000	4,000,000
Potatoes.....	7,000,000	8,500,000
Total value		\$78,500,000

For the number of inhabitants, Minnesota is, to-day, the greatest dairy State in the Union, and one of the best evidences of the good quality of our butter is the fact that it won first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and is in the lead for the first prize at the Pan-American Exposition. It is estimated on reliable authority that there is a total investment in our creamery industry and farm dairying industry in the State of \$165,925,000 from which an annual income of \$34,600,000 is produced.

The timber resources of Minnesota have been heavily drawn on in the past, yet it is estimated that the standing pine in the State amounts to more than thirty billion feet. The purchase of cut-over pine lands has become quite a popular investment recently, the lands being resold to farmers in small tracts. Thus it appears that our timber lands are being transformed into agricultural lands. Our mineral resources are also a source of large revenue. It is an undisputed fact that we are now mining more ore in Minnesota annually than is mined in any other State in this country. What the discovery of iron ore in our State has been to Minnesota and the country at large would be difficult to overestimate. The low cost of mining our ore and transporting it to the furnaces, together with the improved method of manufacture, has given our country the enviable position to-day of controlling the iron

and steel situation of the world. Quoting from a brief history of the iron ore industry which I recently prepared, it can be said that "Since it is an established fact that the prosperity of our country depends so largely upon the condition of the iron industry, the logical deduction is that the commonwealth of Minnesota contributes more towards making this country the most prosperous one on the face of the globe to-day than any other State in the Union."

THE PRESIDENT: Mississippi. (No response.) Missouri.

MISSOURI.

FESTUS J. WADE, of St. Louis: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Missouri, in her agricultural resources, her manufacturing industries and in her commercial business, is happy and prosperous.

I have been instructed by the Missouri delegation to say a few words apropos of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is the subject uppermost in the minds of all Missourians at this particular time. We have concluded to eclipse every exposition that has been held on the face of the earth at the approaching show in St. Louis. To do that we have been provided with the funds, and doubtless many of you will be surprised when I tell you that before one dollar is received at the entrance gates for that show, fifty millions of dollars will have been expended.

Now, I do not want you to accept statements of that character without some proof. The great Government of the United States has come to our rescue with five millions. The city of St. Louis has added another five millions, and the citizens of St. Louis have contributed five millions more. Those of us who are active in the conduct of the exposition fully realize that we will get another fifteen millions from the bankers before we open the gates. The States and Territories of the United States are bound to spend ten millions in exhibiting and exploiting their resources. Then every great nation on the face of the globe will be reached, and they will furnish the rest of the money.

We have as an exposition ground the handsomest plot ever set aside for the use of such an enterprise. We have the exposition captained by one of the ablest men of the world. We have a steady hand at the helm in the great banker of the Mississippi valley, a man who is bound to see that it is not only a social but a financial success as well.

We have a people in St. Louis that are overflowing with hospitality, and in their behalf, and in behalf of the State of Missouri, and in behalf of the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, we bid you to come to our city and go home happy and better people.

THE PRESIDENT: Montana.

MONTANA.

JOHN E. DE CARLE, of Miles City: I had supposed Montana would have a much larger representation here than it has. I believe there are only two delegates here to-day from Montana. As it is, the lot has fallen upon me to speak in behalf of the State.

As to banking I can not enlighten you very much. Montana, as you know, is one of the youngest States in the Union, but she is one of the largest producing States in mineral wealth. Last year Montana produced \$70,000,000 in copper, gold and silver. Montana is one of the largest States in the Union, embracing a greater area than all of New England, excepting Maine. We also have a larger range of territory devoted to cattle and sheep growing than any other State. Last spring, from the two towns which my colleague and I represent, we shipped over sixteen million pounds of wool, which came from eastern Montana. A good many of you may not understand how the sheep are ranged there. I have had people ask me if

we allow them to range out on the hills without any care. Now, let me tell you that for every 2,500 head of sheep there is a herder provided, and during the last few years the ranches have put up hay to provide for a hard winter, and the sheep are cared for. The cattle range very much at large, but always in the spring our cow-boys round them up thoroughly, branding all the calves and getting them into condition for shipment in the fall season.

Although at the last election Montana went Democratic, and it was thought, when Democracy was defeated and free silver was not put up as the main issue, that it would be a drawback to Montana, but I venture to say that if an election were held to-day, whether free silver were the paramount issue or not, Montana would vote for sound money.

Montana claims to have one of the show places on earth—the Yellowstone Park, and I think if any one wishes to have a most enjoyable trip during the summer vacation they can not do better than take a trip through the Yellowstone National Park.

I might add that we claim to have in our State one of the greatest statesmen in the land—Tom Carter. We have recently sent to the United States Senate one of the richest men in the world, William A. Clark. I won't discuss the methods by which some allege he was elected; it is enough for me to say that he is there all right.

I feel that in coming here to this, my first convention, I have been greatly benefited, and I wish to assure you all that it will not be the last as well as the first time, and although we have not a State association in Montana, and therefore Montana could not vote for members of the executive council, yet I trust that before another year goes around you will have her vote in the council.

THE PRESIDENT: Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

E. R. GURNEE, of Winside: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—In the absence of our vice-president I have been asked to respond for Nebraska, and you will find my very excellent speech in that little volume of poem and song by Col. Branch entitled "Proceedings of the American Bankers' Association, 1901." I say very excellent speech; I mean that it ought to be, because I told the fellow who is getting it up for me that he should give us the best he had in stock—I mean the best he had on tap, as I am in Milwaukee. For nothing is too good for Nebraska.

Several of the gentlemen who have spoken here have talked about the prospects of their States, the Panama hat industry, and other subjects. Some of them have claimed great things; as, for instance, the gentleman who preceded me claimed Yellowstone Park. Now, that is a part of Nebraska too. There is something in counting on prospects. But we don't count prospects in Nebraska, only actual assets. We are like the young married fellow who, after the first baby came, said that the realization was so much more impressing than anticipation.

We have the corn, the wheat, the oats, the rye and the barley all matured. We have the cattle and the hogs, and the sheep, and the horses, and the goats too; and we have splendid schools and colleges, and tens of thousands of beautiful women and splendid men, and as much as seven hundred or eight hundred bankers. Everything is on the increase with us. The products of our farms and our manufactures are increasing wonderfully. Our wealth, and our deposits and our bank clearings are increasing in like proportion. The happiness and contentment and the prosperity of our people increase every day; yes, everything that I know of in Nebraska, except certain blasted hopes and the interest question, is on the increase.

I must say to you who are gathered here how much we are pleased to be with you. I came here by way of your suburb some eighty-five miles down the lake, and as I came along I was pleased to observe some nice golf-grounds, which re-

minded me that the people back here are taking on evidences of civilization. Then I noticed down nearer Chicago a city called Zion. Well, I declare I never expected to see Zion anywhere around here. I thought it was a place held in store for good bankers at some future period. But there it was, and the principal thing I wondered at was that they had located it so near Chicago. Then the sign-posts along the road interested me. By the way, at Zion, the sign read "The City of Zion, 6,650 acres."

Why, that would give to each truly good man in Chicago a whole section of land. But this is digressing a little from what I started to tell you. I saw some signs along the way. Do you know, I believe in signs. For instance, if you have got a poor promissory note you shove it off on a rich old duffer and tell him to sign it, and he signs. But this sign that I speak of said "Fifty miles to Milwaukee," and then forty-nine and forty-eight and forty-seven, and so on, and the only thing printed on that sign was that beautiful and touching legend "The beer that made Milwaukee famous."

Well, gentlemen, we thank Milwaukee for her hospitality. The cup that she extends has no raised bottom. In its contents there are no dregs, but rather it is the clear amber, the pure golden tint, the nectar of friendship and hospitality. And, gentlemen, I close with the good old couplet that we used to write in our girl's autograph albums: "May your joys be as deep as the ocean, your sorrows as light as its foam."

THE PRESIDENT: New Hampshire. (No response.) New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

SAMUEL H. BLACKWELL, of Princeton, N. J.: I cannot refrain from responding for New Jersey, although I did not come here to make a speech.

After all the good things that have been said here there does not appear to be much left to say about New Jersey. Nevertheless, we are proud of New Jersey in every way. New Jersey is a State containing a peaceful and prosperous people. It is essentially a State of homes. We have within its borders a great college—Princeton University, and we have an ex-President of the United States. New Jersey is a State that is in a highly prosperous condition. She is out of debt and does not owe a cent. Her money is deposited with her banks, and is provided towards paying her school fund. We are not like the gentleman from Connecticut who said he was between the devil and the deep sea. On one side of us we have Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, and when we can not get what we want from New York, we turn to Philadelphia and we can always get it.

THE PRESIDENT: New Mexico. (No response.) New York.

NEW YORK.

F. B. SCHENCK, of New York City: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Responding for the State of New York, I may say that we do not care to boast of the great figures which may be told. We rather boast that we are akin and nearly related to all these other States which are reporting themselves here so happy, prosperous and contented.

We might boast that all roads lead to New York. We are very glad of it and grateful for it. We feel that when New York is prosperous it is evident that the country is prosperous too.

We are glad of the opportunity that these conventions afford us to meet all those who do business with us in New York. A lady from Chicago came to me a little while ago and wanted to know if she could get her check cashed. I told her I thought she could, and I sent her to the paying teller. He said: "Madam, I do not know you." She replied: "I know that, but we want to get acquainted."

Now, these bankers' conventions are splendid instruments for acquaintanceship, and we New York bankers appreciate them especially because of the fact that they give us an opportunity to get acquainted with those with whom we do business, and everyone does business with New York. I do not think it is necessary to give you any figures. In talking yesterday with a gentleman from Kansas, I found that he knew more about New York banks and New York news and Wall street matters and the wealth of great men in New York than I did myself. Indeed, I find that every banker all over the country reads the bank reports, and they know whether we have ten per cent. or twenty-five per cent. reserve, and it behooves us to be very circumspect when we go abroad, therefore, for you know all about us.

THE PRESIDENT: Nevada. (No response.) North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA.

JOSEPH G. BROWN, of Raleigh, N. C.: Mr. President, it was my pleasure four years ago, in beautiful Detroit, just beyond the silvery sheets of water that glisten yonder in the sunlight; and again in magnificent Denver, perched high upon her mountain peaks, to respond to the call for North Carolina, and to say a few words in her behalf. Upon those two occasions, following the example of other representatives, and with becoming modesty, I trust, I claimed for my State about everything of which any other State had boasted. To-day, therefore, it seems hardly necessary to say more than that if since then anything new or useful or beautiful has been developed, whether by invention or discovery, or creation, whatever it is, wherever it is, it can be found, duplicated or improved upon, in North Carolina.

But seriously, Mr. President, the new century presents a most hopeful view to the old North State.

We recognize the divine providence that with unerring wisdom guides the nation and the State as it does the individual. In thorough sympathy with the spirit of progress that to-day animates our people, we hail with gratification the expanding power and enlarging influence of our country. We are a loyal people. Our hearts thrill within us as we look upon the silken folds of the Stars and Stripes, and our pulse beats quick and fast, and throbs responsively to the strains of our National ode. It cannot be amiss for me, as a representative of one of the Southern States, to say that we honor the memory of that great man who had so much to do with the inauguration of the present progressive policies—the man who, as President, was called upon to lead, and led so wisely, at a time when leadership required not only the highest order of patriotism and statesmanship, but a brave, true heart and a firm, steady hand.

And, with all true men, we deeply lament that American soil ever gave foothold, and that the pure air of this land of the free ever furnished the breath of life to one—unnamable let him ever be—who could lift up the hand of violence against so pure a man as William McKinley. But God still reigns, a "Kindly Light" is leading. Mr. McKinley's work was done, and well done; and, it may be, that the marvellous beauty of his closing hours has done more for the elevation of our people, than many added years of life might have accomplished.

We rejoice to believe that his mantle has fallen upon worthy shoulders. Young, enthusiastic, brave and brainy, we believe the new President also broad and conservative, and, surrounded as he is by advisers like unto himself in character and in wisdom, we give him our confidence, in full assurance that under his wise administration we shall witness yet greater developments for our country.

North Carolina, and the South generally, have already felt the throbbing life that comes from sound business policies, and with our large natural, and still undeveloped resources, we cannot fail to reap ever-increasing benefits.

In many particulars, ours is a thoroughly independent State. Within her own

borders she produces almost everything needful for the support, the comfort and happiness of her two millions of people, and of as many more as will cast in their lots among us.

We invite you all to come, and assure you that whatever may be the desire of your soul, it shall be satisfied.

" Around and among her magnificent peaks,
The lover of beauty may find what he seeks.
In her air is a balm for the searcher for health,
And her water and soil and her rocks yield their wealth."

THE PRESIDENT: We shall be obliged to suspend this call of States, gentlemen, and take up other business.

MR. HARDY: I am instructed by the executive council to report recommending the adoption of the preamble and resolutions offered by Col. Herrick this morning, and referred to us for immediate action.

On motion, the resolution offered by Col. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, relative to the memorials to be erected at Canton and at Washington in memory of the late President, William McKinley, was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall now have the pleasure of hearing from Mr. A. B. Stickney, of New York, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, upon the subject of "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function."

THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND THE BANKING FUNCTION.—BY A. B. STICKNEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—Mr. Motley in a preface to his admirable history says, in effect, that before any man should address an audience on an important subject he should make it clear by what right he ventures to discuss the subject. According to this rule, it becomes my duty to show by what right I address an audience of experienced bankers upon the subject of "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function."

I speak, gentlemen, by the right of investigation, as well as a long and varied experience in the banking business. It may surprise you when I say that I have been actively engaged for nearly a quarter of a century in the banking business in many of the principal cities of this country. The difference between your experience and my experience is that your experience has been on the inside while mine has been on the outside of the bank counter.

There are two points of view; but the fundamental principles of the function of the bank must be studied from a broader point of view than the experience of any one person, be he customer or banker. The modern commercial bank has been evolved from the experiments and experiences of more than two hundred years, and he who would have a clear conception of its possibilities must add to his own experience a knowledge of the history of its evolution.

In preparing my address I have availed myself of the history of banking by standard authorities.

The medium of exchange is an essential part of commerce as distinguished from barter. The necessity of a medium of exchange grows out of the fact, which cannot be too often repeated because so often overlooked, that the ultimate purpose of all commerce is—to use the unique and rather satisfactory expression, of the present Secretary of the Treasury—"to exchange things for things." When "things" are exchanged for money the process is only half done. Whatever commodity is willingly accepted to represent "things" during the process of the suspended exchange, is a medium of exchange.

WHAT COMMODITY IS, IN FACT, THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

The usual statement that money is the medium of exchange is but a small fraction of the fact. The word "money" has a definite meaning, and in the late "campaign of education" the subject of money was so much explained (chiefly by people who had no comprehension of its meaning), that it would seem like wasting time to consider its meaning, were it not a patent fact that the word is so constantly misused.

In common parlance the word money is synonymous with wealth and capital. It is said of certain men that they have "lots of money," meaning that they possess great wealth; again,

that certain merchants have "large amounts of money," meaning that they have large capital, while the fact is that rich men and great merchants have very little money. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the average poor man possesses more money than the average rich man.

But it may be said that this is a mere play upon words—that the rich men do not carry their money in their pockets, but have money on deposit in banks. This proposition presents another popular misuse of the word money. No man has money in the bank. A credit on a bank ledger is not money—it is simply an evidence of the bank's indebtedness, which may or may not be redeemed, like any other indebtedness. Whatever money a bank may possess (which is always less than its indebtedness) belongs to the bank.

The most which can be said about money as a medium of exchange is that it may be used as such, but, as a matter of fact, it is seldom, practically never, used as a medium of exchange except in petty transactions.

THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE IS CREDIT.

Stating the fact affirmatively, the medium of exchange in some petty transactions is money, and in many petty, and in all the larger transactions, it is credit. Legitimate credits for use as a medium of exchange are produced by buying for the purpose of selling, and they are extinguished by buying for the purpose of consumption. In short, their creation has reference to production, and their extinction to consumption. Such credits expand as production and commerce expand, and contract as production and commerce contract. The merchant who creates a credit deposits it in his bank and uses it first, then it is transferred by check time after time, effecting exchange after exchange, until it is finally redeemed. The intermediate exchanges are said to be made with cash. Therefore, while it is true that all the larger transactions of commerce are effected with credit as the medium of exchange, it does not follow that all merchants go in debt for their purchases. The few merchants who do not go in debt use credits which have been created by others.

THE BANKING FUNCTION.

The modern commercial bank is a most useful institution, but it has no independent function. It is a co-worker with the merchant.

There are many misconceptions of the banking function, growing out of the technical but unnatural meaning which, in banking parlance, is given to the words "deposit" and "borrow." When the public is told that the bank deposits have increased a billion and five hundred million of dollars since the panic, it is regarded as evidence of an enormous increase in money. The increase of bank deposits simply means that conditions of trade are such that merchants have increased their indebtedness, which indebtedness has been exchanged for bank credits, and by this means the indebtedness of the banks has been increased. It is an increase of indebtedness which is available as a medium of exchange, instead of an increase of money. There has been but a comparatively slight increase of money. During the period in which the so-called deposits of the National banks have increased \$1,500,000,000, the money in the banks has increased only \$307,000,000.

Regarding the banks as money institutions, in connection with the use of the words "deposit" and "borrowing," confuses the mind as to the real nature of the so-called deposits and borrowings. It is the general understanding that the sequence of the banking business is first a deposit, then a loan, and therefore the bank's so-called loans are limited by the amount of the so-called deposits.

Let us examine these apparently self-evident, but, in fact, false propositions, in connection with an ordinary so-called borrowing. Suppose I borrow in the usual way \$100,000 from a bank. The transaction would increase the bank's deposits \$100,000, not before, but at the same instant of the loaning, and, although it would increase the bank's deposits \$100,000, it would be no evidence of an increase of wealth in the form of money or otherwise.

After I had borrowed the \$100,000 the bank would have no less money and I would have no more money. I would have only a credit of \$100,000 on the bank ledger. It was not a borrowing of money but a swapping of credits. I have traded my note as evidence of my indebtedness to the bank, in exchange for a book entry as evidence of the bank's indebtedness to me. It is true I may transfer the indebtedness of the bank by check (which is miscalled drawing the money from the bank), but in that case my check will be deposited in the same or some other bank, and that \$100,000 note would remain a part of the so-called deposits of the banks, either in the original or in some other bank, until it was finally redeemed.

In this case the bank increased its deposits by increasing its loans, and if the deposits of all the banks be considered as a whole, it will be found that the deposits increase when the loans increase. The deposits, in the main, are produced by the so-called loans.

The fact is that in most of the bank transactions there is no borrowing, or lending, or

depositing. They are simply credit transactions, a swapping of credits, which in the matter of bookkeeping increases both the so-called deposits and the so-called loans in the same amount and at the same time. Practically all the so-called deposits are made by swapping the bank's credit for other credits, in the form of promissory notes, checks, drafts, etc. There are small streams of money flowing in and out, but the incomings and outgoings are so nearly equal that a writer has said, "a bank's cash resembles a column of gold with a slight ripple on the surface."

In this country the greatest ripple on the surface of the reserve is produced by the daily clearances. With a properly organized system of banking no money whatever would be required. The daily balances at the London Clearing-House are settled without the use of a penny of money.

Swapping credits is the function of the modern commercial bank. Its business consists in scrutinizing individual credits and in giving its own credit in exchange for such individual credits as are acceptable, and thus furnishing an abundant supply of the medium of exchange of commerce. To regard the bank as a mere money lender is to belittle its important and useful function.

In this connection I want to say that I like the word "swapping" because it expresses my exact meaning, and even boys know what it means. The boys swap jack-knives and swap marbles. The bank swaps credits.

METHODS OF EXERCISING THE BANKING FUNCTION.

Having stated, as clearly as my ability permits, the nature of the banking function, I shall now venture to speak of the methods of exercising it, and of some of the difficulties, owing to the restriction of the laws, of a proper exercise of the banking function during commercial crises. To present my propositions clearly, I must repeat that the creation of commercial credits has relation to production and their extinction to consumption, and there is always a lapse of time between production and consumption. As consumption cannot be unnaturally accelerated, and as the medium of exchange once issued cannot be ultimately redeemed until products are demanded for consumption, a vast volume of such currency must be always outstanding, and as production and consumption are continuous processes, the function of the bank is also continuous.

The bank, therefore, which fails to continuously exercise its function of swapping credits, fails to perform its part and its duty, and does incalculable mischief, because the normal value of products can be only maintained by the merchants, with the assistance of the banks, carrying them with a steady hand until they are required for consumption.

When the banks, from whatever cause, refuse to perform their part by refusing to swap credits with the merchants, the merchants are compelled to stop buying and to vainly attempt to force their stocks upon the consumers by lowering prices. Such attempts must always be futile, because the consumption which produces the ultimate redemption of credits is necessarily a uniform hand-to-mouth process. The merchants who do it early may unload upon less foreseeing merchants, but passing credits from one merchant to another does not reduce the volume of credits. It only affects the individual merchant, and perhaps his individual bank, by transferring the burdens to other merchants and other banks. But the futile attempts once commenced in a large way force values lower and lower until some of the merchants and producers are ruined. When some of the merchants and producers are thus ruined, some of the laborers are deprived of employment. When some of the laborers are unemployed their ability to consume is curtailed, which still further reduces the demand, which still further reduces values, ruins still other merchants and producers, deprives more laborers of employment, which still further reduces consumption and values and ruins still other merchants and producers, and finally ruins many of the banks themselves.

WHY BANKS STOP SWAPPING CREDITS IN COMMERCIAL CRISES.

Probably a majority of bank managers who have not given the subject special consideration, believe that the withdrawal of balances by customers compels the banks to restrict their loaning during commercial crises, and that many withdraw money which they keep in safe deposit vaults.

While it is a well-known fact that a few withdraw money from the banks in times of panic for the purpose of holding it in their own possession, an examination of the accounts of the National banks, as compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency, is convincing that in the panic of 1893 such withdrawals were inconsiderable; in fact, less than the hard times forced out of the pocket money of the people into the banks. Otherwise, at the pinch of the panic, there would have been less money in the banks than before the panic commenced. But the Comptroller's statistics show the astonishing fact that at the pinch of the panic, when the so-called deposits had decreased \$314,000,000 and had reached their lowest point, the Na-

tional banks possessed \$25,000,000 more money than in 1902, when business was brisk and the banks were swapping credits more freely than ever before.

This would seem to prove that, whatever else may have been the cause of the panic, it was not a shortage of money in the banks, and that it is a mistake to suppose that the difficulties of the banks during the panic years were due to withdrawals of money for the purpose of hoarding.

The enormous decrease in so-called deposits was about equal to the decrease of the so-called loans, and was due to the refusal of the banks to continue swapping credits. The difference between the decrease of the deposits and the decrease of loans was only \$12,000,000—less than four per cent.

THE LAWS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

While I am prepared to repeat and stand by the statement that the reason of the enormous contraction of the available medium of exchange, or, in other words, the enormous decrease in so-called deposits and the consequent destruction of normal values, followed by bankruptcy of merchants and distress of the unemployed, was the action of the banks in contracting their so-called loans, I am not prepared to say that it was the fault of the banks or their managers. That the American bank, as at present organized, should falter at every minor commercial crisis, and stop, as far as possible, the swapping of credits in a major panic, seems inevitable. The necessity is due to the lack of a banking system.

The American system of banking is often talked about, but, in fact, there is no system. The dictionary defines the word "system" as meaning "a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies and supports." The banks of this country are not parts of a whole plan connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual supports, but they are local and independent institutions. In times of commercial crises each must depend upon itself, and as it is evident that one bank, without the co-operation of the other banks, cannot support the enormous credits of a commercial nation like the United States, each begins to scramble to increase its cash reserve at the expense of the other banks—for where else is the cash to come from?—and to reduce its liabilities. Its isolated weakness compels each bank to prey upon the other banks, and to adopt David Harum's version of the golden rule, "do unto the other banks what you know they will do unto you, but do it first." This unseemly scramble after money to maintain reserves is never witnessed in any other commercial nation, because all commercial nations except the United States have systems of banks so connected that each bank constitutes a mutual support to each other bank. Practically all commercial nations except the United States have adopted the Scotch system of branch banks, with a connecting link—a central bank—which is the bank of the banks and holds the reserves of all.

In England, where this system of banking has been most highly developed, the Bank of England holds the gold reserve of all the banks, and of the nation itself. The reserves of the other banks are credits at the Bank of England. Under this system, instead of all the banks scrambling and competing with each other for the money to maintain their individual reserves, the Bank of England alone does the scrambling with no competition. Under this system, gold which is withdrawn from any bank is obtained from the Bank of England, and after circulating for a short time in domestic exchanges is returned in the ordinary course of business, through the same or some other bank, to the vaults of the Bank of England. Therefore, practically the sole leakage of reserve is for exportation when the conditions of foreign exchanges are adverse. The duty of managing the foreign exchanges is delegated solely to the Bank of England. England has no treasury—no nation except the United States has a treasury.

If you examine the statements of the various banks of England, outside of the statement of the Bank of England, you will not find among their liabilities any "indebtedness to other banks," which constitutes about one-half of the liabilities of the banks in the reserve office of this country, for the reason that their country correspondents are but branches of their own bank. This eliminates one of the most dangerous features of American banking in times of extreme panics.

Such systems of banks can, and have, for more than half a century, exercised the function of swapping credits with their customers in panics the same as in booms. The repression exercised by the banks during commercial crises is effected through the interest rate.

It was this system which enabled the banks in London at the time of the Barings' failure, the largest single commercial failure known to history, to not only continue the exercise of the banking function, but to increase their liabilities \$125,000,000 by assuming the liabilities of the Barings. In London the bank rates advanced to six per cent. for a few days—in New York the outside rate advanced to eighty-six per cent. and the banks quit business altogether.

THE BANKING LAWS.

Now, it is interesting to inquire as to the banking laws under which these systems are organized. I have been unable to learn that there are any laws in England or Scotland especially relating to banks, except the laws restricting the issue of bank notes. In all respects the banks are as free as the merchants. Banking corporations are organized under the same general acts as mercantile, manufacturing and other corporations. The American laws require certain minimum percentages of reserve, and compel the banks when that percentage is reached to do the very thing which banks should never do, viz., arbitrarily suspend the exercise of the banking function. This provision of the law was intended to be a safeguard, but upon several occasions the observance of the law would have brought ruin upon all the banks. On these occasions the New York city banks have boldly disregarded the law in respect to the reserve, and, in defiance of the law, have stood together for a few days as a system.

There is no English law requiring any reserve whatever to be held against so-called deposits. But the Bank Act of 1844, passed with great public favor, names a minimum of reserve to be held by the Bank of England against its outstanding notes. This act was expected to correct everything which was wrong, and especially it was to forever prevent speculations, bank failures and panics. The clause most relied upon fixed the gold reserve of the Bank of England definitely, as against its circulating notes. It required the bank, whenever that limit was reached, to stop discounting.

But history says that within three years the law, instead of preventing, produced every economic disturbance which it was expected to prevent, including a currency panic. The legal minimum of the reserve was reached, and, in obedience to the law, the bank stopped swapping credits, and merchants who had received loans were called upon to pay, without being permitted to renew them. The greatest distress followed. Merchants could pay the loans only by selling their merchandize. London merchants are said to have walked the streets at midnight offering their goods at any price. Values disappeared. Consols and exchequer bills were offered at enormous discounts, but could not be sold. The most extravagant rates were offered in vain for the use of money.

Finally, in the midst of universal distress, on petitions signed by tens of thousands, the very ministry which had procured the passage of the law was compelled to ask the bank to disregard the law. The bank resumed swapping credits, and history recites that "in ten minutes after it was known, the panic was ended." Merchants who had been clamoring for discounts, as soon as they could get them, did not need them, and the smart ones, who had borrowed early and withdrawn actual money, brought back the gold which they never needed and begged to be relieved from the payment of interest. An instance is recited of one firm returning two million pounds sterling (\$10,000,000) gold which it, foreseeing the inevitable, had borrowed early, and begging the bank to relieve it from the further payment of nine per cent. interest.

Again, in the panic of 1857, the same history was repeated, except that the ministry refused to act until the total gold reserve in the Bank of England and its branches was reduced to only 858,208 pounds sterling, a trifle over \$1,700,000. This was practically the total aggregate reserve of all the banks of England at the close of business November 12, 1857. I ask you, gentlemen, to think for a moment what it would mean in this country if the aggregate reserve of all the banks and the United States Treasury was reduced to \$1,700,000!

Starting with a total reserve of only \$1,700,000 on the night of November 12 (the day the permission was given to disregard the law), the bank made new loans, that is, swapped credits, besides renewals, in the sixteen remaining days of November, amounting to \$26,000,000. That is to say, with only \$1,700,000 reserve, the Bank of England expanded its loans in eighteen days \$26,000,000, and its reserve increased day by day! Following the example, the other banks expanded their credits.

Here are facts well worth your consideration. When the bank stopped loaning, in order to protect the reserve, the reserve decreased; as soon as it resumed loaning, the reserve increased.

A writer says: "This great crisis of 1857, far exceeding in intensity that of 1847, added another proof upon proof that, in a great commercial crisis, the restrictive practice will bring about universal failure of merchants and bankers, and that the expansive practice is the only one which can save both."

THE '93 PANIC AGAIN CONSIDERED.

Before making further citations of history, I desire to recur to the conditions which prevailed in the panic of 1893. As I have said, the medium of exchange was reduced by the action of the National banks in refusing to swap credits, to the extent of more than three hundred millions of dollars. There is no way to tell how great a reduction was produced by the

action of the State banks and the trust and other companies which exercise the functions of commercial banks. If their reduction was the same as the National banks (and there is some evidence that this estimate would be correct), the aggregate reduction of the medium of exchange was the enormous amount of six hundred millions of dollars. This produced an apparent shortage of money to the same extent.

Now, gentlemen, if I were to mention the classes of property which have intrinsic value, and which by reason of their prime necessity should naturally maintain fairly uniform and normal values, I would name the homes, which give shelter; the farms, which produce food and clothing; the manufacturing plants and the warehouses and buildings necessary for trade. But it is a notorious fact that these classes of property had practically no market value during the panic, and that every man who had all his savings invested in equities in such properties, no matter how large the equity, was ruined. I would also name the products of the farms—the food, the cotton and the wool—and the products of the factories, as property of necessity, entitled to maintain a fairly uniform and normal valuation, approximately equal or exceeding the cost of production. But if I were asked to name the commodity of the most obvious intrinsic value, I would name labor, because it is the basis of all wealth.

Yet, during the panic, the market value of the products of the farms and the factories was abnormally low, and it was estimated that there were more than two million laborers in the United States who were unable to sell their labor at any price and millions more who were compelled to sell their labor at a reduced price.

The commonly accepted explanation of these phenomena is that market values are governed by the relation of supply to demand, and that the panic had been preceded by activity in production to such an extent that there was over-production. It is my contention that the extraordinary relation of supply to demand was not due to over-production, but to under-consumption. There was not a minute during the panic in which all the homes of this country would not have been in demand for occupation, and there was no time during the panic in which the products of the farm and of the factories would not have had their normal consumption if all the consumers of the country had possessed the means of obtaining them. The two million laborers who tramped the country, clothed in rags and with insufficient food, had capacity to consume everything their labor would have produced, had the captains of industry been in position to set them to work, and thus the normal equilibrium between supply and demand would have been maintained.

The reason why the captains of industry were not in position to set these laborers to work was apparently the lack of money, but, in fact, it was the shortage of six hundred millions of dollars of the medium of exchange, resulting from the banks unduly restricting the function of swapping credits.

There are no classes of the people so much interested in the introduction of a system of banking which has capacity to continuously exercise the banking function, as the debtors and laborers.

These are prosperous days. The conditions of trade are such that the merchants and banks have expanded their liabilities beyond all precedents. It is a period of confidence, in which everything goes, and there is no lack of the medium of exchange. But I warn you not to believe that the country has grown so rich that there will never be another period of distrust.

Substantial wealth is created by the slow processes of industry, combined with skill and the use of capital. Bubble wealth is created by the rapid process of placing one piece of paper in the possession of a trust company as collateral security for two pieces of paper. Some of the enormous quantity of bubble wealth which is now being created will sooner or later collapse. Such collapse should affect nobody but the bubblesters. But without a system of banks which can sustain legitimate credits, there will follow a panic which will again destroy the market value of intrinsic values, ruin debtors, deprive laborers of employment, and create general distress.

PANICS PREVENTABLE.

Would that I had the ability to arouse the American people to the importance of a banking system! In panic after panic they have suffered, but their minds seem to be possessed with the fatalism of the Turk—"it is the will of Allah!" But I say it is not the will of God which produces panics. History abundantly proves that such panics as occurred in this country in 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893 are preventable by a known system of banking.

This system of banking originated in Scotland, separated by only an imaginary line from the then independent and isolated banks of England. The superiority of the system was demonstrated through commercial crisis after crisis, in all of which the Scotch banks remained solvent and continued the exercise of the banking function, while the independent banks of England suspended the banking function and fell like rows of bricks.

In 1825 a Parliamentary Commission developed the fact that in the panic of 1798 upwards

of a hundred English country banks had failed. In seven years, 1810 to 1817, six hundred failed, and in the panic of 1825, up to the date of the inquiry, twenty-six failures had taken place. The banks which failed paid but a small percentage of their indebtedness. Before the same Commission Mr. Gilchrist, a manager of one of the Scotch banks, testified that within his recollection only one Scotch bank had failed, and it immediately paid fourteen shillings on the pound, and ultimately paid all its liabilities.

The superiority of the system having been thus proven, by a gradual process of amalgamation of independent banks, the system was introduced into England, and the superiority of the system over the want of system in the United States has since been demonstrated.

In the great panic of 1837-1838 more than a thousand banks, practically all the banks in the United States, failed. In England and Scotland not a bank failed. In 1856 nearly every bank in the United States closed its doors and went out of business, and but few of them ever resumed. There was a great commercial crisis in Great Britain, but not a bank in England or Scotland failed. Again in 1873 a great many banks in the United States failed, but there were no bank failures in Great Britain, except the City of Glasgow Bank, which had been practising fraudulent methods for years.

In the panics of 1890-1893, which are now fresh in the memory, when bank after bank failed in the United States, and all the banks in New York city suspended payments and only certified their customers' checks, there was not a bank failure in Great Britain. And more, there was not a day when any bank in Great Britain refused to extend its usual credits without unusual restrictions, except for about a week in 1890, at the time of the Baring's failure, they put the brake on to the extent of raising the rate of interest to six per cent.

This system has been adopted by the countries of continental Europe. The United States is the only nation in the world of commercial importance which has not adopted it. It is a remarkable fact that during the last panic, while the commercial crisis was universal, there were no bank panics except in the United States. In no other country was the commercial crisis continued so long, and in no other country did the people distrust the solvency of their banks, and in no other country were there bank failures.

But it may be objected that the situation is different in a vast area of sparsely settled country like the United States. In reply I will say that along our northern boundary stretches a country from ocean to ocean, much more sparsely settled than the United States. Canada possesses a system of banks. In Canada the same commercial conditions existed during the last panic as in the United States, but only two unimportant banks of the isolated and independent order went into liquidation, and not one of their systems of banks excited suspicion as to its solvency, and at no time during the panic did any of them suspend the banking function of swapping credits with customers.

In 1893, 1894 and 1895, when the great banks of New York city dared not extend their credits a cent, the Canadian banks advanced millions to move the wheat crops of my own State of Minnesota and the State of Dakota. Little Canada, with scarcely five millions of people, occupying the stingy fringe of perpetual ice, with meagre agricultural resources, few mines and only rich in her forests of timber, was able to loan the credits to move the abundant harvests of Minnesota and Dakota, solely by reason of her system of banking.

In the olden days of small affairs in the banking business of New York city, one of the banks having increased its capital to the then unheard-of amount of five millions of dollars, a customer made application for an unusually large loan. After some days of consideration the directors declined, not because the collateral was unsatisfactory, but simply because the loan was unusually large. Upon being informed of the decision of the directors, the customer remarked that, in his opinion, that bank needed either an act of the Legislature to reduce its capital to the capacity of its directors, or an act of God to increase the capacity of its directors to its capital. When this great and rich nation has reached the humiliating condition of playing second fiddle in the banking business to Canada, it would seem to need both.

It would seem that nothing short of a special act of Providence would enable our lawmakers to investigate the banking problem free from that political bias which is an inheritance from a squabble between the Democratic and Whig parties over a petty appointment in the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, branch of the Bank of the United States. The only question involved at the outset of the squabble was whether the bank or the Democratic politicians of New Hampshire should appoint the petty officials of the bank. But Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party cunningly magnified it, in the minds of the people, into a contest to "preserve the liberties of the people against the encroachments of the money power." And from that day to the present time the legislation of Congress has been based upon the supposed necessity of making the banks inefficient in order to preserve the liberties of the people.

LEGISLATION.

A banking system for a great nation like the United States requires a central bank, with a head in the chief commercial city, with branches in each of the commercial centers, which

shall constitute the head and the backbone of the system. This central bank should be the bank of the banks, and the bank of the Government. The Sub-Treasuries should be abolished. The central bank should hold the gold reserve of all the banks and of the nation. The reserves of the other banks should consist of credits on the ledger of the central bank. Sub-systems should be formed, consisting of heads in important commercial centers, with branches scattered over the country, thus carrying the facilities of great, strong, solvent banks to every hamlet and cross-road in the country.

The only legislation required is the repeal of the Sub-Treasury laws, and of the provisions of the present National Bank Law which in any manner restrict the business of swapping credits, and which prevent banks from conducting the banking function in more than one locality. It would not be necessary, or, indeed, desirable, to grant the central bank a special charter, with or without special privileges. The banking business is a part of commerce, and commerce is an individual, not a governmental, function. The commercial bank is a co-worker with the merchant, and in the conduct of its legitimate business of swapping credits should be as free as the merchant. Grant the banking business this freedom, and the system, including the central bank, will form itself along the lines of the economic laws to which alone commerce by right owes allegiance.

Such a system, history conclusively proves, has the capacity to continue exercising the banking function, and thereby sustaining normal values, during the fiercest commercial crisis. A system having such a capacity, in connection with the genius for trade possessed by the people of the United States, and the wealth of its natural resources, may make New York, instead of London, the chief exchange city of the world, and the United States, instead of England, the creditor nation of the world—without it, never.

The creditor nation fact is not altogether a matter of superior wealth or capital. England is the creditor nation, but if may be well doubted whether she has as much wealth or capital as the United States. It is a matter of organization of capital. Let me illustrate: If I have \$1,000,000 of capital, as an individual I can only loan \$1,000,000. But if I organize a banking business with my capital and exercise the banking function of swapping credits, I may collect interest on many millions, just as some of your banks with a million of capital loan five, ten, twenty and even more millions. England has so organized her capital by means of her magnificent banking system that she is the banker of the world and collects tribute from all the nations of the world in the form of interest, not for the use of her wealth or capital, but for the use of her credit. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is literally true that by means of her splendid banking organization England collects interest upon millions and millions of her own indebtedness to other nations. It is a very profitable business to collect interest on what one owes, and it is this which makes England the creditor nation. The United States, as its capital is now organized, can only loan to foreign nations actual capital, and as long as these conditions last cannot compete with a nation which can loan all it dares to owe. It is not more capital, more wealth, or more money which the United States needs in order to become the creditor nation, but a better organization. The fact that approximately a third of the money of the United States is locked up idle and useless in the Treasury is evidence that we have money enough.

The capital engaged in banking in the United States is much larger than the capital engaged in banking in Great Britain. I investigated this point a few years ago and found that the paid-up aggregate capital of all the joint-stock banks of England, Scotland and Wales, including the Bank of England, was only \$345,000,000, while the capital of the National banks alone of the United States at the same date was \$648,000,000. The loanable medium of exchange produced by the banks of Great Britain was \$3,822,000,000, while the loanable medium of exchange produced by the National banks of the United States was only \$2,800,000,000. By their superior organization the banks of Great Britain, with approximately half the capital, produced nearly twice the amount of loanable medium of exchange.

It was a dream of Sir Walter Raleigh, as it is of some of our statesmen, that whoever controls the seas will control the commerce of the world, and whoever controls the commerce of the world will control the wealth of the world, and therefore the world itself. But I venture to suggest that you may subsidize ships to sail the seas, and your armies and navies may carry the flag to all the islands of the seas, but you will never control the commerce of the world, nor the wealth of the world, nor the world itself, until you have a banking system which can manage the exchanges of the world during commercial crises, and maintain at all times a fairly uniform rate of interest.

I would like to ask those statesmen who seem to think that carrying the flag at the tail end of ships changes the course of trade, at what price a banker in Manila will buy six months drafts on New York against consignments, as long as he knows that by the time the draft reaches New York for rediscount the current rate of interest may be any rate between two per cent. per annum and a quarter of one per cent. per day, or that the banks at New York may then refuse to re-discount at any rate because they are scared; and on what terms could the Manila banker reimburse himself by selling to importers drafts on scared banks!

I would like to ask them what they propose to do in the next panic. Perhaps they expect that the President of the United States will issue a proclamation to all the merchants of the world, stating that there is a panic, that half of the banks are "busted," and the remainder are so paralyzed that they will be unable to do business for probably three years, and that he hopes foreign merchants will continue to consign their goods to the United States, but make their drafts on Canada!

The wares of commerce follow the drafts of commerce, instead of a flag, and the principal reason why Great Britain is the market place of the world's commerce is not because the union jack flies at the tail end of so many ships, but because every banker and merchant in every quarter of the world knows, within two or three per cent. per annum, the exact value of a draft for rediscount in London.

Gentlemen, I fear that the length of my address has already wearied you, but I have stated only a few of the historical facts which are available in support of the proposition that the periodical panics which occur in this country are preventable. I hope you will not misunderstand my proposition. I do not claim that a system of banking has been devised which will prevent periods of undue speculation, followed by commercial crises in which the speculators will be ruined, but I do claim that there is a tried and proven system of banking which has the capacity to so support legitimate credits during such crises as to maintain normal valuations of property, and thereby preserve the legitimate traders, keep the wheels of industry in motion and labor fully employed at normal wages. I also claim that such a system of banks is necessary to enable this country to successfully compete in the commerce of the world.

I stand upon these propositions.

Such a system of banking in no respect resembles a trust. It does not restrict competition. In a visit to a town of only 4,000 population in British Columbia, I found branches of five of the great Canadian banks. Besides, loss of a life's savings by the insolvency of banks, bankruptcy of solvent debtors, distress of families reduced from comparative affluence to want, lack of labor, a bed on the bare ground in summer and on the bare floor of a police station in the winter, soup-kitchens and other incidents of the panic, are no part of the liberties of the people.

I appeal to you as representatives of the banking interests, and as patriotic citizens, to give this important matter more than a passing thought. This subject is incomparably of more importance than any detail of internal bank management. Have the courage to at least discuss it, and if thought wise, put the machinery in motion for another campaign of education. The subject only needs to be properly presented to receive the support of the people.

THE PRESIDENT: We have enjoyed this address immensely. Ordinarily, we should now adjourn for luncheon, but nobody will want to miss an address from the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I now have the pleasure of presenting to you.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—You perceive that I forgot to bring my voice with me. I left it somewhere between the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the city of Milwaukee. Perhaps it will come to my aid a little later, but it will require great patience on your part if you tolerate me during the fifteen minutes during which I shall take your time.

It seems to me that anything anybody is liable to say after the magnificent and well-ordered speech to which you have just listened must be in the nature of an anti-climax. I was pleased to hear that cold, deliberate, ruthless statement of Mr. Stickney. He got at fundamental truths and fundamental principles and he applied them with the skill and the calmness and the kind indifference of a surgeon amputating a limb. But I am glad, and I think you are all glad, that he spoke from outside of the counter. If he had spoken from the inside of the counter he would have been suspected of promoting some scheme in the interest of the money power. He spoke truthful words on behalf of that great multitude who represent industry, enterprise, commerce and trade. I am glad he is outside of the counter, because his voice will reach far and it will carry with it the spirit of sincerity and disinterestedness. I do wish one thing more; I wish he represented Minnesota in the halls of Congress. With the high respect which I entertain for both of those legislative branches, I do not think it is any aspersion on them to say that for true doctrine in finance and political economy there is much needed there, and there is great need for the courage and firmness and clearness which has been evidenced by Mr. Stickney in his remarks to-day. I do not think I should venture to come on a 'this time if my voice or my word did not in some way supplement to some degree the thought which he has expressed. I think they do.

Most of you have experienced that peculiar emotion which rises in the breast when one who has been for some time separated from friends and associations returns again to the old surroundings. His sensations are half painful, half pleasant. He discovers changes; old landmarks gone, faces once familiar are not to be seen, while in their places others appear, to former time unknown. Such are the feelings I experience in standing before you to-day. For there was a time in the earlier days of your association when, if I was not an active participant in its councils and doings, I was at least a faithful and interested observer. And if I can for a moment look backward, as old men like to do, I want to refer to the first stages of your honorable organization, which is so respectably represented here to-day. Perhaps thirty years will cover your history. Its early growth was slow and doubtful.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BANKERS.

The banker, as a rule, is a hard subject to enlist in anything. He views with suspicion any proposition which may possibly commit him to joint action with anybody else. He prefers to stand upon his own responsibility, to manage his own affairs, and is not naturally friendly to suggestion from the outside. Especially is this true if there be any prospect that these suggestions will be forced upon him by any moral or other pressure. The innate disposition of the banker furnishes the very highest guarantees that the powers exercised by the bank as a unit can never be associated or centralized under the control of any one man or any coterie of men. If, then, those eloquent men who talk so glibly of the "money power" have in mind the great banking interests of the country, as represented by the ten or twelve thousand banking institutions scattered over the land, each acting independently within the limits of its own environment, these orators are very wide of their mark.

So strongly does this characteristic prevail that your organization when formed, though based upon purely voluntary lines, failed to receive the general co-operation to which its laudable purposes entitled it.

PIONEERS IN THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

While thirty years or more have passed, the ratio of membership to the total banking fraternity is yet comparatively small. Nevertheless, the association was inaugurated by men who were the best representatives of the banking profession; men who stood for the highest ideals and best practices; men who had a sense of public duty, and who were patriotic and helpful in all the great financial questions which touched our national interests. It is well that these men be remembered. The growing influence and usefulness of your association proves that their efforts were wisely directed, and in my opinion the future will more completely illustrate the truth of what I say in this regard. I was not one of that honorable group. As a younger man, I could only be what I gladly became, a cheerful follower. Let me name some of these men. To many they will be familiar; to most of you they will be hardly known. In the front rank I would place Mr. George S. Coe, of New York, then a veteran in finance. A close second to him were such men as Mr. Hall, of Boston, an early, if not the first president. I name a few others without regard to precedence, who were wise in council and prominent in influence: Mr. Buell and Mr. Vermilye, of New York; Mr. Patterson and Mr. Comegys, of Philadelphia; Mr. Tyler, of Boston; Mr. Simons, of South Carolina; Mr. H. H. Camp and Mr. Van Slyke, of Wisconsin; Messrs. Barret, Sneed and Murray, of Kentucky; Mr. Yates and Mr. Millard, of Omaha; Mr. Hollister, of Grand Rapids. But the list grows, and I cannot name them all.

If time permitted, it would be gratifying to me to speak with detail of the public service performed by some of these in the great exigencies which have from time to time appeared in national finance incidental to and subsequent to the Civil War.

RELATION OF GOVERNMENT FINANCES TO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

In every country there is a more or less intimate relation between Government finances—debt and taxation—and the general commercial or industrial affairs of such country. In our own country that intimacy has been and is injuriously close. Does this need any demonstration? I think not. The facts of history are too familiar, and memory readily recalls those periods where our whole financial and industrial progress has been severely checked while great questions relating to the condition of the Treasury or the standard of money have awaited decision. It has been the effort of your association from the beginning to assist in establishing the Government finances on secure foundations, and at the same time to reduce to the smallest degree possible the dependency of commercial affairs upon Treasury operations. While under our system the Government, in a broad sense, is the people, and the people constitute the Government, yet in its organization it is a legal entity, separate, distinct, impersonal. It is a corporation with rights, duties, obligations, all clearly set forth and defined in the Constitution or in statute law. Within its proper sphere of action it is

supreme, but its proper sphere of action is limited, and it cannot transcend these limits without harm to itself and injury to the people. In other words, there are laws superior to the Government—laws which it cannot defy and escape penalty. They are not written laws, but are discoverable. They are varied in form; but I refer now only to the higher economic laws, which have a way of self-operation, blessing the obedient and banning the violator. Of these all men and all governments should be afraid, and to their mandates respect should be shown.

HOW OTHER COUNTRIES MANAGE THEIR FINANCES.

The thought I have in mind will be more distinctly presented by a contrast between the expressed principles of a neighboring State and our own governmental methods as they have been made familiar to your knowledge and experience.

Some time since I had the pleasure of a long talk with the Financial Minister of a South American republic, one of the most securely-established in its political life and most advanced in the elements of material growth and industrial prosperity. Desiring to know his government's methods, and their points of view in certain economic particulars, I asked him a series of questions, to which he made the most gracious and frank replies. I confess that I was surprised and not a little humiliated, as a citizen of this great republic, at the clear perception of economic relationships, and the evident willingness he displayed to forego tempting advantages in the present, out of obedience to the requirements of higher considerations. I do not believe that I can do better than to repeat the substance of that conversation. It throws some clear side lights on our system of finance.

"You have," I asked him, "some sort of banking system in your country?"

"Oh, yes. We have a system of operating under federal authority, governed by federal law, and subject to inspection and control by federal agents. We have eight large banks, each with several branches, so that all sections of our country are supplied with banking facilities."

"Why do you allow banks with branches? Why not make them entirely independent of each other, the same as we do?"

"Well, we believe that a fagot of many twigs is safer and stronger than the separated twigs could be. It has worked well. We have had no bank failure for many years."

"Do they issue notes to circulate as money?"

"Yes, limited in amount by their relation to capital, and by the percentage of specie which they are required to carry against note issues."

"Why do you not make the banks secure their notes, as do we, by the pledge of your Government bonds? By requiring them to do this, you would enlarge the market for your securities, and thus lower the rate of interest on your Government debt. At the same time you would make the bank note absolutely secure to the holder."

"Yes," he replied, "but this apparent advantage might prove to be fallacious in the end. In the first place, we consider the bank currency entirely safe to the holder as it now is. In the next place, to require what you suggest would involve a tie-up of so much of the bank capital, all of which we think ought to be available to the uses of industry and trade."

"Again," he added, "we think general industries and business affairs should be involved to the smallest degree possible, with government finances. If we should become engaged in a protracted and exhausting war, the price of our bonds might fall. The value of the securities upon which the safety of the bank note was supposed to rest, thus declining, distrust and panic might set in at the most inopportune time—an inopportune time, because it is precisely in time of war that the Government must make the severest financial exactions from its people. It is therefore doubly important that general business should be protected from, rather than exposed to, the perturbations in government finances when the latter are under stress and strain. It is just then that we need the greatest strength and the most steadiness in the personal affairs of our people, for it is from them that we must draw resources and supplies."

"One more question," I urged. "You have, I know, revenues somewhat in excess of expenditures, and necessarily carry a working balance on hand. Where do you keep this cash: in your own strong boxes, as we do?"

"No," he answered, "we are a small country, not rich like you. If we locked up this money, amounting sometimes to thirty millions of dollars, it would be an economic crime. We deposit our idle funds among the eight banks, and they serve as an important aid to industrial activities, while they are always subject to our call when needed."

It is noticeable that on three particulars—legal tender paper money, bank note issues, and the keeping of the public moneys—we pay no regard to the opposing argument. Nevertheless, the reasons set forth by that finance minister for adhering to a policy so radically at variance with our own are deserving of deep consideration. Having found, as we believe, that legal-tender Government paper money supplied an imperative need in a time of war, we cannot persuade ourselves to abandon the use when the emergency is passed.

In his country the bank note, while safe to the people, is the most valuable instrument by which the credit of a bank can be made available to the borrower for the uses of industry and commerce. With us the bank note, while a good medium of exchange, is as costly to the borrower as capital, since an investment of capital equal to the bank note itself is a condition precedent to its issue.

In his country the moneys taken from the people by taxation are not actually withdrawn from commercial uses; they are merely transferred from public ownership in the payment of public expenditure to the private creditor of the Government. With us the proceeds of taxation are entirely withdrawn from commercial uses and held in idle hoard in the public Treasury until actually distributed for public expenditures.

THE POLICY OF LOCKING UP SURPLUS REVENUES.

Has our Government's course been a wise one? Taking the last thirty years, what sum on the average, in excess of an ample working balance, has the Treasury kept under lock and key and away from all current use in the fields of industry and exchange? The amount is found to average fifty millions of dollars.

If these surplus millions had been deposited with National banks in the clearing-house cities, in the proportion the relative capital of each bank bears to the whole capital; and if, secondly, the only security to the Government had been, in case of bank failures, a prior lien on such bank's assets, not a dollar of loss would the Treasury have suffered.

Next, if under these conditions the banks had paid interest to the Government at the rate of two per centum upon the funds so deposited, how much would the Treasury have been benefited? Answer: Thirty-two millions of dollars.

Lastly, with this fund as an aid to their general operations in the field of trade and commerce, to what extent, on the average, would the banks have been able to increase credit accommodations to the people? Answer: Two hundred millions of dollars.

Have we not been guilty of an enormous economic waste by reason of our peculiar Treasury system?

SUMMARY OF THE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL CONVICTIONS.

I could pursue into detail the faults with which our financial system may be justly charged. But the matter has been presented over and over until the theme is badly worn. Permit me, however, to summarize into several brief propositions an expression of my own financial convictions.

First. I believe it to be most desirable that the demand liabilities of the Government known as legal-tender notes should be put in the way of retirement and cancellation.

Second. I believe that this can be accomplished without any burden of interest cost to the public Treasury.

Third. I believe that our system of bank-note circulation can and ought to be so modified as to make it more responsive to commercial and industrial requirements, without any increase of risk to the bill holder.

Fourth. I believe that beyond acting as a guardian and trustee for the people in relation to National banks, the Government's guaranty to bank-note issues should cease.

Fifth. I believe that the public moneys in excess of a reasonable working balance for daily use should be deposited in National banks. That a simple and safe system of distribution of funds can be devised I have no doubt.

Sixth. I believe that in periods of national peace and prosperity the public revenue should be somewhat in excess of public expenditure and that the surplus revenue should be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

Time will not permit me to support these statements of belief by argument now, and I will leave them to be the subject of your own reflection.

STRONG CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

In the beginning of my remarks I expressed the opinion that there is too close an intimacy between the Government's finance and our commercial affairs, and appealed to your memory of our history in support of that proposition. It is a comfort and satisfaction to note that at the present moment the injurious effect of such intimacy appears to be at a minimum. The public Treasury is strong, the public credit is high, and at the same time the situation of general finance, as represented by banking and commercial interests, is most satisfactory.

I want to close my talk by presenting some facts in comparison which will at least illustrate the strong and satisfactory condition of the national finances. While British consols drawing 2¾ per cent. per annum are quoted at 92, German Imperial three per cent. bonds at

88½, Russian fours at 102, and French threes at 102, United States two per cent. bonds are quoted at 107, and United States four per cent. bonds of 1923 at 138.

It may throw some light upon this comparison so favorable to us if I particularize a little. On April 1, 1898, the interest-bearing public debt stood at \$847,366,680. Deducting from this the cash then on hand in the Treasury, amounting to \$226,166,944, leaves \$621,199,736. Incidental to the war with Spain, bonds were issued to nearly two hundred millions, so that on November 1, 1899, the interest-bearing debt had risen to \$1,046,049,020, or, deducting cash in the Treasury, amounting to \$289,391,540, the debt, less cash, stood at \$756,657,480, an increase of \$135,457,744 between April 1, 1898, and November 1, 1899.

On August 1, 1901, the interest-bearing debt stood at \$965,476,000; less cash in the Treasury \$327,368,477; making debt less cash, \$638,107,523, a reduction of \$98,550,297; or having now no regard for the increased cash in the Treasury, we find that the face amount of the interest-bearing debt which stood on November 1, 1899, at \$1,046,049,020, now stands (August 1) at \$965,476,000, a reduction of \$80,572,960.

But this is only a partial statement. Concurrently with this reduction of the face of the debt, there has been a reduction almost equally great in the amount of *interest* which then burdened the future. Of the moneys coming into the Treasury during the short period under review, \$42,582,005 has been used to settle and discharge *interest* which would otherwise have been a charge upon the Treasury during the next four to eight years. By the use of something more than forty-three millions, interest to the amount of \$54,548,424 was settled—the difference of nearly eleven millions being a nominal profit to the Treasury.

This operation was, as you all understand, incidental to the refunding of a portion of the public debt into the new two per cent. bonds. To briefly summarize: Within two years the principal of the public debt has been reduced by the sum of \$80,572,960; the interest has been anticipated and settled to the amount of \$54,548,424—a total reduction of \$115,121,384, while the annual cost for carrying the debt in the future has been reduced from \$40,347,364 annually where it stood on November 1, 1899, to \$29,723,019—a net saving annually of \$10,624,365. The cash in the Treasury has been increased from 289 millions on November 1, 1899, to 327 millions on August 1, 1901—a gain of thirty-eight millions. On November 1, 1899, of the money in the Treasury 100 millions in gold was regarded as a traditional reserve for the redemption of the legal-tender notes. On March 14, 1900, by solemn statute, 150 millions was specifically pledged to this purpose and abundant power placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the amount should it become impaired.

These facts go far to explain the superior credit of the United States in the world's market, as illustrated by quotations on the public bourse. The facts show a condition of unparalleled strength in the public Treasury. Nor has this strength been gained by exhaustive taxation of individual or corporate resources. Every evidence exists of a general well-being in industry and trade.

A PROPITIOUS TIME FOR STRENGTHENING OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Looked at from the standpoint of true statesmanship, it would appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history and as favorable as any period we may hope for in the future to enter upon reasonable and judicious measures to eliminate all elements of financial weakness which experience has brought to light, and to perfect our now faulty system of currency. We need judicious, careful reform; we do not need revolutionary measures. In these directions, looking to a more perfect status in our public Treasury, and to better conditions in banking and currency, no body of men are better situated to bring the influence of careful thought and patriotic study than those who constitute the American Bankers' Association.

THE PRESIDENT: We have had an unusual meeting, particularly in the two formal addresses to which we have just listened. I think we shall all consider it a privilege to express our thanks to Mr. Stickney for his very able address, and to the Secretary of the Treasury for his so-called informal talk. The Secretary has a habit of making informal talks which require very formal attention.

Gentlemen, I will ask you to express your thanks to these gentlemen by rising. (The entire house rose.) Mr. Stickney and Mr. Gage, I have the pleasure to state that the thanks of this association are unanimously tendered for your addresses.

The convention then adjourned to meet Thursday, October 17, 1901, at 10 A.M.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THURSDAY OCTOBER 17, 1901.

The convention was called to order by the president and prayer was offered by Rev. J. Beveridge Lee, D.D.

THE PRESIDENT: A part of yesterday's business was left unfinished, and we will therefore resume the call of States. I will ask the secretary to proceed with the call of States.

THE SECRETARY: North Dakota. (No response.) Ohio.

OHIO.

IVOR HUGHES, of Columbus, Ohio: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I was not selected by the Ohio delegation to speak for the State, yet at the same time I do not like to have the modern "mother of Presidents" passed by in silence. Everybody knows that everyone great has come from Ohio, and I say reverently that Ohio, in the President whose death we mourn, produced the greatest man this country ever had. If it shall be the will of the American people, the next time when we meet to select a leader for the position of chief executive of our country they can be found by the dozen in Ohio, and you will make no mistake if you select an Ohio man. I can say this without being charged with having said it in a spirit of egotism, because I have not the honor or good fortune of having been born on Ohio soil. I come here representing one of the principal banks in the capital city of Ohio. I have not the honor of being an officer or a worker in that bank; I represent the bank as its counsel. I can say, however, that the banking interest in Columbus is like everything else in Ohio, exceedingly prosperous. And I want to say for Ohio that I was pleased to hear yesterday the happy reports from Kansas and from Colorado and from Nebraska and from the other Western States, all children of the great State of Ohio. Who can go beyond the Mississippi, who can pass the line of eastern Indiana, and not find in all of these Western States the children of the great State of Ohio? Away down in Louisiana, as a gentleman said yesterday, Ohio enterprise has been felt. You see, an Ohio man can not go anywhere but what enterprise and success follow in his footsteps.

I am pleased to meet this distinguished body of gentlemen. I said to my wife yesterday, as we sat here and looked over the faces in this audience, that certainly America should feel proud of the intelligence and ability displayed in the faces of her bankers. As the Secretary of the Treasury remarked yesterday, the bankers of America are progressive men; and I believe that when we go to our respective homes and take up our tasks in our banks and come to consider what shall be best not only for our banks but for the people of this great country, because the bankers of this country are patriotic, I think we will follow the suggestions made by Mr. Gage, even if we do not get the principal bank in Ohio, we will have an Ohio man managing it in New York.

THE SECRETARY: Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA.

OTTO A. SHUTTEE, El Reno, Okla.: In rising to respond for Oklahoma, I would say, first, that she is only twelve years old; yet she is large enough to wear long dresses. What we want in Oklahoma principally is statehood. We think we are entitled to it from the fact that the average population of the States of this Union when they were admitted to the Union was 59,000. We have to day over 500,000 and twice the number of school children that the several Territories of this Union had as population when they were admitted as States.

We raised last year thirty million bushels of wheat. We had a taxable wealth of \$60,000,000. We have 38,000 square miles of area. A great many people think

Oklohoma is too small to be admitted to the Union. If you stop to figure you will find that we are as large in area as Ohio. We have thirteen millions of bank deposits. That is doing quite well for a child twelve years old. We have 11,000 miles of railway; 2,500 public schools, and a dozen colleges; 800 post offices, 175 newspapers, and not a poor house in the Territory. We raised last year, as I said before, thirty million bushels of wheat. We also raised fifty million bushels of corn, twelve million bushels of oats and one million bushels of fruit, half a million head of live stock, 150,000 bales of cotton, 500 car loads of melons, 1,000 car loads of potatoes, and a little of everything else, including almonds and bananas. We want capital, labor and more people. We took the gold medal and several diplomas on corn, cotton and vegetables at Chicago, and the highest award at Paris on cotton. We think for a child only twelve years old we have done remarkably well. There is not a State or Territory in this Union which offers better inducements for the investment of capital and for returns thereon than Oklohoma, and we invite you to visit us. We have also had the honor of having held within the borders of our Territory the only lottery ever conducted by Uncle Sam.

THE SECRETARY: Oregon. (No response.) Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa.: I have been so engrossed by the interesting proceedings of this convention, both in this house and out of it, that I almost forgot that I might be expected to respond to this call.

The delegates here from Pennsylvania, as well as the much larger number who have been detained at home by the exigencies of business, wish to join their voices with yours in this grand chorus of prosperity, and we are very thankful for the blessings we have received as well as those we expect to receive.

We know this convention will do us much good. We know from the experience of other cities that it will do Milwaukee much good. Why, only last month when we were expected to assemble here, I noticed by one of the newspapers that the permits for new buildings to be erected in this city were 295 per cent. larger than for the corresponding month of last year, and twice as much as for any other city in the country on the percentage plan. So you see Milwaukee is beginning to derive a benefit from our visit already.

We have met the Milwaukee bankers and we know they are good fellows.

If I had time to tell you about the great prosperity we have experienced in Pennsylvania, the figures would be astounding, no matter where it is, in financial, manufacturing, commercial, or in any other department of industry. The shipyards on the Delaware River have under construction at present ships of the aggregate value of over twenty million dollars. The freight that went out from Pittsburg in the last twelve months foots up the enormous total of sixty million tons. I notice from a recent report that the building permits issued for the construction of new buildings in Philadelphia in the month of September amounted to \$1,500,000, and in Pittsburg during the same month it reached about the same sum.

Under the act of March 14, 1900, we have had eighty new National banks formed in Pennsylvania. We have to-day some 525 National banks in the State, with assets of about \$770,000,000. We have two hundred and seventy odd State and Savings banks and trust companies, with assets of over one thousand millions of dollars. Bankers who have been in business for some time do not always look with complacency upon the organization of new banks in their neighborhood, but still we recognize that it is the great prosperity and demand of business that encourages their organization.

Even philanthropy is prospering in Pennsylvania. We have one gentleman in the State who has given largely along those lines, and within a year he selected a

committee of gentlemen and said that he wanted them to formulate a plan for a great industrial school to be located in Pittsburg and that he would pay the cost of it. Well, these were modest, intelligent, public-spirited citizens, and they went to work to see what they could do, and last week their plan was perfected. It involves the expenditure, including the endowment, of about fifteen million dollars! And we know that the gentleman that I have referred to will keep his word.

When we go back from here it will be to tell our associates that we have enjoyed the very able addresses we have heard, and that we realize more than ever what a great association this is, and what a wonderfully prosperous, beautiful and hospitable city Milwaukee is.

THE SECRETARY: Rhode Island. (No response.) South Dakota. (No response.) Tennessee. (No response.) Texas.

TEXAS.

EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN, San Antonio, Tex.: The banking business in Texas is steadily growing. In the organizations of National banks, under the new law, Texas leads with ninety banks, or over one-eighth of the whole.

Our farmers have had some discouragement in the partial failure of their crops, but on account of their prosperity last year, it is not affecting the general conditions of business in the State.

Texas is as rich in natural resources, in deposits of minerals and materials, in agricultural possibilities, as any State in the Union, and vastly richer than many States. It is there that Nature has assembled more closely than anywhere else in the world the raw materials which supply industrial enterprise. It is there where you will find within the next quarter century the center of the iron, steel and cotton manufacturing interests of the South. With cattle, cotton, rice, sugar, timber, coal, iron, granite, marble, zinc, oil and other natural resources, what may one say of its future!

The unexpected has happened to Texas in the matter of developing her natural resources. The recent discoveries within her boundaries of vast quantities of fuel oil, which is of value in the developing of the world's industries, has given an impetus to her manufacturing interests, which is destined to make her a formidable competitor of some of the older States in the field of industrial enterprise, which must pay the freight on the raw material to the factory and the return freight on the manufactured goods. With this fuel we shall be able to start factories in every village and hamlet that is located near any natural product. The cotton factory has come to the cotton field, the rice mill to the rice field, the iron foundry to the iron mountain, the packing-house to the cattle on the ranges.

We are learning, by time and experience, of capital, its right to protection and fair treatment. Public sentiment is now taking a calmer view than a few years ago. Texas is beginning to realize that to develop her natural resources she must have outside capital. The business and conservative element are demanding conservative issues instead of wild vagaries and irrational prejudices. Even the celebrated anti-trust law, which was aimed at nothing less than the total exclusion of all combinations of capital from doing business in the State, and has so injured its credit, has failed to check the movement of consolidation, the concentration of human effort on great undertakings. Visiting capitalists are assured that combinations of capital would be welcomed in the State, and that this law which has heretofore frightened these corporations was designed only to prevent consolidation for the purpose of controlling prices.

The Lone Star State is pressing forward to take her place with her sister States, to share with them that commercial supremacy due her in accord with her vast extent of area.

THE SECRETARY: Utah. (No response.) Vermont. (No response.) Virginia. (No response.) Washington.

WASHINGTON.

MILES C. MOORE, of Walla Walla, Wash.: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—I once read a story of Mark Twain and Bill Nye, who were going to speak from the same platform one night, and Mark Twain said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I expect to talk to you until I am tired, and after I get through Mr. Nye will talk to you until you are tired."

Now, if I had my voice with me I might talk to you until you were all tired. I seem to have lost my voice somehow, but that is an affliction common, you know, to distinguished men.

I suppose you realize that a man who hails from the State whose name begins with "W" is at a very great disadvantage on an occasion like this where he speaks on an alphabetical call. You were regaled yesterday with all the good stories, and you have heard about most of the wonderful things in this country, and perhaps there is not much left for me to tell you. We have been told that some men are born great, and some are born in Ohio. However, being an Ohio man myself, I appreciate that. Yesterday, after the speaking and when you all seemed dreadfully tired, I made up my mind that I would borrow the opening sentence in the great speech of Webster in reply to Hayne and (I am not paraphrasing it) say that I should enter upon no encomium on the State of Washington; she needs none; there she is; behold her, and judge for yourselves. But reflecting that you have all had a rest and that it has not been the privilege of all of you to behold our magnificent scenery of fertile valleys and plains and snow-capped mountains, or to look out upon the western ocean beyond which lies half the population of the human race, I want to submit a few facts and stuff you with a few statistics, because we have statistics up in Washington, too.

Last year our farmers raised 20,000,000 bushels of grain. Our lumbermen marketed 1,100,000 feet of lumber. Our fishermen caught \$3,000,000 worth of salmon. Our miners mined 2,500,000 tons of coal.

But it is not of present conditions that I wish to talk to you so much. It is rather of the rapid expansion of Oriental trade. Already twenty-five great ocean steamships run in and out of Puget Sound engaged in the Oriental trade. Against this twenty-five, San Francisco, where my friend Wilson lives, has but nine. We want you gentlemen to know that the seat of empire is going to be on Puget Sound. Our frontier bankers used to say that the star of empire had been arrested in its western flight and would stand over the State of Washington and there it would cast its brilliant light forever. I regret to say, however, that one morning in May, 1898, it suddenly shot out somewhere over the Philippines. We accept the situation and will take whatever benefits we can from it.

When you gentlemen get home and have leisure to do so, I want you to take down a map of the Pacific Ocean and study it. Note the position of Washington. Then cast your eye down the Central American coast, the great countries that surround the Pacific Ocean. Look at them all, and realize that nearly one-half of the population of the human race occupies those countries. I want you to reflect what the wonderful trade possibilities are when we have succeeded in breaking down by peaceful methods the Chinese Wall and have established trade relations with those countries beyond the seas.

There are a few things that we are very much interested in in Washington. We want liberal shipping laws. We do not want to pour money into the coffers of steamship companies already rich. But we want laws which will stimulate the building of new vessels and put this country's flag in the lead upon the high seas. We need

an international bank. Some one said yesterday that trade did not follow the flag, but that it followed the draft. All this will give us a compact republic. While we accept the responsibilities that come with newly-acquired possessions, I would like to say that proper expansion is expansion within the proper lines of our western republic.

THE SECRETARY: West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A DELEGATE: Gentlemen, West Virginia sends greetings to this convention, and its assurance that although we do not claim all the wonderful things on earth, yet we are prosperous. We have unlimited courage, plenty of energy, and intellectual and forceful men among us. What we especially want is a little more money to develop our industries.

I am sure that we who are here from West Virginia, as well as all who are here from other parts of the South, will be very much benefited by this gathering—by the addresses we have heard and by the social intercourse afforded us.

THE SECRETARY: Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

JOHN JOHNSTON, of Milwaukee, Wis.: Gentlemen, the speaker selected to extol the virtues of Wisconsin is unfortunately absent.

I understand that you do not need to be told much about Wisconsin. You are here and you can draw your own conclusions. I notice that our friend from Pennsylvania has been studying the building statistics in this city. Let me tell him that that is merely a small illustration of the condition all over the State. Visitors to St. Paul's in London, when they stand before the tomb of Christopher Wren, who planned that majestic building, read the inscription: "If you wish to look for a monument look around you." The building itself is a sufficient monument for Christopher Wren. So it is here; just look around you.

I do not wish to eulogize our men or praise our women. I notice that gentlemen from most of the States brag that their women are the most beautiful and the best of all. I am glad to observe that the men of this country are advancing to that position. I long ago believed with the poet that while we speak of the lords of creation, a mightier power is behind the throne, and that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

A gentleman from Connecticut said the other day that in his State they were situated between the devil and the deep sea—Boston and New York, and perhaps that was some reason why their bank deposits were not larger. When I came to Wisconsin, the bank deposits were three dollars per head to every adult in the State. Now they are fifty dollars per head. We have St. Paul and Minneapolis on the one side and Chicago on the other, and we are in pretty nearly as bad a situation as our friend in Connecticut. We get very little money from outside; most all of our deposits is our own money. I think Wisconsin is very well situated physically. If you look at the map you will see that Wisconsin stands with her feet upon that great, rich and solid State of Illinois, while its right hand always faces beautiful Lake Michigan, and its brain is always kept clear and cool by the waters of Lake Superior. So I think physically its location can hardly be surpassed. Wisconsin means the "gathering of the waters." I think in time, too, it may mean the gathering of the peoples; for I believe we have a more cosmopolitan population than any other State in the Union. We have here people from all the central and northern provinces of Europe, and a large immigration from the Eastern States of this country; and although we have as much foreign population as any State, I am proud to say that Wisconsin in proportion to its population gave the largest majority for

honest money of any State in the Union. So if we are foreigners we have not the crank notions that those in a great many States have who do not have so many foreigners.

Wisconsin, while increasing in material wealth, is not forgetful of the fact that mere wealth does not constitute a great people. We have a wonderful school system beginning with the kindergarten and ending with one of the finest universities in the land. And our school system pays, too; and because it pays our Legislature is always liberal in voting ample funds to sustain it.

Gentlemen, I need not occupy your time further. We have been delighted to have this convention here, and for a laid-over convention we tried to make it as successful as possible. We hope it won't be many years before you again give us an opportunity to entertain you, and then you will see just what we can do.

THE SECRETARY: Wyoming. (No response.) Hawaii. (No response.) Virginia.

W. M. HABLSTON, of Richmond, Va.: Gentlemen, I am taken by surprise in being called upon to respond for Virginia, and I can only say I am glad to meet the bankers here from all over this country. We were glad to welcome you to Richmond last year, and we shall be glad to welcome you there again.

Virginia is enjoying to the fullest extent the general prosperity of the country. Manufacturing and other industries are prosperous. The banks of the State are prosperous. I do not know what further to say. We would like to see you in Virginia again. We will be pleased not only to have you come yourselves for a visit, but we should be glad if you will come and live amongst us. We will assure you always and at any time a most hospitable welcome.

HENRY DIMSE, of New York: Mr. President, during the first session of the convention an important resolution was introduced, but I learn that it was not presented, through some misunderstanding, to the executive council. We all know that our National bank system is one that should be fostered. As I said two days ago, the charters of more than 1,700 National banks of the United States will expire within the next two years, and it seems to me—and I think I voice the sentiment of some members of the executive council—that a resolution treating on this question should be introduced. I therefore present the following resolution and ask unanimous consent that it be referred to the executive council with the request that immediate action be had upon it:

"Whereas, More than 1,700 National bank charters will expire within the next two years, and realizing that it is for the best interests of this country that they should be extended;

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, urge the various representatives in Congress from the different States to pass such laws as will continue the charters and life of such National banks, as was done in 1862. Also further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of Congress."

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution offered by Mr. Dimse of New York. It seems to be upon a subject that concerns vitally many of our members. Is it the pleasure of the convention that it be referred to the executive council for immediate report? If so, all in favor of that course, will signify by saying aye; those opposed, no. Carried.

The executive council will please take this resolution under immediate consideration.

MR. HILLYER, of Georgia: I introduced a resolution on Tuesday, which by consent of the house was referred to the executive council for action. I would be glad to know what action the executive council has taken on that resolution. It was a resolution, you will remember, in regard to the action of the express companies; and asking that the report of the committee be received and approved.

THE PRESIDENT: Was not your resolution amended by Mr. Hill.

MR. HILLYER: It was referred to the executive council upon his motion, and I consented to that.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair would state that the resolution was referred to the incoming executive council for action.

MR. HILLYER: That is exactly the information I wish to get. I was not willing to have the resolution referred to the incoming executive council, and I do not think it was so understood by the members of the convention, although if I am wrong in this I would like to be corrected. I thought it was referred to the present executive council, so that it might be reported upon during this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: The chairman of the executive council is not at the moment in the hall, and if Mr. Hillyer will call this matter up again when Mr. Hardy comes in, perhaps he can get the information he desires more accurately.

MR. CHANDLER, of Kansas: After the reading of Mr. Stickney's address yesterday we were in somewhat of a hurry for adjournment and, while we passed a motion thanking him for his address, I feel we should go a little further. We that heard the address were all greatly edified by it. We were benefited by it. I feel, however, that this address should be put in a form so that it could get before the bankers of the entire country, and also before the members of Congress. I think it is one of the most important questions we have ever had before us, and I feel that this is an opportune time to take up the question and that we should press it to a final settlement.

I therefore move that it is the sense of this convention that the thanks of the association be and they are hereby extended to Mr. Stickney for his masterly presentation of a subject so important to every class of business and that the secretary be and is hereby directed to have the address published in pamphlet form and distributed together with this resolution thereon. (The motion was seconded from all parts of the hall.)

THE PRESIDENT: This motion would call for an appropriation and action by the executive council.

MR. CHANDLER: Then I offer the resolution and request that it go before the executive council with directions to report upon it immediately.

G. COOK, of Herington, Kansas: I would suggest that Mr. Stickney's plan may not only do away with bank crises in this country, but it may prove to be the system that we are all looking for and have been looking for these many years. We in the West have felt that while we lacked any sort of a system, yet we did as well as we could under the present laws, and that the ideal system had not yet been attained. On behalf of the West I want to say that we heartily approve of the plan outlined by Mr. Stickney, and I trust that the campaign of education which Mr. Chandler's motion contemplates will result in the adoption of a plan that will greatly further the economic development of this country.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, as many as are in favor of this motion will say aye; those opposed, no. Carried.

The executive council will please take this resolution in charge.

J. S. DAVIS, of Georgia: I have a resolution to present, and I think its importance warrants the consumption of a few moments in this meeting. It is with reference to the repeal of the bankruptcy law.

"Whereas, The bankruptcy act has had time to serve the purpose intended by Congress, to give relief to the honest, oppressed debtor; and

Whereas, Its further operation will entail loss upon both the creditor and debtor and the general public by reducing lines of credit, restricting business and decreasing its general volume, thereby checking the wonderful development of the country promised through right conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention, through the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, memorialize Congress to repeal the bankruptcy law."

THE PRESIDENT: Is it the wish of the convention that this resolution be referred to the executive council? If so, as many as are in favor of that course will say aye; opposed, no. Carried.

We will now listen to an address by Mr. P. C. Kauffman, of the State of Washington, on "The Financial and Commercial Future of the Pacific Coast."

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC COAST. — ADDRESS OF P. C. KAUFFMAN, CASHIER FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, TACOMA, WASH.

A distinguished Senator of the United States, in 1825, when discussing the value of the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains, made this most remarkable utterance: "The ridge of the Rocky Mountains may be named without offence as presenting a convenient, natural and everlasting boundary. Along the back of this ridge the western limits of this republic should be drawn and the statue of the fabled god, Terminus, should be raised upon its highest peak, never to be thrown down."

That this continued for years to be the settled opinion of many of our distinguished statesmen is shown by the unchallenged speech of Mr. McDuffie, over the ratification of the Ashburton treaty, delivered in the United States Senate, January 25, 1843, in which he said:

"What is the character of this country? Why, as I understand it, for seven hundred miles this side of the Rocky Mountains, absolutely uninhabitable; a barren and sandy soil, mountains totally impassable except in certain parts where there are gaps to be reached only by going hundreds of miles out of the direct course. The wealth of the Indies would be insufficient to construct and maintain a railroad across the continent. Even if this region was secured, of what value would it be for agricultural purposes? I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory. I wish it was an impassable barrier to secure us against the intrusion of others. I thank God for his mercy in placing the Rocky Mountains there."

What has been the answer made by the past fifty years to these most remarkable speeches? A rapidity of development and growth never before equalled in any section of the world. From that portion of the despoiled territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains that borders on the Pacific Ocean, have been formed three magnificent commonwealths. California, oldest and largest, with unequalled resources, containing the financial and commercial metropolis of the Coast, situated on a harbor renowned throughout the commercial world. Oregon, commanding the valleys of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, with soil so fertile that if "you tickle it with a hoe it laughs back a crop," with magnificent harbors at the cities of Portland and Astoria, as well as Coos and Yaquina bays. Washington, youngest of all, the Pennsylvania of the Pacific Coast, with a wealth of coal, iron and forest that constitutes it an empire in itself, containing within its borders Puget Sound, that matchless inland sea, the Mediterranean of the Northwest, a harbor unsurpassed, with two thousand miles of shore line. From the day when the tidings of the discovery of gold on the south fork of the American River at Sutter's dam thrilled the entire world, and like a mighty lodestone drew the thousands of intrepid "Argonauts of '49" through perils and hardships indescribable, across plains and over mountains, almost every mile of the journey marked with the headstone of some unfortunate adventurer, to the Pactolian banks of California's auriferous streams; and from the time that Dr. Whitman's old wagon rolled through the passes of the Rocky Mountains down to the valley of the Columbia River, demonstrating irrefutably that Oregon was open to overland immigration; the development of that vast territory has never flagged. Even the great cataclysm of the Civil War, which rent North and South asunder, and for years plunged our country into the horrors of desolation, scarcely even checked the remarkable development of the Pacific Coast. In those fifty years the territory for which Mr. McDuffie would not give a pinch of snuff has added billions of dollars to our national wealth. The Pacific Coast States proper have a population to-day of nearly four millions, constantly augmented by a steady stream of immigration, so that while they may never be as densely populated as the Atlantic Seaboard States, we may confidently expect to see the census of two decades hence show a population of fully twenty millions, and a commercial development that will be the wonder of the world.

That it is impossible, in the limited time at my disposal, to give any adequate idea of the resources, products and commerce of that region is evident when you consider that its foreign commerce in 1900 was over \$200,000,000; and its domestic commerce attained figures equally large; that California alone shipped east over fifty thousand car-loads of deciduous and citrus fruits; that the States of Oregon and Washington each required over 40,000 cars to transport their output of lumber to the various sections of the Eastern States alone; that the wheat crop of the latter States for 1900 was over forty million bushels, to which California added twenty million more, the greater part of which was exported around Cape Horn to the markets of Liverpool or to Hongkong and Shanghai, in the shape of flour; that the bank clear-

ings of San Francisco for 1900 were considerably over \$1,000,000,000, while those of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, the leading cities of the Northwest, were, approximately, \$400,000,000. It will probably astonish some of our eastern bankers to know that the bank deposits of California are over \$350,000,000; three Savings banks in San Francisco alone having over \$100,000,000, while the deposits of Oregon and Washington are over \$60,000,000, having more than trebled since 1893.

Wealth is being created everywhere, industry flourishes and resources utilized for the benefit of mankind. This rapid advance, which has been specially marked in the past few years, is confined to no particular locality, but is developed and supported everywhere by conditions that fully warrant our confidence in its continuance. It has resulted in the establishment of hundreds of new and important manufacturing enterprises and in the harnessing of powers that have never before felt the controlling touch of science. It has been infused into our mercantile life, and with magic strides, commerce from Pacific Coast seaports is encircling the globe, laying the foundations for a prosperity, the like of which has not been dreamed. It has struck the mountain side and the golden treasure is pouring forth in a stream which will not end. It has caused the farmer to take heart, the artisan to redouble his energies, the merchant to enlarge his facilities, and has put millions of dollars in the pockets of the people. Such prosperity is always permanent, because it is founded on substantial development; being built up step by step, the foundation for it is firmly and securely laid. Recognizing, then, the present magnificence of their development, what is to be the future both commercial and financial of the States of the Pacific Coast?

Has the star of their prosperity already reached its zenith; has it even now begun to decline, or is it only first appearing above the horizon?

THE FUTURE'S GLOWING PROMISE.

To these questions there can be but one answer. With activity like this in all lines, the future of the Pacific Coast, even as to continued internal development, offers the most glowing promises. Reason compels all to admit that development founded in the prosperity of all the people results, by natural sequence, in a greater prosperity until the opportunities of nature have been exhausted.

This being true, it follows that the people of the Pacific Coast are only on the threshold of their destiny. If to this be added the possibilities presented by a proper development of Oriental commerce, it will be impossible to overestimate the probable growth of the future.

There is nothing in history, poetry or romance so thrillingly interesting as the legends and tales that have as their motif the development of commerce. The galleons of Spain and richly-freighted Indiamen have attracted others than pirates and buccaneers of the open sea. The staidest and most conservative merchant and banker has time and again lost his conservatism and embarked his venture, mainly by reason of the glamour of romance that tinged Oriental or trans-oceanic commerce.

There is no study more interesting or important to the statesman, political economist, merchant prince or financier than the growth and development of a nation's commerce. Commercial history has shown us that the greatest seaports have always sought the northern latitudes. The relative position and accessibility of a State to other States and nations has much to do with its rapid development and future greatness. Cities as well as States have for a time grown into prominence and importance by virtue of being on some line or terminus of commerce. There was a time when the gold and jewels, the silks and rugs, the pearls and perfumes, the spices, sandal-wood and precious stuffs of the Orient moved westward to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and thence by water to Italy, Spain, Portugal and France. Along this line were situated the then great commercial emporiums of the world. Alexandria, however, surrendered the palm to Athens; Carthage gave way to Rome, Rome in later times to Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, which in turn yielded the sovereignty of commerce "to the right little, tight little isle" whose flag to-day is on every sea and whose ships are in every port.

When Columbus crossed the Atlantic and Magellan circumnavigated the globe, the eastern route to India lost its importance and its great caravansaries and emporiums began to decline and to-day they are scarcely shadows of their former greatness. Yet India, China, Japan and the Malayan Archipelago are no less rich, nor their products less desirable, than in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The movements of commerce have been hitherto from the east to the west, but the inexorable logic of events has established the truth of the theory of the Genoan sailor that the wealth of the East Indies can be reached more readily by going west than by going east.

THE ORIENT AS A COMMERCIAL FIELD.

The most important historical event in recent years, at least to the people of the United States, was the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and the consequent establishment of the United States as one of the first-class sea powers.

The Orient with its teeming myriads just awakening from their thousand years' sleep, offers to-day the richest prize ever presented in the struggle for commercial supremacy. With scarcely a thought of the United States even proving a factor in that contest, the great nations of Europe have been for years partitioning the Oriental trade among themselves, each one striving to obtain the strongest vantage. The foreign trade of the Orient for 1899 was over \$2,000,000,000; that of China alone approximating \$380,000,000, yet of that vast commerce the United States had less than ten per cent.

In the settlement of the recent war, the readjustment of the "spheres of influence," the enlargement of the open-door policy, the United States must and will take a most important part, for it is the only great power that looks out upon the Pacific, the scene of future activity.

The opening of the door of the Far East has shown to the world a wealth of commerce and trade that is almost incalculable. Old tales of wealth and luxury are found to be no fables, but actual facts, and at this latter day after centuries of inactivity the products of those old nations are flowing westward to a newer and more progressive world. It is admitted by all who give the subject the slightest investigation that in the struggle for commercial supremacy the United States, by reason of her great resources, the fertility of her soil and the vast extent of her territory, is destined to take a pre-eminent place.

The twentieth century opens for the United States with its industrial machinery adjusted to the production of wealth on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. The nations of Europe and the world at large are constantly becoming more and more dependent upon us not only for raw materials, but also for manufactured products; and it may be confidently asserted that because of our central position between the Atlantic and Pacific, because of our excellent transportation facilities, our varied and inexhaustible resources, and the steadily increasing dependence of the world upon us for the necessities and even many of the luxuries of life, the United States is destined to become the greatest commercial power of the commercial age, the twentieth century. Our leading trans-continental railroads are fully awake to the situation and are enlarging their facilities to handle the immense commerce of the future by the construction of great warehouses and docks and the establishment of great steamship lines to be operated in close connection and under their direct management.

To obtain this pre-eminence, the United States must enter this field of commercial activity through her Pacific Coast. With Hawaii the key to the commerce of the Pacific and the Philippines the gateway to the Orient, both in our hands, fate or a kind Providence has given us two most important and valuable aids for the attainment of this glorious goal.

The question of the wisdom of the policy of expansion has been settled forever; it is no longer even a debatable one. Our flag has been raised in the Philippines, and thank God, it is there to stay! Under its benign influences will come all the blessings of a civilized free government, the enlightenment of education, the establishment of equal rights for man and woman, the development of the latent riches of these islands and the expansion of a Christian civilization that ever follows the flag of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Christianity and Christian teaching are just as real factors in the mental and moral equipment of the highest civilization as any of the philosophical or scientific processes that have gone to build up the general result.

It takes then no prophet to state that if the people of the United States will but awaken to a full realization of the grandeur of their destiny and the greatness of their opportunities, they will settle down to a development of the commerce of the Orient that will, ere many years, re-establish our merchant marine, cover the Pacific with our white-winged birds of commerce, establish on the Pacific Coast commercial emporiums that will rival any in the world and pour into our treasuries the riches of Goleonda.

DEPENDENCE OF COMMERCE UPON BANKING.

It would be indeed a work of supererogation on my part to attempt to demonstrate to you the importance of the part the banker must play in this great commercial expansion.

If transportation facilities constitute the one leg with which commerce strides from nation to nation, banking facilities constitute the other, without which commerce would be lame and halting indeed. That the assured development of our Oriental commerce will see a most remarkable enlargement of the banks and banking facilities of the Pacific Coast, is a self-evident proposition.

I wish, however, to take advantage of this opportunity to state again what I have frequently urged in other places. It seems to me that the most important step that should be taken by Congress, to enable the United States to attain all the advantages arising out of a constantly-expanding commerce, is to enact the necessary legislation authorizing the establishment of international banks with headquarters in New York and branches in all the leading commercial cities of the globe. Such a bill has been pending in Congress for years, but owing to the fact that many Congressmen think that any measure tending to extend banking facilities is legislation in favor of a privileged class, it still slumbers in the committee to

which it was referred. It would seem as if such a measure should be especially deserving of the support of Congressmen and Senators of the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboard States, when the volume of our trade with the South American States and the Orient is considered, for its passage will at once signify that we intend no longer to be dependent upon European banks for our international monetary transactions. A competent authority, writing to the "Times" of New York, states, in his accurate knowledge of the situation, that it costs a merchant in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, from two to three per cent. more to place funds in New York than in London, Paris or Berlin. Every pound of raw material imported and every manufactured article exported to the countries south of us pays more or less tribute to the European bankers who make a handsome profit out of the American people, because we have not had sufficient enterprise to do our own banking.

That there is room for abundant profit is evidenced by the fact that fully ninety per cent. of the total banking business between the United States and the Orient and South American countries is done through London bankers and the average commission on this is three-quarters of one per cent., which is made by these London houses with scarcely a penny of expenditure. When we, on the Pacific Coast, consider that every cargo of wheat that departs for the United Kingdom, every cargo of lumber for South America, Australia and South Africa, every cargo of flour for the Orient, pays tribute to foreign capital, it seems that the proposed international bank should receive not only our cordial but most active support.

It was well said by Mr. Chas. A. Conant, that it is a striking commentary upon the closeness with which American banking has been kept at home that almost all our trade with Latin America is settled by bills of exchange on London, and that even the Government of the United States does its business in our new possessions in the Orient through the great English institutions, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

In the "Financier" of August 19, of this year, we are given an account of what is termed "an interesting exchange transaction," whereby the Government of the United States transferred \$1,100,000 to Manila for the payment of troops and other purposes, the transaction being effected in the following manner: Two warrants for \$600,000 and \$500,000, respectively, were drawn and placed in the New York sub-Treasury to the credit of the Disbursing Officer of the War Department, who issued his checks payable to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in New York, the transfer being consummated through cable orders via London and the branches or correspondents at Manila of those two foreign banks.

Consolidation of capital, the authority to establish foreign branches, the extension of long credits on foreign trade, and the application to banking of the highest organizing ability of the American mind, are the share of the American banker in the task allotted to our captains of industry and kings of finance in conquering the trade of the world.

The foreign banks of South America and the Orient do not encourage American trade, but, either from patriotic motives or for other reasons, favor European nations to the disadvantage of the United States, and the results are seriously felt in our higher mercantile circles.

It is not enough to say that our foreign export trade is increasing regardless of poor banking facilities. It is a more exact statement of existing conditions to say that the full measure of their growth is greatly retarded by reason thereof. In order to most advantageously compete in the world's markets, the United States must be prepared to give the same facilities to encourage trade by the same liberal system of international exchanges, that other countries offer, otherwise our trade will be hampered to just that extent.

If, then, the people of the United States have the wisdom to seize the golden opportunity that is now presented to them by legislation favorable to our banking necessities and the development of our merchant marine, long ere the twentieth century closes they will not only see the United States the unquestioned mistress of the Pacific and the vast commerce that will burden its bosom, but the celebrated "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" walk with equal step with her famous kinsman, "Brother Jonathan of Wall Street," conscious that they twain control the finances and commerce of the world.

Will we do it? In the slang vernacular of the day, "It is up to us." It rests upon ourselves, the opportunity is here. For nations, as well as individuals, "there is a tide which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Opportunity, if rejected, will never call again.

"Master of human destinies am I.
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote. And passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate.

If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
 I turn away; it is the hour of fate
 And those who follow me, reach every state
 Mortals desire, and conquer every foe save death.
 But those who doubt or hesitate,
 Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
 Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore;
 I answer not, and I return no more."

THE PRESIDENT: We shall next have the pleasure of an address by Mr. Walter D. Coles, referee in bankruptcy, of St. Louis, Mo., entitled, "The Bankrupt Law."

THE FEDERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—ADDRESS BY WALTER D. COLES.

Bankers, perhaps more than any other class of business men, are vitally concerned in the development and maintenance of a sound and stable credit system. Few laws have so important a bearing upon credit as those which have to do with the relation between the creditor and his insolvent debtor. In the case of the debtor who has the means with which to pay all his debts, the creditor seldom finds it necessary to invoke the aid of the law, and when such a resort is necessary, the remedy is usually simple and obvious. But in the case of the insolvent debtor, the due fulfillment of pecuniary obligations becomes impossible, and the adjustment of the insolvent's affairs almost invariably requires the intervention of some legal process.

At the present time the law, which in a large measure determines the reciprocal rights of creditors and their insolvent debtors, and defines the character and scope of the remedies available to the creditor, is the Federal Bankrupt Act of 1898; and it is to the consideration of the provisions of that act, as now construed and practically applied, that I propose in this paper to address myself.

The essential legal ideas, which find expression in a bankrupt law, are by no means novel or tentative in character. A system of laws, the substantial equivalent of the bankrupt laws, as known in the United States, has been in force for a great many years in England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and in the leading countries of South America. The bankrupt laws in force in the countries mentioned all proceed upon the theory that when a debtor is manifestly insolvent, or by his acts evinces a disposition to defraud his creditors, his control over his property should cease, and such property should thereafter be regarded as of right belonging to the whole body of his creditors. For the purpose of working out these legal conceptions appropriate remedial process is provided, by means of which the property of the debtor is sequestered under judicial authority and distributed ratably among all creditors. Of all the progressive commercial nations of the world the United States alone has for the most part been content to disregard the legal principles underlying bankruptcy legislation and to leave the disposal of the property of the insolvent debtor to be determined by his own caprice, or self-interest, or by the fortuitous results of competition among creditors. Prior to the enactment of the present bankruptcy law there have been three bankrupt acts in force in this country. The failure of our previous bankrupt laws to achieve what was expected of them cannot be attributed to any defects inherent in the nature of bankruptcy systems, but must be ascribed entirely to particular defects in the provisions of those laws which Congress did not see fit to rectify by proper amendment.

INJUSTICE AND INEQUALITY OF THE STATE LAWS.

Prior to the enactment of the present bankrupt act, the entire body of law having to do with the relations between creditors and their insolvent debtors was, and had been for nearly twenty years, under the exclusive control of the several States and Territories. In estimating the value of the present bankrupt act, as a scheme of insolvency law and administration, we should compare it, not with some ideally perfect code of laws, of whose existence we may perhaps conceive, but with the actual State laws which the bankrupt law has replaced. An examination of the State and Territorial laws relating to insolvency, which were in force on July 1, 1898, when the bankrupt law was enacted, discloses the fact that in thirty-three States and Territories the failing or insolvent debtor was permitted to pay or to secure such of his creditors as he saw fit, to the entire exclusion of the rest, and in only eighteen jurisdictions did the State laws compel an insolvent debtor to make a fair and proportionate distribution of his property among his creditors.

In view of the direct bearing of insolvency laws upon the conduct of business and the course of credit, it is difficult to conceive of a more unsatisfactory condition of the law on this subject than that which results from the existence of fifty-one distinct and diverse sys-

tems, under thirty-three of which the rights of the creditors are so inadequately protected, and the dictates of justice so little regarded, as to permit the insolvent debtor to distribute his estate precisely as his own interest or caprice may dictate. Furthermore, at the time the bankrupt law took effect, the State laws in twenty-eight States permitted an insolvent to distribute his assets by voluntary conveyance, and through a trustee of his own choosing, to such of his creditors as he saw fit; and unless litigation ensued, the administration and distribution of the assets proceeded without any judicial or other official supervision whatever. In the case of a debtor who sees that failure is inevitable the temptation to commit fraud is at all times great. Even when the administration of an insolvent's estate takes place under the closest judicial scrutiny, and is safeguarded by the most stringent penal laws, frauds are frequently committed or attempted. In view of these facts, it is hard to imagine a state of the law which would more strongly invite to fraud, or under which fraud could be more readily perpetrated, than that presented by the State laws in the twenty-eight jurisdictions to which reference has been made.

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the general public good, there can, I think, be no question but that laws which permit failing debtors to prefer particular creditors are unwise, dangerous and inimical to credit. Such laws have been condemned by the almost unanimous voice of the commercial world as arbitrary and inequitable. Where the creditor in good faith demands and receives security from the debtor at the time of extending the credit, the strongest considerations of public policy demand that the right of the creditor to such security be jealously maintained; but where a number of creditors alike extend purely personal credit to a debtor, neither demanding nor receiving security at the time of giving credit, every dictate of justice and fair dealing requires that when the debtor becomes insolvent all creditors, standing as they do in the same situation, should share alike in the distribution of his property.

Banks, because of their peculiarly close and confidential relations with their patrons, are perhaps more frequently than other classes of creditors the beneficiaries of preferential assignments. In view of this fact, it may be asked whether banks, as a class, ought not to favor a condition of the law which will recognize the right of the failing debtor to accord preferences to particular creditors? This inquiry, I think, admits of a perfectly satisfactory answer. The prosperity of the banker rests upon the general prosperity and welfare of the business community, and the success and development of the banker's business is promoted by sound and conservative laws which tend to the stability of credit and the betterment of general commercial conditions. In view of these considerations, the banker may well afford to forego whatever there may be of special advantages to him in laws permitting preferences, in order that the business world generally may have the benefit of an equitable and generally beneficial statute. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that a condition of the law which permits an insolvent debtor to prefer his bank also permits him to prefer others, so that the very law which sometimes operates for the special benefit of the bank will often be turned against the bank itself, in common with other creditors, and employed as an instrument of fraud. Although I am in possession of no statistics on the subject, I venture to assert that it is not banks, but relatives and confidential friends, who are the chief beneficiaries of preferential failures, and when a debtor fails, making over everything he has to his wife or a friend, the murmur of disapproval which goes around the directors' table at the bank shows that banks themselves are able to appreciate the injustice resulting from preferences. There seems to be no sound reason why a bank, in extending purely personal credit to a borrower, should not be required to do so under the same risks and with the same responsibilities which attend the giving of credit by others who do a credit business. The result of compelling a bank to transact its business upon this basis is salutary, in so far as it tends to a conservative course of business, having regard not alone to the debt due to the bank, but to all the debts of the debtor.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE LAW.

The present bankrupt law has now been in force upward of three years, and we are therefore able to consider its provisions in the light of a somewhat extended experience of their practical operation and effect. The law unquestionably embodies many of the essential provisions necessary to a sound and efficient insolvency system. Some of these meritorious features may be briefly enumerated. It provides for a proportionate distribution of the assets of the bankrupt among all creditors, and contains well-guarded provisions to prevent preferences being secured or awarded through transfers, levies or attachments, made in anticipation of bankruptcy. It provides machinery for discovering and securing for creditors all the property of the bankrupt. Such machinery consists of the right of creditors to choose an impartial trustee, who will scrutinize all past acts and dealings of the bankrupt, and is vested with power to recover property concealed or fraudulently conveyed; the right to examine the bankrupt and all other persons for the purpose of compelling the disclosure

of concealed property, and the right to invoke criminal penalties for the concealment of assets or perjury in relation thereto. The act provides for the active participation of creditors in the administration of the estate. They choose the trustee and fix the amount of his bond; they receive notice of, and have a right to be heard with respect to, all important steps in the course of the administration of the estate which affects their interests. The law, and the practice under it, is uniform throughout all the States and Territories of the Union. Whether a claim is to be proved in Texas, California or Maine, the mode of proof is identical, and as the form of proof is officially prescribed, any creditor is able to secure the allowance of his claim in any jurisdiction in the United States without being required to employ professional aid or local counsel. The expenses of administration are less than they have heretofore been under any Federal bankrupt or State insolvency law, and such administration takes place under responsible judicial control, in this respect presenting a strong contrast to the irresponsible and extra-judicial administration under chattel deeds of trust and similar devices known to the State laws.

DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT ACT.

While the present bankrupt law has all the foregoing virtues, it would be far from the truth to consider it as free from defects. Apart from some minor faults, not very serious in their consequences, and to which we shall make no reference, there are in the law certain grave defects, operating with particular hardship upon banks, to which I propose to refer. Payments of money received by a creditor from a debtor in good faith, and without reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent when the payment was made, are not recoverable from the creditor under the bankrupt law. The act provides, however, that the claims of creditors who have received preferences shall not be allowed until such creditors shall surrender their preferences; and further provides that a bankrupt shall be deemed to have given a preference if, being insolvent, he has transferred property or money to any creditor and the effect of such transfer is to enable such creditor to obtain a greater percentage of his debt than any other creditor of the same class.

The two provisions of the act just referred to have been so construed by the Supreme Court of the United States as to require a creditor who desires to prove a debt against a bankrupt estate to surrender, as a condition of making such proof, all payments received after the actual insolvency of the debtor, and within four months preceding the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy; notwithstanding that the creditor may have received the payments in good faith, and without any knowledge whatever of the debtor's insolvency. The correctness of this decision as a judicial interpretation of the terms of the act is not questioned; but the result of the construction thus given the law is to make it run counter to the essential principles upon which business intercourse is and must always be founded.

I can conceive of nothing more necessary to the stability of credit and the safe and proper conduct of business than that payments, when received in good faith, should be unassailable. When the law renders the status of a payment contingent and uncertain, there is no definite basis upon which a banker or a merchant can predicate his transactions or determine his course. It is true that under the present law the creditor is not directly deprived of the payment which he has received; but in forcing upon him the alternative of surrendering the payment or foregoing a dividend from the bankrupt estate, the creditor is deprived, entirely or in part, of the benefit of the payment through the loss of the unpaid balance of the debt. It must be borne in mind, too, that this penalty is inflicted upon the creditor, not because of any fraud, misconduct or lack of foresight on his part, but merely because of the subsequent occurrence of an event which he could neither foresee nor prevent.

It is one of the anomalies of the construction given the present act that, while a creditor who has received part payment of his debt cannot prove the remainder without restoring to the bankrupt estate the payment received, yet a creditor who has been paid in full is, in the absence of actual or imputable fraud, under no obligation to restore anything. This consequence of the interpretation given the statute is so grossly inequitable that it demonstrates the utter impracticability of rating a payment as a preference, save in those instances where the creditor knows or ought to know it to be such at the time he receives it.

An artificial standard of preferences, having no relation to the creditor's knowledge or intent, should never be applied under a bankrupt law. When the law makes the knowledge of the recipient creditor the test by which to determine the fact of preference, it applies a real, as distinguished from an artificial, standard, and the creditor is thereby afforded an opportunity at the time of tender of payment to intelligently determine his course of action, and to guard himself against the consequences of prohibited acts. As a result of the necessity for surrendering partial payments, as a prerequisite to proof of a claim for the balance of the debt against bankrupt estates, a situation frequently arises, as between a bank as creditor and a bankrupt estate as debtor, which it is worth while to notice as one of the most inequitable and oppressive consequences of the provisions of the present law respecting preferences.

The situation to which I refer can perhaps be best indicated by the statement of a concrete case which has recently come under my notice. A bank in St. Louis loaned a corporation \$25,000 on its notes, indorsed by its directors, who had no other means than their stock in the corporation. The bank afterward, and while the loan just referred to was still outstanding, made a further loan to the corporation of \$25,000 upon its notes, indorsed as before by its directors, and also by two other indorsers, who were capitalists of large means and undoubted responsibility. The borrowing corporation then paid off the notes secured by the solvent indorsements, and within four months of the time of making such payment was declared bankrupt, leaving its notes, indorsed by its directors, in the hands of the bank, unpaid. When the bank offered the unpaid notes held by it for proof against the bankrupt estate, it was held that the bank was not entitled to prove the debt evidenced by such notes until it had first surrendered the \$25,000 it had received in payment of the secured notes. It will be observed that, although the payment of the secured notes by the bankrupt operated in no way to benefit the bank, since the solvent indorsements upon them made those notes good at all events, nevertheless the reception of such payment by the bank operated to deprive it of its right to receive any dividend whatever from the bankrupt estate.

In addition to the defects in the law arising from the provisions which define partial payments as preferences, the act is, in my opinion, seriously defective in respect of those provisions which determine the right of the bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Since a discharge in bankruptcy in effect extinguishes lawful debts, and nullifies the most solemn obligations, obvious considerations of justice and sound public policy imperatively demand that the grant of such a privilege should be surrounded by such safeguards as will prevent its employment for dishonest and fraudulent purposes. Under the present act the bankrupt's estate may pay no dividend whatever; the bankrupt may have recklessly spent, dissipated or given away his money or other property prior to, or even in contemplation of, bankruptcy; he may have conveyed property with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or with a view to giving a preference to a particular creditor; nevertheless, under the terms of the law, none of these acts will justify the court in refusing him his discharge, and such discharge, when granted, will absolve him from all his debts, except those which fall within certain excepted classes enumerated in the statute.

In the light of the foregoing statement, it takes no great wisdom to see that the safeguards thrown around the grant of a discharge are inadequate, and that amendments of this feature of the law will be required to render the operation of the law satisfactory. The discharge of an honest bankrupt is doubtless dictated by sound public policy, since the grant of such discharge is beneficial to him and to society, and is not generally harmful to the creditor, as there is little probability of the creditors realizing anything on the debt, even though the discharge were withheld. There is no sense in keeping a man enthralled by debt, and thereby depriving society of the useful activities and productive faculties of one of its members, where no advantage results to any one from so doing. While the wisdom of granting a discharge as a measure of public policy is not denied, it must be said that no bankrupt law has ever been in force in any country with such liberal provisions for discharge as are contained in the present law. The nearest approach to it is the Federal act of 1841, and that act was very soon discredited and repealed, largely because of dissatisfaction with the discharge provisions.

The defects in the present bankrupt law, to which we have referred, while oppressive and unjust in effect, are not fundamental or irremediable in character. Organized and systematic effort is now being made by the National Association of Credit Men and by other influential commercial bodies to remedy, by proper amendments, the evils resulting from the faulty provisions of the law. At the last session of Congress a bill, known as the Ray bill, looking to certain changes in the law, was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Ray, of New York, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The Ray bill is a very carefully-framed measure, and will, if enacted into law, give relief against the present unjust provisions of the act, concerning the surrender of partial payments, and will also throw additional safeguards around the granting of discharges. The Ray bill will certainly be pressed for consideration at the coming session of Congress. It is confidently believed that the enactment of the Ray bill will give us a bankrupt law which will prove socially advantageous in restoring to useful activity insolvent debtors held in the thrall of debt; in providing for creditors a just remedial process tending to promote conservatism in business, and in establishing throughout the Union an equitable and uniform method of administering the estates of insolvents, thereby fostering trade and strengthening credit among the mercantile classes.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—We shall now have the pleasure of listening to a gentleman who, for a considerable length of time, has been a friend of the banks—the Hon. James H. Eckels, formerly Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, and now President of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES H. ECKELS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel that I am getting to be a very old story with the members of the American Bankers' Association. Many times heretofore I have had the pleasure of addressing this association upon public questions and undertaking to discuss before the members questions of interest to bankers. I do not flatter myself that I can elucidate the question upon which I am to speak to-day beyond a knowledge which you already have upon the subject, or bring to bear any new arguments or enunciate any new facts. At the best all I can accomplish is to restate some old thing and, if possible, press with a little force upon you the necessity of looking into and enquiring as to whether or not the note-issuing functions of the National banks of this country are what they ought to be.

PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL OF THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

I have read with the greatest interest the papers presented to this convention on yesterday, by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury and by one of the leading forces in the railway world. Both were thoughtful in suggestion, and may well be considered from the standpoint of economic science by each member of this association as well as by the citizen at large. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the financial and economic system of this country has not reached that point of development where a people of so much progress, a people of so much energy, a people of so much force, as the people of the United States have a right to expect that it should. It is faulty, largely because of circumstances, and not because of a desire on the part of the people to have a faulty system. I would like much to see the legal-tender issues of the Government, not only imprisoned, but cancelled and removed permanently from the monetary system of the country; there is always a possibility of their reissue in a form that will be dangerous to the financial and monetary interest of the country.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

I would like to see not only that done, but I would like to see the complete abolishment of the sub-Treasury system of the United States. There never was any excuse for the establishment of that system, except a bare political necessity, and there is no possible reason now why it should be continued. It stands as a menace to the trade and commerce of the people of the United States, because each day it takes out of the channels of trade and commerce much money of the country which could be used legitimately for the purpose of that trade and commerce, and locks it up, there to lie in wasteful idleness, a menace to the stability of business and a source of recurring danger to the financial interests of all the people. It hoards money in great sums, or the representatives of money, disbursing it in large sums; upon the one hand causing a possible stringency by the locking of it up for a period of time, and on the other hand causing an undue inflation by the possible throwing of it out in large amounts at unexpected times.

So that I believe the legal tenders ought to be cancelled, and I believe the sub-Treasury system ought to be abolished. I believe that the business of the Government, so far as its fiscal undertakings are concerned, ought to be conducted as is the business of the private individual or the large corporation, through the properly provided channels of business, the banking institutions of the country, and when the Government's business is so transacted, the legitimate functions of the Treasury will be restricted to the bare collection of the revenues of Government, and the proper disbursement thereof.

I would go a step further than the Secretary of the Treasury in dealing with the surplus revenues of the Government of the United States. I agree with him perfectly that the revenues of the Government constitute a surplus over and above a small working capital. If the Government needs any working capital at all, it ought to be with the banks to go through the channels of trade and commerce and to be an aid instead of a detriment to the proper conduct of business. But I would go still further. I would see to it that the surplus of the Government be restricted to the very smallest point possible. Instead of taking unnecessary revenues from the people to swell the surplus, I would leave those revenues with the people uncollected. I would restrict the revenues of the Government to a bare point where the credit of the Government at all times could be properly maintained, and the rate of taxation reduced to the very smallest point possible, because in an excess revenue, in an overflowing Treasury you have always presented to you the dangers in the administration of Government, the great extravagance, and, on the part of the people, of undue speculation, and when you have extravagance on the part of the Government, caused by unnecessary revenue, and when you have undue speculation on the part of the people, you must, of necessity, no matter how complete may be your banking system, whether it be a system of one great central bank, or a system made up of many banks, have the danger of a panic, which your banking system cannot prevent. I am not in favor either of preventing panics

by law, or by law-made banks or law-made money. Panics are the result, in the first instance, of undue extravagance upon the part of the Government, undue extravagance on the part of the people, and the "Be it enacted" of any legislative body, whether it be the central Congress at Washington or the attempted act of some State legislative body, cannot prevent the thing which the people themselves have created.

THE BRANCH BANKING SYSTEM.

There is, undoubtedly, much of good in the suggestion of Mr. Stickney, that there ought to be some one institution through which the fiscal operations of this Government ought to be conducted. Whether or no all these operations should be conducted through a single bank and the branches thereof, is a subject that is open to discussion, and where there may be honest differences. I believe in great banks, and I believe in a branch system of banks. Because, when you have great banks, with great branch systems, you necessarily have in the control of them, not one, but many policies. I believe in them as I believe in great combinations of capital being neither harmful to the people, nor detrimental to any political or personal rights of the people. Great banking institutions in their development in this country have, at no time, worked out harm to the people, either to the individual or in their collective interests. Even the United States Bank, with all its faults, with all its introduction of political methods, and its undertaking to control political action, and with all its great powers, was never as a fiscal institution harmful to any business interest of this country, or detrimental to the rights of any individual. The business interests of the country were conserved by that great institution, and if it had been allowed to exist on, despite its faults, it would have worked out to the people more good than has ever been worked out by the sub-Treasury system which took its place. For it would have given a uniformity of operation in the conduct of the financial operations of the Government. It would have been the means of preventing the doctrine of a fiat currency being engrafted upon our fiscal policy, and we should have had throughout this country a bank-note issue, uniform in character and always redeemable, not in something that is supposed to be of value because back of it is the legislative enactment of the United States, but which would have had value because in and of itself it had value.

BANKS AS CONSERVATORS OF THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.

There is no harm in great banking institutions; and, thank God! the people of the United States have at last recognized the fact that the best interests of the people in all their monetary and financial operations are conserved by the banks and not harmed by them. The people have at last recognized the right of the banker to assert his right as a citizen, to discuss with force, and advise with reason, upon every fiscal policy which it is proposed shall be adopted by the people of the United States. What has been the result. The result has been that no longer any great political party will dare to stand up and advocate a dollar which is not accepted by the banking and commercial world as a dollar, proper for labor or any other class of people engaged in the daily pursuits of life. They recognize the fact—it is recognized beyond question—that as banks have grown, as the instruments of credit have multiplied, as economic policies of wise consideration and scientific thought have entered into daily operations of the business of the American people, credit has grown cheaper, financial operations have become more stable, and instead of harm being worked to the individual or to the public, we have seen good. When was credit ever so cheap as it is to-day? When were operations of so large character carried on with so much certainty and so much stability as to-day, when the bank has become the recognized financial institution of the country, and by its operations, guided by conservatism, by wise thought, and by a proper regard for the rights and powers of the institutions themselves. And to that end this association has contributed its full share, and I trust that in the future, in the discussions of other questions that must present themselves in the eliminating of financial and monetary errors which still exist, this association, strong in its numbers, splendid in its make-up, representative in its membership, may add to the full force of its honest thought and its honest belief. There never was a time when economic questions of great interest could so well be discussed as at present.

PRESENT AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR DISCUSSING ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

There never was a time in the history of the country when there was such great prosperity, so far reaching in its character and so stable in its make-up. There never was a time when the credit of the country stood higher, or the credit of the individual at home and abroad was greater. We have entered, not only into the politics of the world, but we have entered into the world's greatest financial and monetary operations. We have for our manufacturers the markets of the world, and where once American enterprise has gathered to itself a market, American genius always retains it. We have entered upon the world's financial operations, and this country, rapidly passing from its isolation, sees the nations of the Old World seek-

ing her, and asking that we, a people not long since in dire distress, aid them in undertakings upon which they have entered.

We have, in addition, an Administration which commands the confidence of our people and the admiration of the world. With an Administration strong in the affections of the people, wise in the policy it adopts, conservative in its utterances upon public questions, and careful of its acts, there is no reason why we might not well, within the period of the immediate life of that Administration, discuss with care and conservatism and frankness, every public question; for, in such a discussion, always having in mind to do the right thing, must rest the stability of our Government and the preservation of the rights of our people.

THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES BASED UPON GENERAL ASSETS.

Abolish the sub-Treasury; keep the revenues of the Government to the lowest point consistent with credit and maintenance of the dignity of the country; make the banks the means of carrying on the fiscal operations of the Government, carry with them the unnecessary revenues of the Government, always maintaining the integrity of our monetary system, and there remains but a single thing to add to the advancement and the prosperity of the American man of commerce, of the man of labor, of the merchant, of the manufacturer, and of the farmer, and that is in having engrafted onto the National system a note-issuing power which, in and of itself does not depend upon the deposit with the Government of any bonds for the purposes of securing that circulation.

The suggestion is not a new one. It was an old thing before the National bank note of to-day was dreamed of or came into existence. It was so well thought of before that more than one conservative banker of this country hesitated a long while as to whether or no it was wise to adopt a note secured by a deposit of Government bonds as against a note issued by the bank and secured only by the assets thereof. It is criticized by many as a note that might lead to danger and speculation and harm. But the man who so criticizes it either does so because he has only a remembrance of what occurred in the days of wildcat banking, in the days of small banking transactions, in the days when inter-communication was hard, and where the interests of the banker, or the interests of the people, could not be kept track of. But all that has passed away.

It may be safely said that when the bankers of this country are prepared to accept as a necessity, in the conduct of business, a promise to pay, issued by their bank, secured only by the assets of the bank, that that note will be as safe in the hands of the holder as is the National bank note secured by bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to-day. For no great financial interest, no great business interest, will go into any scheme until the assurance of its safety to all concerned has been worked out to a proper degree. It may be safely said, further, that it is impossible to have an asset currency issued to-day, which is not a safe currency. It may be further said that by proper restriction, by proper care, by the accumulation, if you please, for the present of a safety fund, as suggested by one of these conventions, the note so issued, restrained by a proper tax, would never be issued in such amount as to cause undue speculation, or to bring about harm to any interest. A note secured by the assets of a bank, composed as they are of commercial paper, having value back of them, certainly is as safe as a note secured by a bond of the United States founded for its value upon the property which the people possess.

(Cries of "No, no, no," from various parts of the house.)

For if the bonds of the people of the United States only rest upon the property of the United States, the assets of the banks as a rule must be of equal value, as they rest upon the property of the great financial and agricultural interests of the country. If the banks' assets are of no value, then your country is bankrupt (again the speaker was interrupted with cries of "no, no") and the individual citizen is bankrupt, because the holdings of the banks of this country are the great majority of the assets of this country. Who holds your railroad bonds? Who holds your mortgages? Who holds the note promises to pay of the merchant and of the manufacturer? Who holds the deposit showing the savings of the individual citizen, but the banks? If you wipe out those things as of no value, what value is a promise to pay issued by the Government of the United States, which must find its payment in the levying of taxes by the Government of the United States, upon the supposed property of the citizens of the United States.

I say that a note secured by the assets of a commercial bank is as stable in the hands of the holder thereof, and is as likely—nay, is more likely—of redemption than is a promise to pay issued by the Government of the United States, which depends upon the levying of taxes, which in turn depends upon the importation of goods, and unless there is importation of goods or internal revenue tax, you cannot raise the revenue with which to meet the obligations of the Government.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, of New York: You are entirely wrong, sir.

(MR. ECKELS continuing): It is a contingency. The note of the Government, whether

it takes the indefinite term of a legal-tender note or the definite term of a bond issue of the Government, is no better than the financial stability of the individual citizen, and if there is no financial stability on his part then a promise to pay of your Government, in whatever form it takes, is a worthless thing. (A voice, "You're away off." Mingled with applause and some demonstrations of disapproval.)

Well, maybe I am away off; but where is the banker or patron of the bank but what to-day is willing to accept the certified check of the bank, or is willing to accept the check of a citizen upon the bank, and, as against the bank-note, the check of the banker is so infinitely greater that they are not to be talked of in the same breath. The bank note is but an incident of banking. It is not the principal thing. It is the smallest instrument of credit almost that the bank issues, and if these great financial institutions are of sufficient stability, and have sufficient worth to issue checks as they do, to accept checks as they do, to put out drafts as they do, to keep in circulation, and keep of value the great instruments of credit which make up the transactions of the world, why, then indeed they must be poor and bankrupt if they cannot maintain a small part of their capital, at least, in the form of promises to pay on demand to circulate as notes.

In the last analysis it is what your banks possess as made up of what your people possess, that makes their promises to pay of value, whether it is in the shape of a check or in the shape of a bank note, as such, just as it is the value of the holdings of the people, and the general honesty of the people, that makes of value the obligation of the Government of the United States, whether it be a legal-tender issue or a bond of the United States. And you may put it down as a certainty that if we ever have a bank-note issue secured by assets, made a first lien thereon, that bank note will be as stable as the present National bank note, and a good deal more stable than the legal-tender issue of the Government was for a great many years. There will never be a suggestion on the part of the bank issuing such notes that that note issued for the value of 100 cents will be redeemed by the bank issuing it in the shape of a repudiated metal of only fifty cents value. Of course there may be dishonesties; there are dishonesties to-day. But neither the power of the United States through a legal enactment nor the power of the State, through its legislative body, can make honesty exist where there is inborn dishonesty, and if a banker wants to be dishonest, you cannot prevent him. If he wants to be dishonest, he will be dishonest in issuing his drafts, and in his checks, and in his handling of deposits, as much as he would be dishonest in issuing notes which he knew he could not redeem.

REFORM SHOULD NOT BE THWARTED BY THE CRY OF "WILDCAT."

Don't measure this question by past traditions. The bankers of this country and the people of this country ought, in the discussion of every economic question, to rise above mere traditions and see the present situation as it is, and deal with the present as the circumstances of the present require. It does not make any difference that if fifty years ago there was bad banking and bad bank notes. We are a long way from fifty years, and all our powers as a people, and all our wealth, and all our occupation of new fields, and in our standing before the world as a great power in financial undertakings, and you cannot say that because fifty years ago there were bad bank notes issued, that therefore, there is danger in the issuance of bank notes to-day. Fifty years ago there were good bank notes issued by conservatively and honestly managed banks, and in the years to come it may be safely put down that the conservative, wise and honestly managed banks will issue no note, whether it be a covered or an uncovered one, that will not be promptly redeemed at the value of 100 cents on the dollar when presented for redemption. We have got beyond petty views in politics. We have seen eliminated the narrow partisanship of the party adherent. We have seen the wisdom and conservatism and patriotism of a great people find expression when a great question is at issue, irrespective of party traditions or past party affiliations. We ought, in the discussion of economic questions, aim to test the question of what we are now, and what our necessities are, and not what we were, and by such discussion and by such patriotic attempts, to arrive at a right conclusion. It may be set down that we will deal with this as with other economic questions—with the sole purpose of arriving at the right conclusion and doing the right thing. If we have an asset currency, there is no fear of an over issue, because the business interest of the country will not take a single dollar more than necessary to supply the needs of business interests. If it is regulated by a tax, not a dollar will be kept out upon which taxes are paid, except as there is use for that dollar, returning to the man who puts it out a proper income therefor; but we will be relieved of a pressing necessity which every banker meets with each recurring fall, of having for the time being the means at hand for moving the crops in the Northwest, and the cotton in the Southwest. Your sub-Treasury takes all the money and locks it in idleness, and in Chicago, at least, we cannot get a single dollar of small bills, except as we have them deposited in our banks, or draw them from New York to embarrass the situation there.

Why ought the great banking interests of this country be compelled to depend upon such a system, and be confronted by such a recurring embarrassment? The question is worthy of thought and capable of a right solution, and if this body in its wisdom and in its experience, and possessing the confidence of the people, and trusted with all their financial and moneyed interests, has but the courage to lead, you may be assured that the business interests of the country and the great mass of the people will follow.

This is a country that we all may well boast of. Great in its wealth, splendid in its history, magnificent in its past achievements, all its interests, its well-being, may well enlist the patriotic thought and the best efforts of every individual citizen, and we owe it to ourselves as we owe it to the future, in considering all these questions, to deal with them in such manner as to still make this Government of ours still more glorious and the American people a still greater factor in the undertakings of the whole round world.

LEWIS V. F. RANDOLPH, of New York: Mr. President, I want to utter one word of earnest protest against the doctrine which we have just now heard promulgated of free and miscellaneous and dangerous banking. I do not think we should countenance it.

CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, of Peekskill, N. Y.: Mr. President, I move you, sir, that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. Eckels for his eloquent and able address.

This motion was seconded from various parts of the house.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, all in favor of tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Eckels will please rise. I do not suppose there are any who are opposed.

WALKER HILL, of St. Louis, Mo.: Yes, Mr. President, put the negative also. There may be some who are opposed.

THE PRESIDENT: Those who are opposed to this vote of thanks will please rise. (No one arose.) There, I thought so. It is a unanimous vote.

MR. RANDOLPH: I did not vote, because I am opposed to such a dangerous doctrine. That is all.

MR. HILLYER, of Georgia: I move that the thanks of the association be tendered to the Milwaukee Club, for courtesies extended; to Mr. Frank G. Bigelow and wife for the reception tendered to the members of the association at the Deutscher Club; to the Milwaukee Bankers' Club for the provisions made for the entertainment of the convention; to the Chamber of Commerce, the city officials, and the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company for courtesies extended to the members of the convention; to the ladies of Milwaukee for the social enjoyment afforded the wives of the delegates, and to the press for its full reports of the proceedings of this convention. (Seconded and adopted by a rising vote.)

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any unfinished business?

THE SECRETARY: I would announce, Mr. President, that an invitation to hold the next convention has been received from New Orleans and also from Memphis, Tenn.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, these invitations will have to be referred to the executive council, as that body fixes the place and time of meeting of conventions.

MR. METZER, of Memphis, Tenn.: I will state, Mr. President, that Mr. Nathan, of Memphis, came here especially to invite the association to meet in our city next year. We had hoped that the association would take action at this meeting in that matter; but of course we understand now that the executive council has it in charge, and we therefore ask that the executive council give the matter of holding its next convention in Memphis serious consideration. We are a growing and a very important city, and our commercial interests are widespread, and we are not sufficiently well known to the bankers of the country at large, and so we would like to have you come there. We will promise you a very hearty reception, and we will do whatever we can to equal the magnificent hospitality that has attended the gathering of the association in Milwaukee.

THE PRESIDENT: Your suggestion will go before the executive council, and they will give it due consideration at their spring meeting.

MR. MITCHELL, of Illinois: On behalf of the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois, I desire to invite the members of this body, particularly the Illinois members, to attend the convention of the State association, which is to be held at Quincy, Illinois, on the 29th and 30th of this month.

J. D. POWERS, of Owensboro, Kentucky: The committee on internal revenue taxation made a report through Mr. Hepburn yesterday, but that committee was not continued. I move now that that committee be continued, owing to the fact that some very important matters have been passed at this convention and have not been submitted to the convention. Therefore I move the continuance of the old committee. (The motion was seconded and carried.)

MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

MR. KAUFFMAN, of Tacoma, Wash.: Mr. President, your committee to whom was referred on Tuesday last the preparation of a memorial in honor of the memory of our late President, would present the following report, and would move that it be inserted in the minutes of the association, and that a copy of it be engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley:

"We, the members of the American Bankers' Association, are saddened by death's removal of our honored Chief Executive, William McKinley. His fame rests securely in the nation that he loved and helped to serve.

We acknowledge to the fullest our obligations to his memory, and desire to put on record this simple testimony to his high character and pure life.

Most deeply do we sympathize with Mrs. McKinley and his family who have sustained so much greater loss, and may this, in some small degree testify to our love and respect for him and our sorrow for his death.

(Signed) P. C. KAUFFMAN, J. R. MULVANE,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. A. PUGSLEY,
J. W. WHITING,

Committee.

(This memorial was adopted by a rising vote, and a copy of the same directed to be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley.)

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the committee on nominations is now in order.

(Col. Robert J. Lowry, chairman, then read the report of the nominating committee, and the report was ratified by the convention. A complete list of the officers, including members of the executive council, will be found on page 840.)

THE PRESIDENT: I declare the gentleman named, respectively, for the offices of vice-presidents and for members of the executive council are duly elected.

Gentlemen, I will appoint Col. Lowry and Mr. Russel as a committee to escort the president-elect to the platform. (The president-elect was escorted to the platform.)

THE PRESIDENT: Col. Herrick, "The King is dead. Long live the King!"

I present to you, sir, this badge which is the emblem of your office and is the most honorable gift within the power of the American Bankers' Association to bestow. To have served this association during the past five years of its great growth and prosperity has been a great honor. How much greater the honor to you who have been elected by 5,500 members of the American Bankers' Association to be its chief officer. I commend you to their tender mercies; I commend the association to the best efforts of your heart and mind.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HERRICK: Mr. President and Members of the American Bankers' Association—It is difficult to find words to express my appreciation of this renewed expression of your confidence and friendship. To be elected president of the American Bankers' Association is a great honor which I very highly appreciate. I can not understand why I have been so signally honored in the past and to-day, unless it be possibly that I was born in Ohio.

We are most fortunate in this twenty-seventh meeting of this association. I have never seen a better or more largely attended meeting. I have never seen a time when there seemed to be such a latent under-current of strong purpose for the accomplishment of something than has been evinced here in Milwaukee. We have been fortunate also in being able to give expression to the country in this most signal and emphatic manner, through Mr. Stickney, Mr. Gage and Mr. Eckels, of the dangers which are lurking in our financial system. We have had an opportunity to bring this before the country in a way that we have never had before. It is often the case that the man who runs the locomotive, who knows how to push the lever forward and move it backward, and so move the engine, does not know the principles involved. It is often the case with the banker who stands behind the counter that he does not fully know what takes place on the outside as to the needs, as Mr. Gage said, and it requires some strong man to show us our defects. When we know them the American Bankers' Association has the courage to lead, and if we have defects—and I am sure we have—in this system, we have the courage and we have the ability, when our attention is called to them, as we have an opportunity through an association of this kind, to bring the full power of the association to bear upon Congress and correct the evils.

We have had great responsibilities, as we have heard, which are coming upon this country daily. Those responsibilities have come upon all of us as citizens, and we have had in the last four years a lesson upon the duties of citizenship which is a great blessing to this country, and the power and force of it will be felt for generations to come. We are assuming those responsibilities. We have had a better consciousness of the duties of citizenship, which will be lasting and which will enable us to meet those obligations which have come upon us, and we have a wise man who presides at Washington, who is filled with Americanism and patriotism, and who is able to lead us on to those greater glories, and a man who has our confidence that he will do it.

Gentlemen, I did not mean to make a speech; but I do feel deeply this expression of your friendship. And now, members of the American Bankers' Association, I will fulfill the duties of this office to the best of my ability and discharge its obligations as well as I can. I thank you.

JOHN JOHNSTON, of Milwaukee, Wis.: Mr. President, I move that the thanks of this convention be extended to the retiring president for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

(The motion was seconded and unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

WALKER HILL, of St. Louis, Mo.: Members of the American Bankers' Association and Ladies and Gentlemen—I never address you that I am not fearful that a similar experience might happen to me that once happened to Sam Jones. Sam said that he had exhorted upon one occasion in a negro camp-meeting, and had gotten them worked up to the highest pitch, and after closing the meeting a three-hundred pound colored woman got up and threw her arms around Sam and said, "Brother Jones, God bless you! You have a white skin but a black heart."

It is the custom of the American Bankers' Association to present to its retiring officer some token of their respect before he enters into the society of has-beens. Mr. Alvah Trowbridge came into office in the city of St. Louis, from which city all good things in this world come. Serving on the executive council for three years as its chairman, and afterwards as vice-president and then as president, and during those five years increasing its membership from 1,500 to 5,500. We have thought it best to give him a large token of our respect, and in presenting to Mr. Trowbridge this Milwaukee beer-mug, I want to tell you that it has a raised bottom; but I believe that when he takes this to his little wife, he will say to her, as he should, that it comes with the love and affection of five thousand five hundred men. I believe that

he will christen that bowl with Milwaukee beer and always have it on tap when you call on him in New York.

EX-PRESIDENT TROWBRIDGE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—That shows all you can tell of Walker Hill. He said it had a raised bottom. This magnificent punch-bowl has not any raised bottom.

Ever since I have known the American Bankers' Association there was nothing in myself large enough for you. If I have done any service at all, it was because it was the pleasing thing to do. If any of the members have been added to the roll it was because I wanted them for my friends.

Now, gentlemen, if you expect me to drink this bowl full of Milwaukee beer, you will have to give me time. It took me a great many years to get to be President of the American Bankers' Association, and now it will take me a much longer time, because there are 5,508 members ahead of me.

For this beautiful gift, as long as there are any Trowbridges left, they will say that away back in Milwaukee one of the family in the year 1901 made a great many friends and he didn't how to conduct himself to their satisfaction, and they gave him this, and it will go on down through the generations and it will be a memorial that once there was a man who had more friends than anybody else.

Gentlemen, if I knew how, I would thank you. I don't know how, and I will only go through the mummery of saying again, I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Vice-President, I will present to you the pin which I have worn for the past year and instruct you in the duties of your office. I can only say that if you are diligent in them you will some day be president.

Gentlemen, I introduce Mr. Caldwell Hardy, the first vice-president of the association.

VICE-PRESIDENT HARDY: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—We frequently pick up a morning paper and read that Mr. So-and-So was caned yesterday by his friends, and he was presented with such and such a testimonial, and that although he was taken very much by surprise, he replied in fitting words and thanked his friends very happily for the presentation.

They say that coming events cast their shadows before, and so many of my friends have been kind enough to suggest that I should be made vice-president of this association, that I had really, to be honest with you, begun to hope that I would be. I therefore cannot plead entirely that I am surprised; but in spite of that fact, I find myself absolutely unable to thank you adequately for the honor you have done me. This is the eighth consecutive convention that I have attended during the years that I have had the honor of serving on your council. It has always been my aim and effort to devote myself earnestly and with my best efforts to whatever I have undertaken to do; with the more than ample recognition that you have given to my efforts fills me with a sense of your great kindness and generosity and is quite beyond my deserts.

When our present president was elected vice-president last year, he told you he had been studying carefully the duties of the office, and as you see it was to become president. Now he has just reminded me of how signally he has discharged the duties himself during the past year. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed was asked on one occasion his definition of a statesman. His reply was, "a successful politician who is dead." I wonder if it has ever occurred to you how many statesmen this American Bankers' Association is turning out. We had yesterday Mr. White, of Cincinnati; Mr. Murray, of Louisville; Mr. Russel, of Detroit; Mr. Hill, of St. Louis; Mr. Lowry, of Atlanta; and later in the day, Mr. Odell, of Chicago, and Secretary Gage—making seven ex-presidents of the association, and to-day we have another added to the list—Mr. Trowbridge, of New York. I understand that these ex's had a gathering yesterday morning and a little breakfast. I heard it hinted that they

had passed one very stringent rule, and that was that the last fellow who came in had to set up the breakfast for the balance of them hereafter. Well, if they try to keep up with Bob Lowry and come around in the morning with a large head, it will require considerable lubrication to get at them. I believe they have notified Col. Herrick that they will let him in at the end of next year, and they have put me on the probation list.

I thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon me. It is beyond my deserts, but nevertheless it is a great gratification to listen to the kind expressions that I have received from friends.

THE PRESIDENT: The citizens of Milwaukee have been thanked on all sides, but I want to say for the members of the association, that we thank the City of Milwaukee for their most cordial hospitality extended to us during our visit here. We have had one of the most successful conventions ever held, and we hope to have the pleasure of meeting again in this city.

Gentlemen, is there any other business to come before the convention? If not, it is my duty to declare this convention closed.

There does not seem to be any other business, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce the twenty seventh annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at an end.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

CALDWELL HARDY, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

TREASURER.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier Continental National Bank, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

CALDWELL HARDY, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

MEMBERS FOR ONE YEAR.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Vice-President Marine National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

*S. G. NELSON, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.

GEO. F. ORDE, Cashier Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

*J. D. POWERS, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

J. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President Winona Deposit Bank, Winona, Minn.

*DANIEL ANNAN, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.

J. W. WHITING, President People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.

*T. E. STEVENS, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.

J. H. INGWERSEN, Cashier People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.

*C. T. LINDSEY, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

MEMBERS FOR TWO YEARS.

WM. M. HILL, Cashier State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

*GEO. W. BOLTON, President Rapides Bank, Alexandria, La.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

*J. P. HUSTON, Cashier Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall, Mo.

W. L. MOYER, Vice-President Western National Bank, New York.

*F. W. HAYES, former President Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

S. A. MORRISON, Assistant Cashier Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

*E. L. MEYER, President First National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans.

KENNETH CLARK, President Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

*JOHN T. DISMUKES, President First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

WM. G. MATHER, President American Trust Co., Cleveland Ohio.
E. F. SWINNEY, President First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.
F. H. FRIES, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston, N. C.
P. C. KAUFFMAN, Cashier Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma, Wash.
JAMES M. DONALD, Vice-President Hancock National Bank, New York.

*JOHN L. HAMILTON, JR., Cashier Hamilton, & Cunningham, Hoopeston, Ill.
*J. J. SULLIVAN, President Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
*RALPH VAN VECHTEN, Cashier Cedar Rapids National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
*J. R. MCALLISTER, Cashier Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
*FRANK G. BIGELOW, President First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

* Nominated by their respective State bankers' associations.

Office of the Association, 20 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES R. BRANCH, Secretary.

WM. GORDON FITZWILSON, Assistant Secretary.

VICE-PRESIDENTS (BY STATES.)

ALABAMA.....E. B. Young, Vice-President Eufaula National Bank, Eufaula.
ALASKA.....B. M. Behrends, of B. M. Behrends Bank, Juneau.
ARIZONA.....Wm. Christy, President Valley Bank, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS.....John G. Fletcher, President German National Bank, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA.....Jas. K. Wilson, President San Francisco National Bank, San Francisco.
COLORADO.....J. A. Hayes, President First National Bank, Colorado Springs.
CONNECTICUT.....Jabez Amsbury, Cashier Danbury National Bank, Danbury.
DELAWARE.....John H. Danby, Cashier Union National Bank, Wilmington.
DIST. COLUMBIA.....Chas. C. Glover, President Riggs National Bank, Washington.
FLORIDA.....F. C. Horton, Cashier American National Bank, Pensacola.
GEORGIA.....E. D. Walter, Cashier National Bank of Brunswick, Brunswick.
IDAHO.....Howard Sebree, President First National Bank, Caldwell.
ILLINOIS.....E. J. Parker, Cashier State Savings Loan and Trust Company, Quincy.
INDIANA.....Henry Eitel, Vice-President Union Trust Company, Indianapolis.
INDIAN TER.....Jas. R. McKinney, Cashier Durant National Bank, Durant.
IOWA.....J. L. Edwards, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Burlington.
KANSAS.....C. Q. Chandler, President Kansas National Bank, Wichita.
KENTUCKY.....H. Clifton Rodes, President Citizens' National Bank, Louisville.
LOUISIANA.....Wm. J. Knox, President Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge.
MAINE.....E. Stetson, President First National Bank, Bangor.
MARYLAND.....H. B. Wilcox, Cashier First National Bank, Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.....D. G. Wing, Vice-President Massachusetts National Bank, Boston.
MICHIGAN.....D. W. Briggs, Second Vice-President Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw.
MINNESOTA.....A. A. Crane, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis.
MISSISSIPPI.....C. R. Sykes, Cashier First National Bank, Aberdeen.
MISSOURI.....J. B. Thomas, Cashier Bank of Albany, Albany.
MONTANA.....M. A. Arnold, Cashier First National Bank, Billings.
NEBRASKA.....C. F. Bentley, Cashier First National Bank, Grand Island.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....Wm. C. Walton, Cashier New Hampshire National Bank, Portsmouth.
NEW JERSEY.....Samuel H. Blackwell, Cashier First National Bank, Princeton.
NEW MEXICO.....J. M. Cunningham, President San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.
NEW YORK.....G. S. Whitson, Vice-President National City Bank, New York.
NEVADA.....H. M. Gorman, President Bullion and Exchange Bank, Carson City.
NORTH CAROLINA.....John F. Bruton, President First National Bank, Wilson.
NORTH DAKOTA.....C. B. Little, President First National Bank, Bismarck.
OHIO.....T. C. Stevens, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Toledo.
OKLAHOMA.....Otto A. Shuttee, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, El Reno.
OREGON.....H. W. Corbett, President First National Bank, Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.....W. L. Gorgas, Cashier Harrisburg National Bank, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND.....H. J. Wells, President Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....W. Jones, Vice-President and Cashier Carolina National Bank, Columbia.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....B. A. Cummins, Cashier First National Bank, Pierre.
TENNESSEE.....N. P. Le Sueur, Cashier American National Bank, Nashville.
TEXAS.....J. Z. Miller, Sr., President Belton National Bank, Belton.
UTAH.....John E. Dooly, President Utah National Bank, Ogden.

VERMONTC. P. Smith, President Burlington Savings Bank, Burlington.
 VIRGINIAH. E. Jones, President Dominion National Bank, Bristol.
 WASHINGTON.....N. H. Latimer, Manager Dexter Horton & Co., Seattle.
 WEST VIRGINIA....H. R. Warfield, Cashier Elkins National Bank, Elkins.
 WISCONSINGeo. L. Field, Cashier First National Bank, Ripon.
 WYOMINGI. C. Whipple, Vice-President Stockgrowers National Bank, Cheyenne.
 HAWAII.....J. H. Fisher, of Bishop & Co., Honolulu.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Meeting called to order by the chairman, William G. Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio, at 10.20 A.M., October 16. The Rev. A. A. Kiehle made the prayer at the opening of the session.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next matter on the programme is the roll call of the secretary of the section, but I think we can dispense with that because we will have the register of the names of all those who are present, and they will be published as being at the meeting.

The next matter, therefore, on the programme is the address of welcome by Mr. Howard Greene, President of the Wisconsin Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.—BY HOWARD GREENE.

Mr. President and Members of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association—I am very glad that the opportunity has fallen to me to welcome you to our beautiful city. We are proud of Milwaukee. It is a clean city; it is a well governed city, and it has a charm and character more peculiarly its own than other American cities.

Half a century ago a general westward movement from New England, New York and Pennsylvania scattered a thin settlement over the older States made from the Northwest Territory, and settled sparsely the southern part of Wisconsin, giving us our early merchants, bankers and professional men. Then followed some of an alien race led by the stirring men exiled from the Fatherland by the revolution of 1848. Some of these, like Carl Schurz, soon became leaders in American thought and affairs; very many gave their lives freely in the service of the country of their adoption. I can not emphasize too strongly the influence of these men mingling with those of Puritan descent, learning free government and an alien tongue, and giving to the American life about them something of the German cheerfulness and warm-heartedness. Then came a third and larger wave of immigration, that brought us the thrifty sons of Poland, Norway, Germany and Sweden. To-day, a major part of our population is of foreign birth or descent, but in no case do they form a distinct element of the community, as do the miners in some sections of Pennsylvania, or the French-Canadians in parts of New England. Their pride it is to Americanize in speech and manner as rapidly as possible and to own their own homes. They own their own homes.

No part or quarter of our beautiful city can be called congested in the sense that word is usually applied. To our city of homes you have received such a greeting as can only be extended by a home-owning, home-loving people. No city whose hospitality you have enjoyed has given you a more cordial greeting. We have had the pleasure of entertaining many gatherings of representative men in Milwaukee, but never have we been more highly honored than by the presence of this association in Milwaukee to-day.

In the name of the city and in the name of our hospitable people, I bid you a most cordial welcome.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.—BY CHAIRMAN WILLIAM G. MATHER.

Mr. Greene, to you, as representing the citizens of Milwaukee, I, on behalf of the Trust Company Section, wish to state our very great appreciation of your kind words of welcome and of the very warm and delightful hospitality with which you have greeted us here. It gives us great pleasure to come to this flourishing city of the Middle West, inhabited, as you have said, by this cosmopolitan population, which shows the results of the influences of this diverse population. Your city is a city of beautiful homes and of remarkable public buildings, it seems to me, for this section of the country. I remember at a meeting in the city of Cleveland, where we are trying to have a grouping of public buildings, and to do more in

that line as we see them in Europe, in making them conform to certain harmonious lines in the development of the city, that among the achievements that were placed before us in an illustrated lecture delivered by an eminent New York architect were shown views of several public buildings in Milwaukee, and your city was held up as an example of civic development to the other cities of the country. Particularly did we notice that beautiful building, your library, and your city hall.

Milwaukee, as we all know, is represented by its commerce and manufactures all over the world. While in Europe this summer I saw in England and in Germany and in Sweden, machinery and engines which had come from Milwaukee, one of the greatest manufacturing cities of high-class engines in the world. We all know how celebrated you are for your beer, which is an element which adds very much to the comfort of the population of the country, and I believe some of it is sent abroad—at least you make what is called export beer. Your manufactures of leather are all over the world.

As I say, Mr. Greene, we feel it a great privilege to come to this city, with its diverse population and influences, its magnificent example of the growth of the Middle West in all that pertains to civic development, and we thank you most heartily for the very cordial and generous welcome with which you have met us.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, JAMES R. BRANCH.

The secretary then read his report, as follows:

NEW YORK, October 7, 1901.

Balance, September 1, 1900	\$1,717.51
Appropriation of executive council at Richmond	2,000.00
Received from sale of books of trust company forms	1,727.80
	<u>\$5,445.31</u>
Cost of trust company forms	\$263.01
Other disbursements	593.96
	<u>857.87</u>
Balance	<u>\$4,587.44</u>

Since September 1, 1900, special letters have been written to every trust company in the United States, not members of the association, inviting them to join. At that date there were two hundred and eighteen (218) trust companies enrolled in the section. Eleven of these have withdrawn from the association, but as one hundred and forty-one (141) have been added to the rolls, the net gain is one hundred and thirty (130), an increase of sixty per cent. over last year's membership.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order of business is the report of the executive committee by the chairman, Mr. John E. Borne. I regret to say that Mr. Borne, owing to serious illness in his family, has telegraphed to us that he can not come, but he has sent to us a short report, which I will read.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association:

In presenting the report of the executive committee it seems unnecessary to go into details of the progress made by the trust company section during the past year, as these are given in full by the secretary, Col. Branch.

The election of a permanent secretary at last year's meeting was a wise step, as it has resulted in a systematic effort to increase the membership, as well as the revenue.

It is agreeable, therefore, to note that there has been a material increase in the former, which now numbers 348; and that the section closes the year with an increased cash balance in hand.

The beneficial influence of these yearly meetings can not be overestimated. Papers on topics of general interest are presented and customs and functions in vogue in various localities are discussed with an educational result; and the officers of the various trust companies meet on a social footing. Altogether the effect is to weave the entire trust company fraternity into harmonious relations which are bound to result in the general welfare.

JOHN E. BORNE, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

THE CHAIRMAN: The first paper is entitled "The Business in Foreign Countries Analogous to That of Trust Companies in the United States," by Mr. Charles F. Phillips, President of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, New York city.

After each one of these papers the subject is thrown open for discussion, and as

you who have been present at various meetings, remember the helpfulness and interest of those discussions, I hope that you will all participate in them, and anything that comes to your minds in connection with the papers as they are read, that you will kindly present to the meeting, so that our discussion can be full and beneficial, and I would also request that when anyone gets up to speak he will kindly announce his name and the company that he represents.

THE BUSINESS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—BY CHARLES FRANCIS PHILLIPS, PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF DELAWARE, NEW YORK CITY.

The subject upon which I am asked to speak is one abounding in interest, and concerning which a great deal may be said that is eminently suggestive and practically useful, though it cannot be treated in precisely the way in which a casual observation of its title in the programme would lead one to expect.

As a matter of fact, and in the strict sense of the term, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient and none in the Latin-American countries, barring the Mexican Trust Company, a purely American foundation, and one or two others, all in a nascent state; nor, so far as I am aware, have corporations, anywhere outside the United States and some portions of Canada, yet undertaken to do, in a conjoint and aggregate form, any substantial portion of the work which is customarily and regularly performed by trust companies in our midst. Indeed, the ideas underlying corporate fiduciaryship are the product of our special development, at once vigorous, rapid and intelligent, in the realms of industry, commerce and finance, though the sources whence these ideas have drawn their inspiration may be easily discovered, not only in the teaching, but also in the practice, of the financiers of the Latin race, to whose superb gift of analysis and co-ordination, and to whose profound knowledge of basic principles the modern business world of both hemispheres is indebted for its best theories and its most successful methods of exploitation and management.

But, if actual conditions make it impossible to institute direct comparisons, it is easy, and let us hope that it may be somewhat profitable, to observe in what way the functions analogous to those of American trust companies are performed in the older world.

And here, on the very threshold of our subject, it becomes necessary to remark that long centuries of sincere and enthusiastic devotion to the principle of concentrated, as opposed to divided or collective, authority, and the sentiment, sustained as well by habit as by tradition, of respect for personal prominence and ability, and of confidence in the leadership of the specially trained and experienced few, have operated, in substantially every part of Europe, to cast upon chosen individuals those duties and responsibilities which, more and more each day, become, within our own confines, the prerogative of associated effort and of combined obligation. Even in England, which has given us, along with our language, so large a part of our laws and customs and so many of the components of our national character, the individual trustee is in such esteem as to make the success of corporate trusteeship on a very large scale, at least for the immediate present, extremely doubtful. You all remember, I fancy, the effort made by J. Spencer Balfour, about the year 1885, to turn to account through the Trustees, Executors and Securities Company, the idea which finds so ample and so profitable an expression in many of the financial institutions of our great cities; and, doubtless, you remember quite as well the absolute failure of that company to realize its purpose, outside the field of simple promotion. For a while it promised exceedingly much under the auspices of those who had created it, and its founders' shares, whose par value was only ten pounds, were sold, when they could be bought at all, for the enormous sum of eight thousand pounds; but lack of achievement, enforced modification of plan and complete reorganization followed only too soon.

In England, and generally speaking, throughout British territory, great enterprises are sustained far more largely than here by credit, independently of direct security; and in all those sections of the world the moral risk of an undertaking, which has always to do with its promoters and managers, and the inherent merit of the scheme itself as a basis of development or improvement, are more closely scanned and more seriously weighed than the possible lilen of the values emitted. Hence, English railroad and other industrial mortgages, which, if they were very numerous, would suggest the formation of trust companies on the American plan, are scarce commodities in the market, various sorts of debentures and preference shares taking their place, in obedience to the instinctive belief of the business community that personal worth and responsibility, coupled with thorough knowledge and wide experience, are, as elements of protection, superior to material and legal guarantees in the shape of fixed encumbrances. It may therefore be said that the trust companies of the British Empire are, in effect, its men of character, skill and wealth, whose names mean more to the investing

public than liens of any sort. Much fiduciary work, of a qualified character, is, of course, done by the banks; but it is done as an incident to their general business, and not as a specific undertaking.

In judging the situation as it stands in relation to our Anglo-Saxon brethren, we must, however, remember that England, which is the soul of British finance all over the globe, is an ancient, a small and a homogeneous country, with traditions that are, in many respects, more powerful than laws, and which has not to face, as this country must, the problems arising from the absorption of foreign peoples, the rapid increase of population, the restless aspiration of the multitude, the ceaseless development of a practically unlimited home territory, the incessant creation of new enterprises, and the important political issues which are inseparable from the freshly assumed responsibilities of a world power. Hence, although everywhere and always, it is the individual mind, moved by providential vocation, that guides human destinies, whether they be material or moral, and however they may be influenced by what we call general conditions, it is nevertheless true that in this country, largely dominated as it is by the direct action of the masses, the aggregate man and the aggregate form of effort have a prominence which they nowhere else enjoy, whether in the domain of government or in that of economics. Other countries may, sooner or later, find it advantageous to imitate many of our institutions, and our trust companies among the rest; but the trust company as we know it here is likely to remain for a long while a distinctly American form of business facility.

It is true that a few of our greatest trust companies, as, for example, the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, have established branches in London and some other foreign cities, but the officers of these institutions assure me that the operations of their branches are, from necessity, confined mainly to the issue of letters of credit and to the purchase and sale of exchange and of current securities designed for investment. These transplanted financial models may, however, serve as educational factors, and so, in the long run, do a work for which they were not specifically or even consciously established. They have, in fact, helped to stimulate the creation, on a considerable scale, of safe deposit vaults and like conveniences; though they have failed thus far to give any noticeable impulse to the extension of fiduciary work through corporate mediumship.

As to the provisions so necessary to be made, in an active community, for the care of long-time deposits, both the English and Continental banks and similar institutions have, from time immemorial, done more than has ever been undertaken by either the banks or the trust companies in America, and have done it more broadly, more efficiently, more cheaply and more satisfactorily, thus furnishing us with precedents eminently worthy of respectful study.

THE MORTGAGE BANKS AND OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS OF EUROPE.

In Germany, Austria and some other parts of Continental Europe there exist, in great numbers, what are called mortgage banks, institutions created to aid agriculture, which must always need considerable funds for uncertain periods, and to promote the interests of rural and urban land owners, large and small; and these banks, which subsist on their own capital and on deposits received under special conditions and paying a fair return, undertake, to a certain extent, some classes of work which are commonly assumed by trust companies here, such as the receipt, exchange and distribution of securities in cases of organization, reorganization and consolidation; but their fiduciary activities are neither numerous nor of broad application. It is in France that we find more fully developed than anywhere else the idea of such intervention as here constitutes the most beneficent function of trust companies and kindred institutions; and, since the time allotted to this paper is necessarily very restricted, I shall ask you to permit me to confine myself almost entirely to a view of what French finance has achieved in the field which it is my present duty to hastily explore, it being premised that trusts arising out of the private relations of life, such as those of executor, administrator, guardian, committee in lunacy and the like, are, in France and in other parts of Continental Europe, even more than in Great Britain, relegated to the individual, and exercised by a limited class of persons, whose ability, knowledge, experience and probity mark them as pre-eminently qualified for tasks where delicate and sympathetic appreciation are often as essential to ultimate and thorough success as are business tact and watchfulness and careful legal procedure.

The role assigned in France, and in some other countries, to boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial and quasi governmental bodies, often renders not only inexpedient or unnecessary, but even impossible, certain trusts, which, in our midst, constantly arise from the exigencies of ordinary business, such as those relating to bankruptcy, receiverships and liquidation; and so it happens that what we have mainly to consider in the present case are those trusts, direct or implied, which spring from economic development, the alternate concentration and distribution of capital, and, in a particular sense, the regu-

lation of credit, a thing even more vital in old than in new countries, in dense and highly organized communities than in those of relatively scant population and less complicated formation. And here it becomes imperative to remark that our own country, so justly esteemed the model of liberal and progressive government, the home of general and unstinted opportunity, and the friend of broad and vigorous initiative, has proven itself to be, in respect to the common financial needs of all who must work for a livelihood with either head or hands, the least democratic of the great civilized powers. To so large an extent is this true that one may safely assert that what is somewhat difficult of attainment here by men of tolerable substance is, in France, within the easy and constant reach of the most insignificant of tollers. Let an ordinary workman apply to one of our large trust companies for a mortgage loan of three or four hundred dollars on his modest tenement, or let a petty tradesman seek to secure from it in permanency such accommodations as will enable him to fully develop his humble enterprise, and the truth of my statement will be quickly confirmed. The fact is that the whole machinery of higher finance in France, as represented by public institutions, forms a single trust company of unbounded responsibility, acting, in many respects, gratuitously for its beneficiaries, imprinting with its moral guarantee the bulk of all the securities which constitute the savings of the people and the reserve power of the nation, and, by its highly ramified operations and by the facilities and immunities which flow from them, making useless many of the forms of procedure which give rise to the work and assure the profits of the enterprising trust companies which are to be found in every quarter of our own land. This will scarcely be believed without illustration; but illustration is more than easy, and it is likely to be instructive.

One of the most conspicuous functions of our trust companies, apart from such as are technically fiduciary, is to gather together, whether through interest bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, debentures or otherwise, the long time funds of the community, and those which are not regularly needed in the quick turn-over of daily commerce, and to lend them on the pledge of securities, on mortgage or in some equally safe manner, to those who require cash for legitimate speculation, or who, in construction or development, or with a view to family settlements, must expend an amount of money which cannot be prudently withdrawn from business operations or obtained, without inconvenience or disadvantage, from the outright sale of real property or of special investments. This function is most certainly a most useful one, and in the performance of it an immense volume of funds is wisely and beneficially employed; but whether the trust company discharging it be a small one, with two or three millions at its service, or a large one commanding fifty or a hundred millions, or even more, the policy pursued is, with slight exceptions, always the same. Money is taken and lent in blocks of thousands; and the larger the blocks, consistently with the circumstances of the case and the prudent conduct of affairs, the more completely the management is satisfied. Depositors and borrowers who deal in petty sums are respectfully referred to the Savings banks and the building societies, admirable institutions in their way, but frequently cumbersome, and, in the scientific sense, always far from economical. But this is not the case in France, and there, as the result of a more direct and democratic policy, the corporations most analogous to our trust companies, such as the *Société Generale*, the *Credit Lyonnais* and the *Credit Foncier*, have attained proportions so large as to make even the most prosperous of our trust companies, and of our banks as well, seem very small indeed.

Let us examine for a moment the methods of the *Credit Foncier*, an institution eminently typical, which, alike in good times or bad, can easily furnish a hundred millions of dollars, at substantially a moment's notice, to any enterprise or series of enterprises deserving it, and whose mortgage loans amount to probably not less than five or six hundred millions of dollars, scattered all over France, in sums varying from a few hundred to several millions of francs. This institution has, of course, a very large capital, but one wholly inadequate to its immense operations. It has, however, so thoroughly proven its devotion to the common good by aiding the community in detail and the public as a body, and by offering, year in and year out, to even the humblest dealer the most favorable rate for his little deposit and the readiest succor in his small wants, that, when it needs money, as it often does, it can obtain it in unlimited supply by the mere issue of its long-time debentures on no other security than its own reputation, and thus stand prepared to advance the funds which build up enterprises that must be slowly developed, like railroads and great industrial establishments, or to respond to the never-ceasing demands of the great army of workers whose systematic industry and thrift, thus supplied with capital, has made France, in a broad sense, and in proportion to its population, the richest country in the world, in spite of wars, a vast standing army, heavy taxes, and occasional commercial catastrophes like that of the Panama Canal.

The securities which come to this institution in virtue of its co-operation in the upbuilding of prosperity, and which are, no matter what may be the prevailing conditions, scrutinized by it as carefully as the collateral of a call loan would be scrutinized by us in critical times, it sells at a slight profit to the great public, who, relying on its moral guarantee, not

only buys, in a single day, the whole of each issue but, in the majority of cases, tenders impatiently from five to twenty times to the amount of the emission. Whoever, during a visit to Paris, has chanced to enter the Rue des Capucines, on an offering day of the Credit Foncier, will recall very vividly the impression made upon him by an orderly crowd of ten or fifteen thousand men and women, of almost every class and condition, calmly waiting, hour after hour, in the hope of getting a small allotment of the day's securities, either for themselves or those who depend upon them, and confiding in the institution which they know so well for that wise forethought and positive protection which widows and minors and cestui que trust would here have a right to demand from the fiduciary corporations which are governed by ourselves and our associates. When there is question of borrowing instead of buying, the humblest city householder, or the remotest farmer owning a few hectares of land, is well aware that the highly perfected system of this wonderful institution will promptly secure for him the few thousand, or it may be only the few hundred, francs he needs, and upon terms as good as can be got by the great proprietor who wishes to mortgage for millions of francs his vast factory, his luxurious hotel, or the wide demesne of his chateau. He probably does not know what a trust company means, but he knows perfectly well, in his own way, what a trust company is, for his knowledge is drawn from personal experience, and, though the trust which operates in his favor is not a legal one, but is voluntarily assumed and administered without direct authorization, he sees that it gives to him the best of securities as an investment for his savings, the highest price when he wishes to convert his holdings into cash, a constant market for whatever he must sell, a borrowing capacity which, in the measure of his wants, is as good and as certain as that of the richest banker, and, above all, that assurance of fair treatment and watchful interest which permits him to get not only what he wants, when and where he wants it, but to discharge his obligations quickly or slowly as he may wish, and either in a single sum or by that kindly process of amortization through which the principal of a debt is paid whilst one seems to be paying only the interest.

When we approach other establishments than those of which the Credit Foncier is the type, and enter a field where banking, in the ordinary sense, presents itself as the main feature, the same principles apply and the same facilities exist. Institutions like the Credit Lyonnais and the Société Générale, in order to meet the wants of all, maintain not only great central bureaux in the principal cities, but numerous branches all over the land, as do many of the British banks, and deal as cheerfully and as courteously with a matter of a hundred francs as with one of a hundred thousand, each branch having all the facilities of the main office, and serving as an automatic and costless distributor of capital without those disturbances which are here incident to the compulsory flow of currency which occurs whenever the crops must be moved or some unusual condition be met at points distant from the financial centres. The incessant activity of money in the hands of these institutions, its elasticity and fluidity under the system of management pursued, surpass anything to which we are accustomed in this country: for, practically speaking, except as against operations deemed to be unwise or dangerous, no honest borrower in town or country is ever refused what he may reasonably ask, be the times prosperous or trying. Of course, such facilities, covering so broadly the field here occupied in part by banks and in part by trust companies, and administering, absolutely without limit, to the needs of all classes, and to active and continuous as well as to casual and incidental business, would not be possible if our methods were observed, for at times the resources of any one of the typical institutions I have named might be taxed to an extent which, under our system of management, would bring about either an abrupt curtailment of facilities or possible disaster. But in France even the largest financial institutions look upon rediscount and mutual accommodation as a most proper and advisable source of relief under all circumstances, and banks and similar establishments whose capital, surplus and deposits range from one to two hundred millions of dollars to twice that amount, and which are therefore stronger than any of the banks of our own country, and are certainly entitled to be jealous of their credit and standing, think nothing, at any time, of rediscounting their loans with each other or with the Bank of France to the extent of many millions of francs, thus giving to their resources a liquidity and a responsiveness to passing conditions, the lack of which in our own system all of us have felt on many occasions. This solidarity of operation and of policy, coupled with the system which makes the credit of these institutions equal to cash for operations large and small, and throughout the country and all of its dependencies as thoroughly as in the heart of Paris, is a phase of economics demanding our most thoughtful attention.

SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE BANK OF FRANCE.

But at the bottom of the whole fabric of French finance, so democratic in its character, and, in the commercial and industrial sense, exhibiting so largely an unsolicited fiduciary character, stands the Bank of France, itself the very essence of the spirit of which we have

spoken. This bank, by all odds the most powerful in the world, and, at the same time, the most directly subservient of popular necessities, has never, even in the times of war or revolution, refused to administer to the honest requirements of the community: and yet, in spite of its liberality, its losses are always insignificant, never, so far as I have been able to learn, having risen as high as the one-hundredth part of one per centum of its operations, and being, of course, wholly lost to sight in the immense volume of its profits. The source of its security lies always in the unbounded aid given by it to legitimate business and in the confidence it thus inspires, it being, in the last analysis and in virtue of its wise generosity, its own clearing-house, and offsetting its obligations against its resources by the simplest processes of bookkeeping, without inconvenient dispersion of funds.

In the same way in which the Credit Foncier has made itself a voluntary trustee for the long time operations of the country, the Bank of France has, on its side, made itself a like trustee for the rapid operations of modern commerce, securing, directly or indirectly, to every worthy trader, however humble, constant and liberal credit, by encouraging the habit of replacing open accounts by acceptances, and thus making each man's bill-case, instead of his ledger, the stronghold of his business. It demands two names on every commercial bill, so as to secure the record of a legitimate transaction, but it will discount any good bill that is not less than forty francs, or eight dollars,* and does, as a matter of fact, discount each day in the year, among the numberless trading documents which pass through its hands, from twenty thousand to fifty thousand inland bills of exchange of which not one exceeds in amount a hundred francs, or twenty dollars. As to loans upon securities, where, of course, a single name suffices, it will accept any collateral that is substantially solid, whether it represents the shares of a street railway in Milwaukee, the bonds of a water-works company in the City of Mexico, the stock of a bank in China, the consols of England or Russia, or the rentes of France itself. It wishes to give to every Frenchman, so far as wisdom may permit, the facilities necessary for the prosecution of any legitimate business at home or abroad, and to do this in a manner affording the utmost ease consistent with ordinary prudence.

It may seem but little pertinent to my subject that I should speak in so marked a way of an institution which is pre-eminently a bank, and not a trust company, but I do so in order to explain how it happens that other institutions, which, from their very nature, must do much that is expected of trust companies here, can do it readily and always, and without risk or inconvenience. These other institutions know that in their hour of need they can, with the certainty of prompt response, apply to the Bank of France for any relief they may require, and that the bank itself is safe in granting such relief. But it is not its six hundred millions of dollars of metallic reserve, coupled with other resources just as boundless in their way, which give to the Bank of France its wonderful strength, important as its cash and securities are in the estimate of its influence. The secret of its power lies in the fact that it has made itself the trustee of the nation's credit, and that, by perfecting a system which secures instant accommodation on any scale, however large or however small, for every proper transaction of industry, commerce or finance, it has become the reservoir of the nation's wealth and the adjuster of the nation's accounts, rarely making, or being expected to make, any other output of cash than that which constitutes the small change of the daily life of a great and energetic people.

We have much to learn from our colleagues abroad, and I believe that we are disposed to profit by our opportunities, though young and vigorous peoples, temporarily raised above the necessity of close economy, are somewhat prone to believe their own judgment the best that exists.

Some years ago I laid before many of the ablest officers of our banks and trust companies all the ideas I have advanced in this paper and many more of a kindred nature, and offered, with their co-operation, to put them to a test, so far as circumstances may prudently allow: but although I everywhere got a respectful hearing, and sometimes a sympathetic one, I was told that my suggestions were in advance of the time. They may have been; but some of them have, from sheer force of events, been since carried into effect, and others are daily presenting themselves directly to the consideration of able and experienced students of finance, and will not fail to command attention. Indeed, I am sure, that the trend of modern civilization and the ever-growing unity of the human family, commercially as well as socially, will bring us, in respect to the work of both banks and trust companies, to adapt to our new and somewhat unique conditions the plans and expedients which have been evolved from the larger experience, the profound thought, and, I repeat it advisably, the more democratic financial procedure, of the older world—a world which, though it may have learned some lessons from us, has taught us, and has still to teach us, many more than we are likely to be able to offer it for very many years to come.

* The Bank of France discounts bills of as small a value as five francs, or about \$1, and in the year 1890 discounted 208,000 bills below ten francs, or \$2.—[Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE.]

THE CHAIRMAN: The very interesting and instructive paper is greatly appreciated by us all, and is now open for discussion, remark or question. Mr. Phillips has evidently treated the subject so fully and exhaustively that it seems to be satisfactory to us without further question. However, I hope that there will be some discussion on the paper.

EDWARD J. PARKER, of Quincy, Illinois: The gentleman delivering the welcoming address did not mention in the tide of immigration the Frenchman. This paper, philosophical and practical as it is, discloses a reason why the Frenchman does not emigrate, and therefore another reason why France is not the successful colonizing country which Germany and England have been. We are all struck by it in going to France, aside from the social and artistic graces and love of home of the Frenchman. I think this paper opens up something to us which almost comes to us with the force of a secret disclosed. Contrast the operations of those two great French banks with the condition of the borrower in most of our American cities, I mean the small borrower. Already we see parish churches and some philanthropic citizens opening up avenues for the small borrower to get a loan, but every day almost we witness the hardship to the small borrower, knowing full well that he is paying from ten to forty per cent. to the chattel mortgage lender. Therefore the hardship comes to the American laboring man which the Frenchman does not realize at all. We are too busy in our trust companies to take up this matter of small mortgage loans, I think, and we turn them aside, and I have thought for a long time in the city in which I live that it is my duty as a man of philanthropy to try to organize a small local mortgage company to make these small loans which afterward could be used in a trust company and add to the assets of the trust company that of the mortgage loan company, so it may increase its work.

The paper has opened up to me one of the secrets why the Frenchman stays at home and does not emigrate. He lives in a pleasant country and he gets accommodated if he is a poor man, while the small American borrower does not, and I simply throw out the suggestion that we ought in some way as citizens, if not as trust company officers, to put a check on these usurious rates of interest and hardships suffered by the workingman and other men who are compelled to borrow small sums on mortgages.

MR. PHILLIPS: The gentleman has spoken very much to the point in regard to the main idea underlying my whole discourse. In regard to the interest paid for loans in France, I would say that it scarcely ever exceeds three per cent., even if the loan is a very small one, and not only is the facility for securing small sums on mortgage universally existent, but in the way of ordinary common business the smallest man can get as readily as Rothschild himself all the accommodation he actually needs providing it is based upon existing operations of an honest and proper character, and he is an honest, law-abiding fellow. Suppose that in some quarter of Paris there is a small grocer with a capital of \$1,000 or \$1,500, who deals with working people. He can afford to give a credit of \$5 to \$20 as a limit to those around him, if he knows them and considers them to be perfectly upright people regularly employed, and what he does is this, and this is the secret of his success. If he trusts a workingman who is getting perhaps \$5 or \$6 a week, for forty or fifty francs' worth of groceries, and is willing to give him two or three months' credit, instead of putting that account on his books he immediately draws a bill on that workingman, who accepts the bill; the grocer keeps it as long as he can, and when he cannot keep it any longer he sends it to the grocery jobber. The bill is already accepted and has two names on it, and the jobber takes it and puts on a third name and keeps it as long as he can, and he passes it on to the sugar refinery or some such institution, and these institutions put the bills in the banks when they have too many of them and sometimes take 40,000 bills in a bunch and rediscount them in the Bank

of France ; and so every day in the year there are one or two thousand bills at least coming into the Bank of France, each bill not representing over \$10, with endorsements that represent perhaps two hundred or three hundred millions of dollars ; and the Bank of France is only too glad to get those little bills, and they keep small trade going, and if it happens that a man cannot honor his bill, he goes to the holder and explains the circumstances, pays something on the bill and gets it extended, and he never fails to pay in the long run, because if he does he will never get any more credit from anybody at all, and honesty in business is thus promoted, and the losses are practically nothing. Even after the Franco-Prussian war, when the Bank of France had to furnish \$1,500,000,000 as an indemnity, and had only \$600,000 in the bank, yet not one of those bills was ever passed up to profit and loss, and that would not be permitted, and with the exception of \$5,000 or \$10,000 all that vast quantity of bills was paid ; so that you will observe that the loss even during that period was only \$5,000 or \$10,000 on bills amounting to ten billion dollars of our money ; so that the loss is absolutely insignificant, and it is all explained by this system of lending assistance in a small way and at a small interest and on the best security possible—namely, the life work and possessions of every man in the country.

EUGENE A. MERRILL, Minneapolis, Minn., President of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company : I have been very much interested in the paper read and the remarks of our friend from Quincy, Mr. Parker, and I would hardly like to interrupt the philanthropic thought which is going out ; but it strikes me that it is very different doing business in different localities. I have known New England bankers who were thoroughly good men who would make a failure in California. If that is true, is it not more true that methods which might obtain in France or Europe would hardly be practicable in this country ? Those of us who have been offered credit for our clothes in London, when we were unknown, and for a long time, realized that our Western merchants would not do that sort of business and expect to get their money. As a matter of fact, we have in this country a transient population. The Frenchman does not move about ; the American does. I will venture to say that if loans were made in this country as has been suggested by the reader of the paper, that in very many cases, when they came to collect the loan made in Wisconsin to a party here, they would find that the debtor was in Texas or California. In other words, you cannot make loans in the same way and with the same degree of assurance of their being paid here as you can in France.

Then again, there are doubtless different laws and methods of collection. Of course if a man is permanently located in one place he can get credit, for if he does not pay he loses his reputation ; but if he is located one year in Chicago and the next in New York and the next in San Francisco, his credit is not very much affected by his not paying.

Again, in this country, where we have liberal homestead laws and similar laws, favorable to the debtor class, there is no way of reaching the debtor.

I only throw these suggestions out to show that there are certainly difficulties which will prevent the adoption of the ideas which have been so ably set forth. I only wish to add that I am in full sympathy with my friend Parker in his ideas regarding the hardship that is brought to our poor community, or those without capital, when they have to pay such high rates of interest to chattel mortgage brokers, and I would be glad to do anything I could in the direction of relieving them ; but it seems to me that we have got many practical questions to answer and difficulties to solve before we can adopt methods here which are perfectly safe and practicable in Europe.

Mr. PHILLIPS : It might be applied very largely here, and if a person were likely to move away and were getting a small loan without security, which might be

done here, but which would not occur in France, he would get an endorser who is known—that is the only thing that ever can be done anywhere under such circumstances.

A paper on Trust Company Forms, by Mr. Arthur Heurtley, Secretary of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill., was then read by H. M. Young, of the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago.

Mr. YOUNG : I am very sorry that Mr. Heurtley is not able to be present, for the reason that he is familiar with the subject and I am not, my connection with the company having been confined to its legal department.

Mr. Heurtley's paper is as follows :

TRUST COMPANY FORMS.—BY MR. ARTHUR HEURTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE
NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

The subject upon which I have been asked to address you is one of interest to every trust company officer. And while interesting in the abstract, it is a topic that one cannot deal with in rounded periods, and over which one cannot indulge in any flights of rhetoric. For it is pre-eminently an every-day, practical question; and if I fail to treat it as fully as I might or should do, I trust my sins of omission and commission may be pardoned, owing to the fact that because of circumstances beyond my control my time for preparing this paper has been somewhat limited.

The first need of a trust company, after it has been duly organized and has found a suitable location in which to transact its business, is to have suitable books and blanks for preserving the details of its transactions from day to day. The officers are usually men who have had some experience in bank work or in the practice of the law, but have seldom had an opportunity to make any study of the forms of accounting suitable to the business of a trust company, and, therefore, have been obliged to either obtain assistance from older companies or to work out their own salvation as best they could.

At the last meeting of the section a committee was appointed to prepare a set of forms suitable for a trust company to use, and the result of their labors is now in the hands of many of our members.

The prime requisite trust company forms should possess is simplicity. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point. Many a book or blank is made so complicated by rulings and headings as to mystify any one except those who have been accustomed to using it constantly.

Trust company forms should tell their story plainly; so plainly that anyone of average intelligence could understand how they were to be used. Every book and form should be planned with reference to the entire system of accounting, so that the forms taken together will make a complete and harmonious whole. Through all the books there should run a chain of entries, so made as to bind them together; cross references should be made, and every entry should show on each book or form from whence it was derived. It should never require the services of a chartered accountant to check a proper system of trust accounting. The errors that will occasionally creep in should be found by an almost automatic operation of the system itself, combined with a careful checking of the entries each day. Every entry made on one book should be capable of being checked from at least one or two other books kept by different clerks. If this plan is carefully followed up, combined with the proper custody of securities and cash, it seems to me that serious errors in the accounts, as well as defalcations, will be prevented.

The cash and securities should never be in the custody or control of the same clerks that keep the books. Where it is practicable there should be a double custody of all securities. In any event, a careful record should be made of every security, interest coupon or valuable paper taken to or from the cash vault, and receipted for by the proper officer or clerk.

There is no particular mystery about accounts or book-keeping generally. Given a good practical system of accounting, with simple forms, handled by clerks of reasonable intelligence, whose work is carefully watched by the officers, and whose efforts to improve the forms they use are met by proper encouragement, the result will be very satisfactory.

Perhaps it will be of interest if I attempt to briefly discuss the principal forms to be used by a trust company.

The first book required is a register of trusts. When a trust is accepted by the company it should be entered upon this book, which should show the name of the trust, the filing number given it, the date of acceptance, source of appointment, the total amount of the estate or trust fund, the attorneys connected with the trust, etc.; also the date it is finally closed. In short, the register should give a brief history of the trust, and it is of great utility as a book of ready reference. This book should have an index. At this point I desire to say

that in my opinion the plan of giving every trust a number by which it is known all through the records is a good one. It renders the correct filing of papers, etc., much more certain, and from practical experience I can safely recommend it. All papers referring to the trust should be filed under the number assigned it, and all securities belonging to the trust, and filed in the cash vault, should be placed under a similar number.

Next to the register of trusts comes the cash book, the general journal and general ledger. The entries should be made first in these books, then from the same tickets the proper entries should be made in the trust journal and posted in the trust ledger. It is from the trust ledger that all statements of account should be made, and the pages should be so ruled and arranged that the stenographer can take the book and copy the entries as made, the result being an account in proper form for filing in court or to send to the beneficiaries in the trust estate.

A stock and bond ledger should be kept, in which all the stocks and bonds owned by the company, or held by it in any trust capacity, should be entered, showing the amount of each kind of security in the possession of the company. This book is not only an additional check upon the trust and general ledger entries referring to stocks and bonds, but is also a ready reference book to turn to in case an officer of the company desires at any time to know the amount of any particular security under the control of the company.

One of the important books that should be kept is a register of securities, containing not only bonds and stocks, but notes as well, with full data regarding each class of security. The securities held by each trust should be entered by themselves. The book should provide for a record of interest or dividend payments, so that from time to time when the book is examined the information as to such payments can be readily obtained.

A daily balance sheet should be kept in which all the totals should be brought together for the information of the officers; also a tickler showing the due dates of notes, etc., to be collected from time to time.

A daily memorandum tickler is also a useful book to have, in which should be entered sundry memoranda relating to the various trusts that might otherwise be forgotten at the time when most needed.

The real estate loan records should be very complete, as these books are being constantly referred to, and entries when made should be carefully checked by another clerk than the one making them. This rule should apply to all books kept by the company. Full and complete records should be kept of all matters relating to rentals collected, insurance, etc., also of any securities that are past due or are of doubtful value.

The expense account should be abstracted in a book kept for that purpose, and carefully compared and checked with the general ledger. It is also advisable to keep for future reference in a book prepared for that purpose memoranda of all conversations had with prospective clients. All tickets from which the original entries are made should be clear and concise in form, giving in themselves all the information necessary from which to make perfect entries on the books.

I have not attempted to deal with the many special forms of books and blanks relating to bond trusteeships or to the registration and transfer of stocks. The large majority of trust companies handle very little of this class of business, as it naturally goes to larger financial centers. But I have endeavored to treat of those forms which would prove useful to almost every company in the country doing a trust business.

I am aware that the loose leaf system of bookmaking is receiving much attention in these days. And I am prepared to admit that there are many minor books in which it can be used to advantage. But I have had, and still have, a prejudice against its use for books of original entry, as it is not a difficult matter to take out a leaf from a book made on this principle, while it is almost impossible to detach a leaf from a book properly made and bound in the regular manner. The book of trust company forms referred to a short time since contains the ideas of the committee upon this subject.

In closing let me suggest that it would be well for every trust company to have one man in its service whose duty it shall be not only to keep books in touch with its system of accounting, but to constantly endeavor to improve and simplify its forms. Again, I repeat, make the forms as simple as is consistent with full and complete entries. See that every account on the general ledger is checked by entries made on another book or other books. For example, the stock and bond account in the general ledger should agree with the balance sheet of the stock and bond ledger, and also with the totals of stocks and bonds shown in the register of securities. Then the officers of the company will seldom be troubled over their system of accounting. The business is eminently one of details, which demand constant watchfulness and attention, and the system that renders this work easy to the officers and employees is the one to follow.

THE CHAIRMAN: The paper is now open for discussion.

A. J. ENRIGHT, Secretary Missouri Valley Trust Company, St. Joseph, Mo.: I

would like to ask if any member present has ever proposed a docket used by their company for keeping a record of trusts arising in the probate court ?

FRANK H. McCULLOCH, of Chicago (of McCulloch & McCulloch, lawyers): I have prepared such a book for our own use, and it has been used in several Chicago institutions. I do not know just what the gentleman wanted to know about it.

Mr. ENRIGHT: I wanted to see one of the forms.

HENRY EITEL, of Indianapolis, Ind., Vice-President Union Trust Company: For our probate department we have had prepared a special book, and it is practically a copy of the book kept in the court house by the county clerk, and we enter the estate, the name of the attorney, the general condition of the estate and whether it is real estate or personal property, and make a notation of all court entries and court orders. When a trust is closed we make an entry of the closing of the trust, and in that way have practically a synopsis of the court record, and if at any time it is necessary to refer to the original entry, we have the dates and can go to the court house and look up the original papers. In addition to this we have also found very useful in our trust company a book in which we copy all wills, or where there is a simple trust created we copy a synopsis of the trust contained in the original will, and in this way we can refer to any will that has ever come into our office. It frequently happens that a trust is created where the carrying out of the provisions of the will will extend over a period of from fifteen to twenty years, and the will often gets misplaced or it is difficult to refer to it, and in that event we find this record very useful.

Mr. ORDE: I was impressed with the first remark which was read, that the first essential of a trust company book was simplicity. I would like to make this one suggestion. The gentleman inquires for a probate book. Two gentlemen have replied that they have a probate book. Now, the information contained in the probate book referred to by the gentleman from Indianapolis is also contained in the trust register described by Mr. Heurtley in his paper, and I want to suggest that too many books are very easily secured, and a great many of them may be neglected. The trouble about trust company books in my experience is that you have so many books that they do not check one another, and you cannot make them check one another. Now in the trust register, as has been suggested, you may call it trust docket or index, but in the original book of entry, when a trust is received, it matters not whether it comes from the probate court or from a chancery court or by private contract, you have one original trust register, and on that register you would set aside a page or two pages, if necessary, and put on it the general information relating to the trust, the name of the trust, the name of the estate, the name of the attorney, your number, the court number, the terms at which settlements are required, and if you have a will you abstract your will right in that book, and I think that instead of having a separate book for wills or for the probate court, I cannot conceive of any difficulty, especially under the laws of my State, Missouri, why you should have one book to keep a trust which comes from the probate court, of the deceased person, and another book to keep a record of your trust which comes from a chancery court, or a trust which is created by private contract. You should have one general trust register, and on that you put this general information. Whenever you file a settlement, enter that on your trust register; if you submit an annual statement to your beneficiary, you enter that on your trust register; and in our system we enter also claims on this general trust ledger. I find in an experience covering three or four hundred trust estates that there will not be five per cent. of them that cannot be properly recorded and carried on one good page of such a register. When I say we enter claims I mean claims upon which we receive notice, not of the ordinary transactions of the trust, etc. In the case of the estate of a deceased person the executor must be notified, and when you make a final settlement you can re-

fer to your register and see that all claims have been paid, and I make these suggestions for the purpose of saving some one from getting too many books, for I have seen, from experience, that that can be very readily done.

MR. SOUTHER, of Springfield: I would like to ask if the forms prepared by the trust company section and offered for sale are on inspection here?

THE SECRETARY: No, they are not. In fact, they are all sold except one copy.

MR. SOUTHER: Will there be another lot issued or printed?

THE SECRETARY: I should think there would be if there is any demand for it. It was originally intended to print 100 copies of those forms, selling them for \$35, but we found that by cutting down duplicate forms we could get the book up cheaper, and we sold 150 instead of sixty.

MR. PARKER: I should like to mention two points illustrating methods. I put this question to Mr. Heurtley once: How do you carry the details of your business? He opened at once one of the books referred to by the reader as the daily tickler. Right here let me say, as our business grows we cannot handle it properly unless we adopt careful methods. To illustrate: The gentleman in charge of the commercial department stepped into Mr. Heurtley's office and asked him a question pertaining to a trust. Mr. Heurtley turns to his book. "Why," remarks the officer, "Mr. Heurtley, you should remember that without taking up this time." "No," Mr. Heurtley replies, "my record is sufficient, and then it is dismissed from my mind."

Two matters are facilitated by that daily tickler: First, there is a complete record; when he walks into that office in the morning and opens that book he knows what he has got to attend to that day, whether it is the collection of interest or the payment of insurance or the clipping of coupons or the collection of rent or a vacancy, and all that, it is all on that book. Any gentleman in the commercial department who chooses to investigate and keep the general run of the business can see at a glance the condition of affairs in his administration by the use of this daily tickler. I was in the office of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company when Mr. Hays came into Mr. Breckinridge Jones' office, and I said in his presence, "Mr. Jones, what is your method as to the daily current of business?" "I will show you," he said. On his desk there were several sheets. They had a mixed business, and every trust that was open and which required anything to be done concerning it was entered on those sheets on his desk. Every box rented in his safe deposit is there, names of new customers, accounts closed and reasons given, all large accounts opened are on that sheet daily, and there is a key to all mixed business on the desk for the next ten days. "So," he says, "I have a complete key to the whole business daily." Some clerk must go around and pick it out here and there, so that in the morning all the executive officers are in position to keep the run of their business. If you have a new customer or have lost an old one, there is the fact or there is the reason. That is systematized, and I would like Mr. Hays to supplement my remarks, because he can tell you more than I can as to his particular form, because I think right there lies the most important aid to all of us who are doing a mixed business in our trust companies.

FRANK P. HAYS, Bond Officer Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis: I have but very little to add to what the gentleman has just stated. We have different departments in our trust company, besides the trust department. We have reports from the heads of the different departments, that are made out early in the morning or late in the evening and are sent to the desk of the Vice-President, Mr. Breckinridge Jones, showing the business done for the day ended. Reports come from the trust department showing all business done there of any importance. From the banking department and from the real estate department and from the bond department similar reports are made. We have a bond department that

looks after the investments of the company, and also provides investments for the customers of the company. Reports are made daily.

FREDERICK VIERLING, Trust Officer Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo. : On those daily reports we do not enter into matters of detail, only essential matters, to bring before Vice-President Jones the main points of the transactions of the day. One thing we put on our trust department statement is the question, Is a daily statement made? If that is made it means the books are up, but often books in such institutions are behind. We always try to keep books right up to date, and I think that one essential for officers to know is that their clerks are sometimes very lax, and if you do not keep after them they get behind, and that is the first request that we put on our form that we use : " Is the daily statement made? Answer—Yes." Then, of course, we show cash receipts, etc.

MR. RENINGER, of Allentown, Pa. : It may be possibly interesting to the first gentleman who asked a question in reference to the probate book for me to say that just fifteen years ago we opened what we called a probate docket, and Trust No. 1 was entered and has been regularly followed during that period, the book being in form as outlined by the gentleman here. There is only one book, which we call our trust docket, and at any time reference can be made to every trust which we have had in this period of fifteen years. It may be interesting to know that that works out to our entire satisfaction. Only one book for that purpose is required, in which are noted facts pertaining to every Trust from its beginning to its winding up, with space set apart for copies of papers, such as the particular clause in the will under which the trust is being operated. I will be pleased to furnish a form of that book if desired. It is an old book, but answers the requirements up to date.

MR. HAYS : I wish to add that if any gentleman present would like a copy of the forms we use we will be glad to furnish them. I refer to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

THE CHAIRMAN : The next paper will be on the subject of " Powers of Fiduciaries Outside the State of Their Appointment," by Mr. Frederick Vierling, Trust Officer Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.

POWERS OF FIDUCIARIES OUTSIDE THE STATE OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.—By FREDERICK VIERLING, TRUST OFFICER OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In this paper the consideration of the question indicated in the title will be limited, relating only to express trusts legally created and not contravening the law against perpetuities and duly accepted by the fiduciary, the discussion not touching in any way the many points of difference arising out of implied trusts and illegal trusts, so called, nor matters of agency.

We are all familiar with the character of the different kinds of trusts and the offices of fiduciaries known as executor and administrator, guardian or curator, receiver, assignee and trustee.

As a general rule, all natural persons capable of confidence and of taking and holding either the legal title or beneficial interest in property may hold it in trust for others; and corporations may hold property and execute trusts where it is within the scope of their corporate existence, such as trust companies, which are given comprehensive powers to execute trusts of every description.

The subject naturally divides itself into the following three points of discussion, to wit :

1. Where the fiduciary is a natural person and the trust company is created : (a) by act of the parties, such as trusteeships and assignments; and (b) where the trust is created by appointment of the various courts under the law having jurisdiction in the premises, such as guardianships and curatorships, receiverships, administrations and executorships, the latter being under probated wills nominating an executor, who is appointed by the court to execute the will, and deriving his powers from both the will and the law ;

2. Where the fiduciary is a corporation authorized by law to accept and execute trusts; and

3. Where the property of the trust is personalty, and where it is real estate.

I.

(a) It is one of the attributes of the ownership of property that the owner has power to dispose of it as he chooses, so long as he does not trespass on the rights of others nor act in a way contrary to law.

It is a well established right, among others, that the owner may by a conveyance in trust create a trust of his property for the various purposes with which we are familiar, to take effect during his lifetime, or by will he may create a trust independent of the duties of his executor, to take effect after his death. Either of the trusts so created is by act of parties, and the trustee has all the powers over the trust property that may be delegated to him by the owner, and the power of the trustee over the trust property in another State is the same as in the State where the trustee resides. Under our national constitution the citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and under this provision a citizen of one State may acquire, own and dispose of property in another State just as can a citizen resident in that other State, and our national Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that this provision applies equally where the property is conveyed to a non-resident trustee in trust.

Another fiduciary relation created by act of party is where a debtor assigns all his property for the benefit of his creditors. As a general rule, the assignee need not be a resident of the State where the property is situate, and takes the title to all property of his assignor wherever found; the assignee becomes the legal owner of the property and has the same power and control over it as if he were the absolute owner. This general rule must be qualified, as where the laws of the foreign State where some of the property is provides for statutory assignments only, thus prohibiting general assignments other than statutory; in such cases the general assignee cannot assume charge of the property in the foreign State without complying with the statutory requirements and conditions, and if the assignee must be a resident he cannot obtain recognition at all. Assignments are still permitted under the State laws, though under the National Bankruptcy Act an assignment is an act of bankruptcy, and the debtor's matters, on application of any person interested, will be taken charge of by the bankruptcy court and the assignee be ousted. Questions relating to assignments therefore are no longer of greatest importance.

(b) Where the fiduciary is appointed by the various courts under the law having jurisdiction, as trusts for minors and insane persons, receiverships and administrations, the appointment in contemplation of law is not by voluntary act of party. These are instances where the courts step in and appoint legal representatives for owners to protect their property interests where they themselves have no legal capacity as guardians or curators; or where there is danger of waste and where conflicting interests are involved, as receivers; or where the owner is dead, as administrators and executors. In law these legal representatives are considered officers of the courts, and, as these courts have complete jurisdiction only in their own States, they can give their officers no greater territorial power than their own, and the appointment of such officers has no effect on property beyond the territorial limits of the State in which the appointment is made. (In some of the States citizens of another State may be appointed, and in such cases the foreign representative has the same powers as a citizen of that State would have if appointed.) The general rule is modified to some extent, as follows:

As to administrators and executors, by the principle that they, as such, are the legal representative of the deceased owner of all his property and may collect assets in a foreign jurisdiction if payment or delivery is made to him voluntarily, so that resort to the foreign courts is not necessary; or where the foreign statutes in a spirit of comity give the domiciliary administrator or executor power to act.

As to guardians, etc., upon principles of comity, the authority of a guardian appointed in the State of the ward's domicile will sometimes be recognized by the courts of other States, and in some States statutes have been enacted enabling foreign guardians of non-resident wards who have property in the State to obtain authority to act in reference to such property or to remove it from the State.

As to receivers, it is well settled that they will be permitted to sue and act in jurisdictions other than where they are appointed, where this will not result in the violation of any principle of public policy or law.

II.

The fiduciaries we have spoken of in this general way are natural persons. The general principles heretofore indicated must be further modified when applied to corporate fiduciaries. A corporation, so far as its inherent power to do the business authorized by its charter is concerned, can engage in business anywhere, and is not limited by the bounds of the State of its organization, nor prohibited from doing business in other States, unless the laws or

public policy of such other State deny them the right. It has been said can a corporation have no legal existence beyond the bounds of the State by which it is incorporated and can exercise none of the privileges conferred by its charter in any other State except by comity and the consent of the latter. Comity is presumed to exist and does exist until a State expresses an intention to the contrary in some affirmative way, by direct enactments on the subject or by its public policy deduced from the general course of legislation, or by settled adjudications of its courts of last resort. Our national Supreme Court has said that corporations of other States are not "citizens" within the meaning of the clause of our constitution above referred to. It follows that a State may discriminate in favor of its own corporations against corporations of another State. Our States have quite generally adopted laws regarding foreign corporations, permitting them to do business under restrictions more or less severe.

III.

In contemplation of law, personalty is situate at the domicile of the owner, though actually at some other place, and if the property of the trust is personalty, it is a general principle that a transfer to the fiduciary, valid according to the law of the domicile of the grantor, will be recognized in the State where the property may actually be. In all cases the validity and effect of conveyances of real property is determined by the laws of the State where the property is situate, and these vary as to forms of conveyances and acknowledgments required, and the only rule is in each instance to follow the statutory requirements of the several States. In some States corporations are not permitted to hold real estate, and in such States a corporate fiduciary could not take and hold title.

IV.

I have looked over the statutes of the various States for enactments regarding the several classes of foreign fiduciaries touching upon their right to do business in the several States. I find that practically all the States permit foreign corporations under restrictions to do business generally, but all do not provide for corporate fiduciaries. Where the State knows no corporate fiduciary under its own laws, it is almost safe to conclude that foreign corporate fiduciaries will not be recognized, as, on principle, a State will not allow a foreign corporation to do an act within its limits that it does not permit its own corporations to do.

Most of the States by enactments permit foreign executors, administrators and guardians to represent their trusts in the State under various restrictions, usually requiring bond and proof of their appointment in the domiciliary State, but sometimes permit them only to do specific acts; there are but few States whose statutes deny such foreign fiduciaries any recognition. As to foreign assignees, receivers and trustees, the statutes are for the most part silent. From the trend of legislation there is a marked spirit of comity between our States, which I am indeed glad to see. In many instances it means the proper business management of a trust by one fiduciary familiar with all the affairs of the estate. This is of great importance to the beneficiaries, saving double court costs and fiduciary fees, and enabling the one fiduciary to derive for the beneficiaries the incalculable benefits of a harmonious and uniform management of the whole estate, just as in the case of the former owner himself. I am an advocate of even more liberal laws on the line of the recognition by other States of fiduciaries of sister States than we find at present; and as no beneficiary or creditor of an estate is denied the privilege of redressing his wrongs, whether he be a resident or non-resident of the State, there is no sound reason why there should be any hostility whatever toward foreign fiduciaries properly appointed under reasonable regulations as to giving bond and the performance of his duties.

MR. RENINGER: Mr. Vierling is known in St. Louis to be so thorough in his department that whenever he attempts to write a paper or make a talk the balance of us keep silent, because we always know he covers the subject fully. His paper was exceedingly interesting and very instructive.

THE CHAIRMAN: We all appreciate the excellence of Mr. Vierling's paper and the truth of the remarks just made. Still, I feel that we will be glad to have a discussion on the subject and remarks upon it, and if it were possible to pick a flaw in Mr. Vierling's paper and thus to strike him, we would give him a chance to hit back, and he is fully capable of doing it.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Cashier City Savings Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the writer of the paper. Of course, many of us who are lambs in the fold may feel timid, but next year we will grow bolder.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next business before the meeting is the nomination and election of three members of the executive committee to serve for three years. The gentlemen whose terms expire this year are Frank P. Gibson, of the International Trust Company of Denver, Col.; Otto T. Bannard, of the Continental Trust Company of New York city, and Arthur Heurtley, of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Bannard's resignation was offered to the mid-summer meeting, and L. L. Stanton, of New York, was appointed in his place temporarily. Those three places on the executive committee are to be filled and the Chair will entertain nominations.

The following were then placed in nomination:

E. A. Potter, President American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Mord Carter, of the Danville Trust Company of Danville, Ind.

Louis L. Stanton, Vice President of the Standard Trust Company, New York.

E. H. Reninger, of Allentown, Pa.

C. J. Rhoads, Treasurer of the Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia.

F. J. Wade, President Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.

A motion was made that nominations be closed and that the section proceed to ballot.

MR. ENRIGHT: Before that question is put I would like to second the nomination of Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, the President of the Mercantile Trust Company, a very able and self-made man, and a man of large affairs. My idea in doing this is to suggest that we should pick very prominent men for these important positions, and not simply to advertise some man less well known.

MR. EMERICK: I would like to second the nomination of Mr. Reninger, of Allentown, Pa. I know the gentleman and know that he would make a good executive officer.

The tellers' report was then made, showing that Mr. Stanton received 44 votes; Mr. Potter, 38; Mr. Wade, 25; Mr. Reninger, 24; Mr. Rhoads, 16, and Mr. Carter, 5.

The chairman then declared L. L. Stanton, Mr. Potter and Mr. Wade duly elected for three years.

Mr. John Skelton Williams, of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, was elected chairman the next year.

MR. WILLIAMS: I desire to express my thanks and appreciation for the high honor which you have seen fit to do me on this occasion, and will say that I shall take great pleasure in doing what I can to advance and promote the interests of this section, both during the term of my office and afterward.

Howard Greene, of Milwaukee, and John E. Borne were placed in nomination for vice-chairman, the latter being elected.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to receive suggestions as to the work of the section, and I trust that you will now all give free expression to your opinion in regard to this work, and any suggestion for improvement.

MR. ORDE: I have this suggestion to make, and that is that we devote more time to the work of the section during the convention. My suggestion is that we have our first session on the first day of the convention, and, if possible, at an hour that will not conflict with the sessions of the general convention. While our work is distinctive from that of the banking feature of the convention, yet a large majority of our members are also interested in the technical work of the bankers' convention, and want to attend both sessions. So far as the papers and discussions are concerned, we get them in the printed report, but a very great advantage of this section is meeting together, and meeting each other personally, so as to facilitate

future business, as well as the matter of pleasure, and I think if we had our meeting the first day of the session, and had a second meeting afterward, we would accomplish a great deal more work, and that it would be more satisfactory in every respect.

MR. MANLEY : Mr. Orde's suggestion is a most apt one. We could very readily divide up our meetings. We could have a meeting on the first day of the convention, and a shorter session each day during the convention, which would make our sessions more profitable.

MR. PHILLIPS : I think it would be well to bear in mind that much good fruit would come from an exchange of ideas during the year. Many good thoughts may occur to us after we have gone away, and if those thoughts were promptly communicated to the secretary of the section, possibly good results might follow.

H. L. CABELL, of Richmond : It seems to me that one of the best things ever done by this section is the publication of that book of forms. I understand that our membership increased 130 last year, and I think it would be very well to recommend the proper committee to have a second issue of that book made, so that our new members can supply themselves with it.

F. J. WADE : I think a question box might be a useful thing. I have been in the business only fifteen months, and perhaps it is not necessary for me to ask questions, but I believe a discussion on various points would be of very great benefit to us, especially to those who are new in the business. I think that even young as we are we might also be able to make a suggestion here and there, beneficial to even the older members, and that some such method as that would make these meetings a greater success.

MR. RENINGER : It might be well to establish some relation between this section and the States, the same relation as exists between the American Bankers' Association and the various State associations. Pennsylvania, in its association, has organized a trust company section. In some States the trust company sections are not recognized in the State bankers' association, and in such States it might be well to form a section of trust companies. If that were accomplished the relations would become closer and this section would find its membership increased.

E. J. PARKER : Mr. Breckinridge Jones told me that when they commenced business in St. Louis they went to Louisville and interrogated the trust people there, and he jotted down the points that he would like to inquire about ; and by the time he had got to St. Louis he found that he had a list of some seventy questions.

MR. MERRILL : If the trust company section is to meet each day, inasmuch as we would all like to hear the opening proceedings of the American Bankers' Association, I would suggest that the afternoon of the first day would be suitable for our work.

THE CHAIRMAN : The trust company section nominates each year one of its representatives to represent it, as a body, in the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, for three years. Mr. Breckinridge Jones, of St. Louis, has been the representative of this section so far. His term expires this year, and it is customary to have the nomination made by the executive committee, and the executive committee which has been recently elected will meet to-day and make the selection.

MR. GIBSON : Before we adjourn I should like to move that the thanks of the executive committee and of the section be extended to Mr. Greene and the other officers of the Milwaukee trust companies for their interest and assistance in making this meeting a success.

Carried by rising vote.

The section then adjourned.

LIST OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVENTION.

ALABAMA.

J. W. Whiting, Pres. People's Bank, Mobile.
W. H. Manly, Sec. and Asst. Cas. Birmingham Trust & Sav. Co., Birmingham.

CALIFORNIA.

James K. Wilson, Pres. San Francisco Nat. Bank, San Francisco.
James R. Wilcox, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

F. B. Gibson, Vice-Pres. and Treas. International Trust Co., Denver.
Frank E. Bowman, Pres. Costilla Co. Bank, Hooper.

CONNECTICUT.

C. P. Backus, Cas. Windham Co. Nat. Bank, Danielson.
A. J. Sloper, Pres. New Britain Nat. Bank, New Britain.
A. Spencer, Jr., Pres. Aetna Nat. Bank, Hartford.
J. Amesbury, Cas. Danbury Nat. Bank, Danbury.
Geo. A. Lewis, Cas. Naugatuck Nat. Bank, Naugatuck.
F. P. Furlong, Cas. Hartford Nat. Bank, Hartford.

FLORIDA.

Jno. T. Dismukes, Pres. First Nat. Bank, St. Augustine.
F. C. Horton, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

W. W. Mackall, Director Merchants' Nat. Bank, Savannah.
Robert J. Lowry, Pres. Lowry Nat. Bank, Atlanta.
Oscar E. Dooley, Cas. People's Bank, Talbotton.
E. D. Walter, Cas. Nat. Bank of Brunswick, Brunswick.
L. P. Hillyer, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Macon.
Jos. S. Davis, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Albany.

IDAHO.

F. F. Johnson, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

P. Herdlen, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Galva.
Horace Holmes, Harvey.
L. F. Houghton, Cas. Peoria Nat. Bank, Peoria.
W. C. Stickney, Cas. Farmers' Bank, Woodhull.
Wm. George, Pres. Old Second Nat. Bank, Aurora.
W. R. Ward, Pres. Benton State Bank, Benton.
Bruce B. Powell, Cas. Almel Powell, Gilman.
Robert Thompson, Cas. Bradford Exchange Bank, Bradford.

Ira D. Buck, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Chillicothe.
M. H. Greenbaum, M. H. Greenbaum & Co., Pontiac.
John L. Hamilton, Cas. Hamilton & Cunningham, Hoopeston.
Chandler Starr, Cas. Winnebago Nat. Bank, Rockford.
W. F. Barnes, Pres. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Rockford.
N. F. Thompson, Vice-Pres. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Rockford.
Jas. L. Burkhalter, Pres. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg.
Homer W. McCoy, Second Vice-Pres. Commercial Nat. Bank, Peoria.
O. B. Gorin, Vice-Pres. Millikin Nat. Bank, Decatur.
W. J. Lateer, Cas. Paxton Bank, Paxton.
Geo. H. Littlewood, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Peoria.
E. A. Cole, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Peoria.
H. H. Harris, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Champaign.
Wm. E. Stone, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Peoria.
F. F. Blossom, Cas. Central Nat. Bank, Peoria.
Milton Johnson, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Decatur.
Thomas D. Catlin, Pres. National City Bank, Ottawa.
J. G. Vivion, Cas. People's Trust and Savings Bank, Galesburg.
Weston Arnold, Cas. German-American Nat. Bank, Peoria.
C. S. Castle, Pres. Austin State Bank, Austin.
W. S. Rearick, Skiles, Rearick & Co., Ashland.
Edward J. Parker, Cas. State Savings Loan and Trust Co., Quincy.
J. C. Eisenmayer, Cas. Eisenmayer's Bank, Lebanon.
Albert Eads, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Macomb.
C. J. Johnson, Bank of Donovan, Donovan.
John J. Bergen, Cas. Centennial Nat. Bank, Virginia.
C. G. Rutledge, Asst. Cas. Ayers Nat. Bank, Jacksonville.
H. F. J. Ricker, Pres. Ricker Nat. Bank, Quincy.
Frank W. Tracy, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Springfield.
Geo. W. Boyden, A. W. Boyden & Son, Sheffield.
L. T. Souther, Asst. Cas. Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield.
W. H. Doe, Cas. Home Nat. Bank, Elgin.
W. H. Rhodes, Cas. Lewiston Nat. Bank, Lewiston.
Horace R. Dougherty, Peoria.
D. M. Erskine, D. M. Erskine & Co., Highland Park.
C. H. Talcott, Cas. Will County Nat. Bank, Joliet.

CHICAGO.

Edwin L. Lobdell.
Leon L. Loehr.
F. P. Judson, Asst. Cas. Bankers' Nat. Bank.
J. R. Embree, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Englewood.

E. A. Potter, Pres. American Trust & Sav. Bank.
 W. T. Fenton, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of the Republic.
 Oren B. Taft, Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co.
 Henry L. Henschen, Asst. Cas. State Bank.
 V. E. Nichols, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Englewood.
 Isaac G. Lombard, Director Corn Exchange Nat. Bank.
 Wm. Kaspar, Kaspar & Karel.
 Nelson L. Barnes.
 J. D. Cook, Treas. Geo. D. Cook & Co.
 Nelson N. Lampert, Asst. Cas. Fort Dearborn Nat. Bank.
 Geo. F. Orde, Cas. Northern Trust Co. Bank.
 John J. Abbott, Asst. Cas. American Trust and Sav. Bank.
 Wm. H. Brintnall, Pres. Drovers' Nat. Bank.
 H. E. Ambler.
 G. P. Hooper, Cas. N. W. Harris & Co.
 James B. Forgan, Pres. First Nat. Bank.
 John C. Neely, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
 I. S. Mabree.
 L. A. Walton, Vice-Pres. Equitable Trust Co.
 E. S. Lacey, Pres. Bankers' Nat. Bank.
 F. M. Blount, Vice-Pres. Chicago Nat. Bank.
 C. L. Furey, Vice-Pres. American Guaranty Co.
 Jos. T. Talbert, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank.
 Louis P. Scoville.
 Geo. M. Seward.
 John Farson, Farson, Leach & Co.
 Isaac N. Perry, Vice-Pres. Continental Nat. Bank.
 Edwin F. Mack, Cas. Royal Trust Co. Bank.
 Edward F. Bryant.
 Geo. M. Reynolds, Cas. Continental Nat. Bank.
 L. B. Doud, Pres. Nat. Live Stock Bank.
 F. G. Nelson, Asst. Cas. Merchants' Loan and Tr. Co. Bank.
 J. E. Otis, Jr., Otis, Wilson & Co.
 A. G. Becker, A. G. Becker & Co.
 E. G. Keith, Pres. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
 D. A. Moulton, Vice-Pres. Corn Exchange Nat. Bank.
 David Vernon, Second Vice-Pres. Commercial Nat. Bank.

INDIANA.

Mortimer Levering, Pres. Columbia Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.
 F. R. Fowler, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Logansport.
 Geo. B. Caldwell, Indianapolis.
 Frank J. Pittner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Laporte.
 W. G. Irwin, Cas. Irwin's Bank, Columbus.
 A. M. Jacobs, Cas. Noble County Bank, Kendallville.
 J. H. Andrews, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Seymour.
 James A. Ostrom, Vice-Pres. Commercial Bank, Hammond.
 A. G. Lupton, Cas. Blackford County Bank, Hartford City.
 C. T. Lindsey, Pres. Citizens' Loan, Trust and Sav. Co., South Bend.
 W. R. Baker, Treas. Citizens' Loan, Trust and Sav. Co., South Bend.
 Mord Carter, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Danville.

W. H. Gardner, Cas. Farmers' Nat. Bank, Valparaiso.
 Walter W. Bonner, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Greensburg.
 H. A. Schlotzhauer, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.
 H. W. Moore, Cas. First Nat. Bank, La Fayette.
 J. F. McCulloch, Pres. New Albany Nat. Bank, New Albany.
 Andrew Smith, Asst. Cas. American Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.
 C. H. Church, Cas. Delaware Co. Nat. Bank, Muncie.
 Charles L. Farrell, Asst. Cas. Capital Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.
 Harry K. Scott, Cas. Steuben County Bank, Angola.
 E. B. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, South Bend.
 R. L. O'Hair, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Greencastle.

IOWA.

R. A. Crawford, Cas. Valley Savings Bank, Des Moines.
 J. C. O'Donnell, Des Moines.
 W. M. Smith, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Sheldon.
 Charles J. Seeds, Cas. Delaware Co. State Bank, Manchester.
 Geo. H. Rathman, Cas. Live Stock Nat. Bank, Sioux City.
 C. B. Mills, Pres. State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.
 Charles R. Hannan, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Council Bluffs.
 Charles Pasche, Cas. Iowa Nat. Bank, Davenport.
 J. H. Ingwersen, Cas. People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton.
 J. T. Hackworth, Vice-Pres. Ottumwa Nat. Bank, Ottumwa.
 Fred Heinz, Pres. Farmers' & Mechanics' Sav. Bank, Davenport.
 W. P. Manley, Pres. Security Nat. Bank, Sioux City.
 Ralph Van Vechten, Cas. Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank, Cedar Rapids.
 Ackley Hubbard, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, Spencer.
 L. F. Potter, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Harlan.
 Charles H. Martin, Cas. People's Sav. Bank, Des Moines.
 H. H. Allison, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Sac City.
 N. H. Hart, Sac City.
 T. J. Fletcher, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marshalltown.
 A. F. Balch, Pres. Marshalltown State Bank, Marshalltown.
 C. H. McNider, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Mason City.
 E. L. Johnson, Vice-Pres. Leavitt & Johnson Trust Co., Waterloo.
 Henry Kasemeler, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waverly.
 A. D. Horton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Hawarden.
 E. S. Van Gorder, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Audubon.
 J. A. S. Pollard, Cas. Fort Madison Sav. Bank, Fort Madison.
 O. P. Miller, Pres. Citizens' State Bank, Sioux Center.
 E. Huntington, Rock Rapids.
 Geo. E. Pearsall, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Des Moines.
 J. A. McKinney, Cas. Capital City State Bank, Des Moines.
 J. L. Mitchell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, What Cheer.

J. L. Edwards, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Burlington.
 H. M. Carpenter, Cas. Monticello State Bank, Monticello.
 A. A. Balluff, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Davenport.
 H. N. Silliman, Cas. State Bank, Cedar Falls.
 M. V. Henderson, Jr., Cas. First State Bank, Hawkeye.
 J. A. Bradley, Pres. Iowa State Sav. Bank, Centerville.
 D. T. Denmead, Pres. City Nat. Bank, Marshalltown.
 E. D. Huxford, Cas. Cherokee State Bank, Cherokee.

KANSAS.

Wm. C. Henricl, Cas. Inter-State Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
 John R. Mulvane, Pres. Bank of Topeka, Topeka.
 John R. Lindburg, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
 Otis L. Benton, Cas. Oberlin Nat. Bank, Oberlin.
 W. H. Burks, Cas. Security State Bank, Wellington.
 Scott Hopkins, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Horton.
 C. Q. Chandler, Pres. Citizens' State Bank, Medicine Lodge.
 Kenneth L. Browne, Cas. Merchants' Bank, Kansas City.
 J. W. Berryman, Vice-Pres. Stockgrowers' Nat. Bank, Ashland.
 James Patmor, Cas. Nat. Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburg.
 P. G. Walton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Anthony.
 Thornton Cooke, Cas. Bank of Herington, Herington.
 P. I. Bonebrake, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Topeka.
 John W. Harris, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Nortonville.
 L. A. Bigger, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hutchinson.
 E. L. Meyer, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hutchinson.
 H. E. Hayes, Asst. Cas. Bank of Olathe, Olathe.
 C. L. Vaughn.

KENTUCKY.

Thomas W. Long, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Hopkinsville.
 Logan C. Murray, Pres. American Nat. Bank, Louisville.
 J. D. Powers, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Owensboro.
 Chas. E. Dallam, Asst. Cas. Henderson Nat. Bank, Henderson.
 H. V. Sanders, Treas. Columbia Finance and Trust Co., Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

G. W. Bolton, Pres. Rapides Bank, Alexandria.
 Lynn H. Dinkins, Cas. Algiers Sav. Bank, New Orleans.
 T. C. Hefty, New Orleans.

MAINE.

Charles G. Allen, Cas. Portland Nat. Bank, Portland.
 Harry Butler, Treas. Portland Trust Co., Portland.

MARYLAND.

Wm. Ingle, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
 D. Annan, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Cumberland.
 David Sloan, Pres. Lonaconing Sav. Bank of Allegany Co., Lonaconing.
 James Clark, Pres. Drivers and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
 R. K. Vanneman, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Havre de Grace.
 H. B. Wilcox, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
 James R. Edmunds, Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Baltimore.
 Wesley M. Oler, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
 H. A. Nesbitt, Director Nat. Bank of Elkton, Elkton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A. W. Newell, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Boston.
 Geo. W. Newhall, Pres. Nat. Hamilton Bank, Boston.
 Geo. W. Grant, Vice-Pres. Third Nat. Bank, Boston.
 Otis H. Luke, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Boston.
 Charles A. Ruggles, Manager Boston Clearing House, Boston.
 Henry F. Smith, Asst. Cas. Nat. Shawmut Bank, Boston.
 Wm. S. B. Stevens, Boston.
 H. L. Burrage, Vice-Pres. Elliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
 A. L. Aiken, Asst. Cas. Nat. Hide & Leather Bank, Boston.
 Wm. F. Hills, Vice-Pres. Traders' Nat. Bank, Lowell.

MICHIGAN.

D. C. Oakes, Oakes & Moore, Coopersville.
 W. Robbins, Grand Haven.
 F. S. Carlton, Laurium.
 James T. Fisher, Cas. State Sav. Bank, Laurium.
 E. N. Breitung, Vice-Pres. Marquette Co. Sav. Bank, Marquette.
 Wm. S. Crowe, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Manistique.
 W. L. Hammond, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Ludington.
 H. F. Jahn, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Ironwood.
 J. H. Rice, Cas. Nat. Bank of Houghton, Houghton.
 John D. Cuddihy, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Calumet.
 H. P. Borgman, Asst. Cas. Preston Nat. Bank, Detroit.
 J. H. Johnson, Sec. and Treas. Peninsular Sav. Bank, Detroit.
 Geo. H. Russel, Pres. State Sav. Bank, Detroit.
 A. G. Bishop, Cas. Genesee County Sav. Bank, Flint.
 F. E. Farnsworth, Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Detroit.
 C. A. Warren, Cas. Dime Sav. Bank, Detroit.
 M. W. O'Brien, Pres. People's Sav. Bank, Detroit.
 Julius H. Haass, Cas. Home Sav. Bank, Detroit.
 F. B. Moore, Pres. Elk Rapids Sav. Bank, Elk Rapids.
 C. T. Bridgman, Pres. Union Trust and Sav. Bank, Flint.

M. Davison, Cas. Union Trust and Sav. Bank, Flint.
 Scott Field, Cas. Merchants' Sav. Bank, Battle Creek.
 F. J. Cobbs, Pres. Cadillac State Bank, Cadillac.
 V. T. Barker, Cas. Home Sav. Bank, Kalamazoo.
 F. W. Hayes, Director Union Trust Co., Detroit.
 Alexander McPherson, Pres. Detroit Nat. Bank, Detroit.
 Paul J. Ullrich, Cas. Ullrich Sav. Bank, Mt. Clemens.
 D. W. Briggs, Vice-Pres. Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw.
 Lorenzo Webber, Cas. John A. Webber & Son, Portland.
 G. W. Burnham, Portland.
 Geo. A. Skinner, Mount Clemens Sav. Bank, Mount Clemens.
 J. A. S. Verder, Cas. Kent Co. Sav. Bank, Grand Rapids.
 H. B. Waldby, Manager Waldby & Clay State Bank, Adrian.
 Irvine B. Unger, Cas. Preston Nat. Bank, Detroit.
 Clay H. Hollister, Asst. Cas. Old Nat. Bank, Grand Rapids.
 F. E. Hammond, Cas. Muskegon Sav. Bank, Muskegon.
 H. M. Dearing, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Albion.
 Robert E. Morrison, Munising.

MINNESOTA.

C. A. Ransom, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Albert Lea.
 F. A. Chamberlain, Pres. Security Bank of Minn., Minneapolis.
 A. C. Anderson, Cas. St. Paul Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
 El. C. Brown, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Minneapolis.
 E. A. Merrill, Pres. Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis.
 J. M. Dickson, Pres. State Bank, Fulda.
 P. C. Pratt, Bank of Bigelow, Bigelow.
 A. A. Crane, Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis.
 S. L. Prentiss, Vice-Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Winona.
 C. W. Gress, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Cannon Falls.
 J. S. Pomeroy, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Winona.
 Edw. W. Decker, Cas. Northwestern Nat. Bank, Minneapolis.
 C. T. Jaffray, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Minneapolis.
 Geo. B. Lane, Minneapolis.
 Eugene M. Stevens, Minneapolis.
 W. D. Kirk, Pres. Capital Bank, St. Paul.
 S. R. Flynn, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
 Kenneth Clark, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
 J. M. Goldsmith, Treas. State Sav. Bank, St. Paul.
 Jno. R. Mitchell, Vice-Pres. Winona Deposit Bank, Winona.
 James C. Hunter, Cas. American Exchange Bank, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. Campbell, Pres. First Natches Bank, Natchez.
 Clifton R. Sykes, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Aberdeen.

MISSOURI.

H. M. Rubey, Cas. State Exchange Bank, Macon.
 Graham G. Lacey, Cas. Tootle, Lemon & Co., St. Joseph.
 S. W. Jurdem, Pres. Bank of Holden, Holden.
 J. P. Huston, Cas. Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall.
 J. A. Chase, Cas. Mountain Grove Bank, Mountain Grove.
 E. F. Swinney, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
 G. B. Harrison, Jr., Asst. Cas. Glasgow Sav. Bank, Glasgow.
 J. B. Thomas, Cas. Bank of Albany, Albany.
 A. J. Enright, A. J. Enright & Co., St. Joseph.
 Henry Krug, Jr., Vice-Pres. German-American Bank, St. Joseph.
 W. H. Owen, Bank of Lebanon, Lebanon.

ST. LOUIS.

Walker Hill, Pres. American Exchange Bank.
 Festus J. Wade, Pres. Mercantile Trust Co.
 F. E. Marshall, Cas. Continental Nat. Bank.
 Charles O. Austin, Cas. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
 W. A. Bradenburger.
 Frederick Vierling, Trust Officer Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
 L. B. Pierce, Director Commonwealth Trust Co.
 Geo. L. Edwards, A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Co.
 Isaac H. Orr.
 H. A. Forman, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank.
 Geo. W. Wilson, Cas. Mercantile Trust Co.
 F. P. Hayes, Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
 B. F. Edwards, Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
 Geo. W. Galbreath, Cas. Third Nat. Bank.

MONTANA.

M. A. Arnold, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Billings.
 John E. de Carle, Asst. Cas. State Nat. Bank, Miles City.

NEBRASKA.

T. B. Hord, Pres. Central City Bank, Central City.
 Phil Mitchell, Pres. Farmers' State Bank, Wausau.
 T. E. Stevens, Cas. Blair State Bank, Blair.
 S. H. Burnham, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Lincoln.
 Chas. F. Bentley, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Grand Island.
 A. Millard, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Omaha.
 Wm. Stull, Stull Bros., Omaha.
 G. W. Wattles, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Omaha.
 H. D. Wilson, Cas. Nebraska City Nat. Bank, Nebraska City.
 E. R. Gurney, Pres. Merchants' State Bank, Winside.
 Otto Bauman, Vice-Pres. West Point Nat. Bank, West Point.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wm. C. Walton, Cas. New Hampshire Nat. Bank, Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY.

O. L. Gubelman, Sec. and Treas. Commercial Trust Co. of N. J., Jersey City.
 Wm. A. Baldwin, Vice-Pres. Bloomfield Nat. Bank, Bloomfield.
 W. K. Hurff, Treas. Security Trust Co., Camden.
 S. H. Blackwell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Princeton.

NEW YORK.

Chas. A. Sackett, Vice-Pres. North Side Bank, Brooklyn.
 Frank Conger, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Groton.
 John R. Van Wagenen, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Oxford.
 A. J. Parsons, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Binghamton.
 Bradford Rhodes, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Mamaroneck.
 C. A. Pugsley, Pres. Westchester Co. Nat. Bank, Peekskill.
 B. D. Phillips, Cas. Chautauqua Co. Trust Co., Jamestown.
 David Hoyt, Sec. and Treas. Monroe Co. Sav. Bank, Rochester.
 Jno. A. Potter, Pres. Patchogue Bank, Patchogue.
 C. P. Marsden, Sec. Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers.
 P. J. Elting, Vice-Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Yonkers.

NEW YORK CITY.

Henry Dimse, Cas. Nat. Citizens' Bank.
 G. G. Thorne, Vice-Pres. Nat. Park Bank.
 Henry Chapin, Jr., Cas. Nat. Bank of North America.
 James M. Donald, Vice-Pres. Hanover Nat. Bank.
 A. D. Cambell, Second Asst. Cas. Hanover Nat. Bank.
 Chas. F. Phillips.
 Wm. C. Ovison.
 S. G. Spencer.
 J. M. Pratt, Asst. Sec. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
 H. H. Applegate.
 Chas. Baker, Jr.
 Alvah Trowbridge, Pres. Ninth Nat. Bank.
 Lewis E. Pierson, Cas. New York Nat. Exchange Bank.
 F. B. Schenck, Pres. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
 W. L. Moyer, Vice-Pres. Western Nat. Bank.
 W. O. Jones, Asst. Cas. Chase Nat. Bank.
 H. B. Fonda, Asst. Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
 G. S. Whitson, Vice-Pres. Nat. City Bank.
 F. O. Foxcroft, Second Asst. Cas. Nat. Park Bank.
 Percival Kuhne, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
 Chas. W. Riecks, Cas. Liberty Nat. Bank.
 Louis L. Stanton, Second Vice-Pres. Standard Trust Co.
 Wm. Hanhart, Asst. Comptroller Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank.
 Geo. H. Holt.
 G. C. Phillips.
 Wm. C. Le Gendre, Brown Bros. & Co.
 M. I. Borg, Simon Borg & Co.
 Alfred J. McGrath.
 Clark Williams, Treas. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
 R. H. Higgins, Jr.
 W. B. T. Keyser, Cas. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jos. G. Brown, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
 J. W. Fries, Pres. People's Nat. Bank, Winston-Salem.

NORTH DAKOTA.

E. T. Thompson, Pres. First Nat. Bank, St. Thomas.

OHIO.

M. D. Ward, Cas. Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield.
 Wm. F. Hoffman, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Columbus.
 S. B. Rankin, Cas. Bank of So. Charleston, South Charleston.
 W. B. Gebhart, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Dayton.
 Chas. J. Wick, Cas. Wick Nat. Bank, Youngstown.
 Frank R. Shinn, Cas. Citizens' Sav. Bank, Columbus.
 J. S. Bailey, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Napoleon.
 Chas. E. Helser, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Hamilton.
 Geo. P. Sohngen, Pres. Hamilton Dime Sav. Bank Co., Hamilton.
 M. M. White, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.
 M. E. Dennison, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Youngstown.
 Rudolph Kleybolte, Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., Cincinnati.
 F. W. Prentiss, Pres. Hayden-Cinton Nat. Bank, Columbus.
 D. Bachelder, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Gallen.
 P. V. Bone, Cas. Lebanon Nat. Bank, Lebanon.
 Geo. March, Pres. Chagrin Falls Banking Co., Chagrin Falls.
 S. D. Fitton, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hamilton.
 Ivor Hughes, Columbus.
 Jos. Patterson, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Ashland.
 Edgar Stark, Asst. Sec. Union Sav. Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati.
 A. S. Ballard, Cas. Commercial Bank, Washington C. H.
 Wm. C. Wachs, Asst. Cas. German Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.
 J. V. Shoemaker, Cas. Holcomb Nat. Bank, Toledo.
 A. V. Hageman, Sec. and Treas. Lorain Sav. and Banking Co., Lorain.
 T. C. Stevens, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Toledo.
 R. P. Hartshorn, Sec. and Treas. People's Sav. and Banking Co., Youngstown.

CLEVELAND.

Henry A. Griffin, Sec. Indemnity Sav. and Loan Co.
 A. B. Marshall, Cas. Coal and Iron Nat. Bank.
 Edward W. Moore, Vice-Pres. Western Reserve Trust Co.
 Wm. H. Lamprecht, The Lamprecht Bros. Co.
 Geo. F. Clewell, Sec. and Treas. Federal Trust Co.
 John Jaster, Treas. State Banking and Trust Co.
 Charles L. Mosher, Sec. and Treas. Guardian Trust Co.
 Jos. R. Kraus, Cas. Bankers' Nat. Bank.
 C. O. Patch.
 T. E. Borton, Sec. and Treas. Prudential Trust Co.

E. V. Hale, Sec. and Treas. American Trust Co.
 Wm. G. Mather, Pres. American Trust Co.
 Myron T. Herrick, Pres. Society for Savings.
 J. J. Sullivan, Pres. Central Nat. Bank.
 John Sherwin, Cas. Park Nat. Bank.
 H. R. Sanborn, Treas. Indemnity Sav. and Loan Co.
 Geo. L. Wells.

OKLAHOMA.

Otto A. Shuttee, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, El Reno.
 P. W. Smith, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Newkirk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Homer C. Stewart, Cas. First Nat. Bank, McKeesport.
 H. M. Landis, Cas. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
 J. W. Taylor, Treas. City Trust Co., Pittsburg.
 J. H. Roop, Pres. Delaware Co. Nat. Bank, Chester.
 Clarence L. Harper, Pres. Union Trust Co., Philadelphia.
 John H. Frank, Bank of Ligonier, Ligonier.
 A. H. Patterson, Cas. Duquesne Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
 James H. Wilcock, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
 A. S. Beymer, Cas. Keystone Bank, Pittsburg.
 Wm. L. Gorgas, Sec. and Treas. Harrisburg Trust Co., Harrisburg.
 E. C. Emerick, Treas. Susquehanna Trust and S. D. Co., Williamsport.
 A. Niemeyer, Pres. Sav. Instn. City of Williamsport, Williamsport.
 James M. Painter, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Kittanning.
 H. J. Keser, Asst. Cas. Philadelphia Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 Glenn C. Page, Treas. Wyoming Valley Trust Co., Wilkes-Barre.
 R. S. Hubbard, Cas. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 Jos. Wayne, Jr., Asst. Cas. Girard Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 C. M. W. Keck, Cas. Allentown Nat. Bank, Allentown.
 Edw. H. Beninger, Treas. Lehigh Valley Tr. & S. D. Co., Allentown.
 W. Z. McLearn, Asst. Cas. Fourth Street Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 J. R. McAllister, Cas. Franklin Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 Charles Neubert, Sec. and Treas. Safe Dep. and Title Guar. Co., Kittanning.
 Thomas J. Budd, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 Hartman Baker, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 John R. Deacon, Sec. Lincoln Sav. and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
 W. W. Miller, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wellsboro.
 W. W. Ramsey, Cas. German Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
 Chas. H. James, First Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
 A. L. Smith, Pres. Miners' Nat. Bank, Blossburg.
 L. G. Tong, Washington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. A. Mackay, Pres. Banking House of Mackay Bros., Madison.

C. L. Norton, Cas. Sioux Falls Nat. Bank, Sioux Falls.
 C. E. McKinney, Pres. Sioux Falls Nat. Bank, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.

N. P. LeSueur, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Nashville.
 F. O. Watts, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Nashville.
 C. W. Schulte, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Memphis.
 James Nathan, Cas. Manhattan Sav. Bank and Trust Co., Memphis.

TEXAS.

Edwin Chamberlain, Director Alamo Nat. Bank, San Antonio.
 H. J. Holm, Cas. Bank of Higgins, Higgins.
 D. A. Duncan, Cas. Beaumont Nat. Bank, Beaumont.
 J. Z. Miller, Pres. Belton Nat. Bank, Belton.

VIRGINIA.

W. M. Hablston, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
 Wm. M. Hill, Cas. State Bank of Virginia.
 C. A. Jones, Asst. Cas. Dominion Nat. Bank, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
 Caldwell Hardy, Pres. Norfolk Nat. Bank, Norfolk.
 W. Sands, Richmond.
 Walter Holladay, Asst. Cas. American Nat. Bank, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

P. C. Kauffman, Cas. Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma.
 N. H. Latimer, Manager Dexter Horton & Co., Seattle.
 Miles C. Moore, Pres. Baker-Boyer Nat. Bank, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA.

H. R. Warfield, Cas. Elkins Nat. Bank, Elkins.

WISCONSIN.

W. P. Wagner, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Green Bay.
 F. J. Wood, Cas. Wood Co. Nat. Bank, Grand Rapids.
 Wayne Ramsay, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Madison.
 G. E. McDill, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Stevens Point.
 A. W. Barney, Cas. Monroe County Bank, Sparta.
 W. J. Wrieth, Asst. Cas. Bank of Two Rivers, Two Rivers.
 C. E. Babcock, Necedah Bank, Necedah.
 Frederick M. Reed, Necedah.
 E. D. Morse, Pres. Princeton State Bank, Princeton.
 Charles W. Harger, Vice-Pres. Marathon County Bank, Wausau.
 A. W. Greenwood, Cas. Greenwood's State Bank, Lake Mills.
 R. N. Dow, Cas. Bank of Cambridge, Cambridge.
 H. C. Humphrey, Cas. Langlade Co. Nat. Bank, Antigo.
 Charles A. Galloway, Pres. Fond du Lac Nat. Bank, Fond du Lac.
 B. W. Davis, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waupun.

- Geo. End, Pres. Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan.
 T. J. Sleep, Pres. State Bank, Elkhorn.
 Geo. W. Burton, Cas. Nat. Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse.
 Wm. C. Saemann, Pres. Plymouth Exchange Bank, Plymouth.
 G. H. Utz, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Menasha.
 James H. Foster, Pres. Berlin Nat. Bank, Berlin.
 A. C. Nickell, Director Nat. Exchange Bank, Waukesha.
 H. M. Youmans, Director Nat. Exchange Bank, Waukesha.
 R. H. Hackett, Cas. Nat. Union Bank, Oshkosh.
 J. H. Jenkins, Pres. German Nat. Bank, Oshkosh.
 C. A. Caswell, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, Fort Atkinson.
 Chas. S. Dickinson, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Appleton.
 Jos. L. Fleweger, Cas. Bank of Menasha, Menasha.
 J. W. Dunegan, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Stevens Point.
 Henry Fetzer, Cas. Bank of Sturgeon Bay, Sturgeon Bay.
 Eda Meinhardt, Cas. Meinhardt Bank, Burlington.
 W. P. Wheeler, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Omro.
 David Decker, Pres. Bank of Sturgeon Bay, Sturgeon Bay.
 Jos. M. Boyd, Cas. Bank of Wisconsin, Madison.
 W. W. Hinton, Cas. State Bank, Mauston.
 Clarence Hill, Cas. Port Washington State Bank, Port Washington.
 Geo. D. Bartlett, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, Stanley.
 E. F. Burns, Vice-Pres. Citizens' State Bank, Stanley.
 Henry D. Smith, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Appleton.
 H. G. Merritt, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Baraboo.
 H. K. Edgerton, Pres. Bank of Oconomowoc, Oconomowoc.
 Geo. L. Field, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Ripon.
 Jno. Paley, Pres. First State Bank, Beloit.
 Wm. M. Hetherington, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Platteville.
 C. C. Henry, Pres. First State Bank, West Bend.
 E. Franckenberg, Bank of West Bend, West Bend.
 J. R. Wheeler, Cas. Farmers' and Merchants' Union Bank, Columbus.
 F. A. Chadbourn, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Columbus.
 S. H. Rondeau, Cas. German Bank, Clintonville.
 B. Heinemann, Pres. Nat. German-American Bank, Wausau.
 E. F. Williams, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Delavan.
 Chas. F. Latimer, Cas. Northern Nat. Bank, Ashland.
 J. T. Gregory, Cas. Ashland Nat. Bank, Ashland.
 J. M. Holley, Cas. State Bank, La Crosse.
 M. B. Pittman, Pres. State Bank, Boscobel.
 W. B. Winchester, Cas. Reedsburg Bank, Reedsburg.
 H. W. Goodwin, Bank of Hartland, Hartland.
 W. G. Spence, Exchange and Sav. Bank, Spring Valley.
 O. G. Lindemann, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Marshfield.
 A. H. Grout, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wausau.
 W. D. Sproesser, Pres. Merchants' Bank, Watertown.
 Warren J. Davis, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marinette.
 Harry J. Brown, Cas. Stephenson Nat. Bank, Marinette.
 Wm. K. Smith, Cas. Oconto Nat. Bank, Oconto.
 W. K. Coffin, Cas. Eau Claire Nat. Bank, Eau Claire.
 W. E. Bristol, Cas. Bank of Oakfield, Oakfield.
 J. P. Chafin, Cas. State Bank, East Troy.
 L. Sperbeck, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Medford.
 J. H. Culver, Pres. American Exchange Bank, West Superior.
 R. Sperbeck, Cas. Greenwood State Bank, Greenwood.
 J. B. Treat, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Monroe.
 N. D. Pratt, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Racine.
 B. B. Northrop, Cas. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Racine.
 Jno. H. Mills, Cas. Jackson Co. Bank, Black River Falls.
 R. Meyer, Jr., Vice-Pres. Meyer-Showalter State Bank, Lancaster.
 E. F. Thayer, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Whitewater.
 C. R. Carpenter, Cas. Commercial and Sav. Bank, Racine.
 Stanley B. Smith, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Janesville.
 A. J. Frame, Pres. Waukesha Nat. Bank, Waukesha.
 L. T. Fullen, Pres. Bank of Evansville, Evansville.
 R. A. Christie, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Berlin.
 John J. Sherman, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Appleton.
 J. B. Perry, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Fond du Lac.
 T. R. Frentz, Cas. German-American Bank, Oshkosh.
 Wm. J. Fisk, Pres. Kellogg Nat. Bank, Green Bay.
 W. E. Cole, Pres. Cole Sav. Bank, Fond du Lac.
 Jno. W. Brown, Cas. Berlin Nat. Bank, Berlin.
 H. B. Robinson, Pres. Merchants' and Sav. Bank, Kenosha.
 Chas. C. Brown, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Kenosha.
 Henry Hillemann, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, Sheboygan.
 S. M. Hay, Pres. Nat. Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.
 N. B. Van Slyke, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Madison.
 S. Heineman, Pres. Nat. Bank of Merrill, Merrill.
 John Schuette, Pres. Manitowoc Sav. Bank, Manitowoc.
 H. L. North, Pres. Bank of Hudson, Hudson.
 M. T. Alverson, Cas. City Bank, Portage.
 C. N. Gorham, Vice-Pres. Bank of Baldwin, Baldwin.
 J. F. Latimer, Vice-Pres. E. Latimer & Co., Delavan.
 Andrew Amundson, Cas. Rio State Bank, Rio.
 C. H. Pease, Cas. State Bank, Richland Center.
 D. W. Twohy, Pres. Northwestern Nat. Bank, West Superior.
 Byron Ripley, Cas. Iron River Bank, Iron River.

Frank F. Becker, Cas. First Nat. Bank,
Kaukauna.
A. M. Nelson, Pres. International Bank,
Amherst.
Geo. E. Henry, Pres. Port Washington
State Bank, Port Washington.

MILWAUKEE.

Thomas R. Mercein.
F. G. Bigelow, Pres. First Nat. Bank.
James K. Ilsley, Cas. Marshall & Ilsley
Bank.
Geo. W. Strohmeier, Pres. Milwaukee
Nat. Bank.
Oliver C. Fuller, Oliver C. Fuller & Co.

Washington Becker, Pres. Marine Nat.
Bank.
J. W. P. Lombard, Pres. Nat. Exchange
Bank.
John Johnston, Vice-Pres. Marine Nat.
Bank.
Frederick Kasten, Cas. Wisconsin Nat.
Bank.
E. Mariner, Director First Nat. Bank.
Charles C. Schmidt, Cas. Second Ward
Sav. Bank.
August Uhllein, Pres. Second Ward Sav.
Bank.
J. Black, Sec. and Treas. Citizens' Loan
and Trust Co.
Charles F. B. Pullen, Cas. German-
American Bank.

VISITORS REGISTERED AT THE CONVENTION.

CONNECTICUT.

Mrs. A. J. Sloper, New Britain.

IDAHO.

Mrs. F. F. Johnson, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Ira D. Buck, Peoria.
Miss Harriet M. Buck, Peoria.
Mrs. J. G. Vivion, Galesburg.
Mrs. N. J. Thompson, Rockford.
Mrs. W. J. Lateer, Paxton.
E. M. Vennum, Fisher.
Mrs. Geo. H. Littlewood, Peoria.
Mrs. E. A. Cole, Peoria.
Mrs. H. H. Harris, Champaign.
Mrs. W. E. Stone, Peoria.
Mrs. F. F. Blossom, Peoria.
Mrs. Milton Johnson, Decatur.
Oscar Latimer, Abington.
Mrs. Albert Eads, Macomb.
Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford.
Mrs. W. F. Barnes, Rockford.
Mrs. Frank W. Tracy, Springfield.
Mrs. Andrew Hazlehurst, Evanston.
Addison Cavneau, Springfield.
Mrs. D. M. Erskine, Highland Park.

CHICAGO.

A. W. Howard.
Henry M. Younger.
Jas. R. Gooding.
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James Lawton.
Mrs. Henry F. Browning.
Mrs. Homer W. McCoy.
Mrs. W. T. Fenton.
Miss F. M. Pace.
Mrs. Kaspar.
F. J. Stutesman.
Mrs. F. J. Stutesman.
Mrs. G. M. Reynolds.
F. E. Acker.
John F. Bacon.
W. A. Groff.
A. E. Eggert.
Frank Moore.
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Mrs. F. M. Blount.
Frank H. McCulloch.
A. D. Macpherson.
Ernest H. Evers.
H. P. Pearsons.
W. F. Beardsley.
Harry Wilkinson.
Mrs. Harry Wilkinson.
James Boyd.

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Mrs. J. B. Forgan.
Mrs. L. A. Wattan.
C. L. Peirce.
Chas. E. Finney.
C. H. Moore, Jr.
W. W. Hill.
Mrs. J. C. Neely.
Mrs. John Farson.
J. D. Waddell.
J. E. Blount, Jr.

INDIANA.

Mrs. N. G. Gardiner, Valparaiso.
Mrs. Walter W. Bonner, Greensburg.
Mrs. H. W. Moore, La Fayette.
Mrs. H. A. Schlottzauer, Indianapolis.
Mrs. C. H. Church, Muncie.
Mrs. R. L. O'Hair, Greencastle.
Mrs. J. H. Andrews, Seymour.
Henry Eitel, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Mrs. Robt. Van Vechten, Cedar Rapids.
Mrs. Chas. Pasche, Davenport.
Mrs. J. F. Hackworth, Ottumwa.
Geo. G. Hunter, Des Moines.
Mrs. Geo. G. Hunter, Des Moines.
C. J. Wohlenberg, Holstein.
Mrs. C. H. Martin, Des Moines.
J. D. Kaston, Waterloo.
Mrs. H. H. Allison, Sac City.
Mrs. A. F. Horton, Hawarden.
S. S. Trainer, Ackley.
Mrs. J. A. S. Pollard, Ft. Madison.
Amos W. Dang, Mt. Pleasant.
Mrs. H. M. Carpenter, Monticello.
Mrs. H. N. Stillman, Cedar Falls.

KANSAS.

Miss Marie A. Meyer, Hutchinson.
Mrs. K. L. Brown, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY.

Mrs. T. W. Lang, Hopkinsville.
Mrs. C. E. Dallam, Henderson.

MAINE.

Mrs. Chas. G. Allen, Portland.

MARYLAND.

Mrs. Wesley M. Oler, Baltimore.
Miss Margaret Annan, Cumberland.

Miss Annan, Cumberland.
Mrs. David Sloan, Lonaconing.
Jas. Clark, Cumberland.
Mrs. R. K. Vanneman, Havre de Grace.
Mrs. Jos. R. Edwards, Baltimore.
Mrs. W. M. Oler, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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C. L. Purrill, Boston.
J. G. Geddes, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

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Mrs. H. F. Jahn, Ironwood.
Chas. L. Palms, Detroit.
Miss Mabel Hayes, Detroit.
Mrs. Alex. McPherson, Detroit.
Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner, Mt. Clemens.
M. T. Flattery, Detroit.
L. F. O'Brien, Detroit.
Mrs. M. W. O'Brien, Detroit.
Geo. T. Wolf, Three Rivers.
Miss C. A. Warren, Detroit.
Mrs. Fred E. Farnsworth, Detroit.
F. C. Ledyard, Detroit.
Mrs. F. J. Cobbs, Cadillac.

MINNESOTA.

Geo. C. Power, St. Paul.
Henry D. Baker, Minneapolis.
S. S. Cook, Minneapolis.
Miss Mae Dickson, Fulda.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mrs. A. G. Campbell, Natchez.
Miss Mary Edmunds Sykes, Aberdeen.

MISSOURI.

Wm. H. Pratt, Kansas City.
Mrs. J. P. Huston, Marshall.
Mrs. Walker Hill, St. Louis.
F. W. Stampe, Washington.
Wallace Hubbard, Albany.
Mrs. Chas. O. Austin, St. Louis.
Mrs. Henry Krug, Jr., St. Joseph.
Mrs. Geo. Tucker, St. Louis.
Geo. Tucker, St. Louis.
Mrs. H. Haven, Lebanon.
Mrs. Fred Vierling, St. Louis.
S. N. Chesney, St. Joseph.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. Wm. K. Hueff, Camden.
Mrs. S. H. Blackwell, Princeton.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mamaroneck.
Geo. W. Todd, Rochester.
Miss A. J. Parsons, Binghamton.
Mrs. Frank Conger, Groton.
R. L. Leively, Rochester.

NEW YORK CITY.

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F. H. Hooke.
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C. C. Hay.
Chas. F. Whitson.
Frank L. Whitson.
Wm. J. Boies.
Ambrose E. Hayes.

Mrs. Lewis E. Pierson.
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Chas. D. Steurer.
Edwin Goodall.
Pliny Bartlett.
F. Sager.
Mrs. Wm. Hanhart.
Mrs. Geo. B. Hart.
Mrs. G. S. Whitson.
D. K. Drake.

OHIO.

Mrs. A. V. Hafeman, Lorain.
Mrs. D. Batchelder, Gallon.
Mrs. Geo. March, Chagrin Falls.
Mrs. Emma R. Hughes, Columbus.
E. R. Fancher, Cleveland.
Mrs. W. C. Wachs, Canton.
Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland.
Miss Jessie Jaster, Cleveland.
Miss Clara Jaster, Cleveland.
Mrs. John Jaster, Cleveland.
Alexander Gebhardt, Dayton.
Geo. Guckenberger, Cincinnati.
Mrs. Geo. Guckenberger, Cincinnati.
Johanna Helser, Hamilton.
Mrs. Geo. P. Sohngen, Hamilton.
W. L. Kauffman, Youngstown.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. J. H. Roop, Chester.
Mrs. Glenn C. Page, Wilkes-Barre.
Mrs. C. M. Keck, Allentown.
Edw. Morris, Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. H. Reninger, Allentown.
Francis Douglas, Wilkes-Barre.
Mrs. H. Baker, Philadelphia.
Mrs. W. W. Miller, Wellsboro.
Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Pittsburg.
Mrs. G. S. Lowry, Pittsburg.
Mrs. Chas. H. James, Philadelphia.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. J. J. Sherman, Appleton.
Mrs. Jennie Bardon, Ashland.
Mrs. J. W. Berryman, Ashland.
Mrs. C. F. Latimer, Ashland.
Mrs. R. B. Prime, Ashland.
J. H. Porter, Berlin.
T. H. Rumsey, Berlin.
A. J. Pipkin, Boscobel.
Mrs. A. J. Pipkin, Boscobel.
Miss Josephine E. Pittman, Boscobel.
Mrs. M. B. Pittman, Boscobel.
Mrs. E. C. Henry, West Bend.
Miss Libbie Mendlik, Port Washington.
Mrs. W. J. Wrieth, Two Rivers.
W. H. Sleep, Waukesha.
R. P. Breese, Waukesha.
C. A. Shaler, Waupun.
Mrs. Geo. H. Utz, Menasha.
Mrs. N. D. Fratt, Racine.
A. S. Parish, Delavan.
Mrs. T. C. Hefty, Kirby.
C. I. Kidd, Madison.
Mrs. J. P. Chapin, East Troy.
Mrs. W. Humphrey, Shawano.
Mrs. Geo. L. Field, Ripon.
Mrs. W. M. Hetherington, Plattville.
Mrs. E. Frankenberg, West Bend.
Mrs. S. H. Rondeau, Clintonville.
Miss Belle Strong, North Greenfield.
Ira A. Hill, Sparta.
Mrs. W. D. Sprosser, Watertown.
Mrs. Warren J. Davis, Marinette.
Mrs. H. J. Brown, Marinette.
M. L. Stein, Eau Claire.
Mrs. E. C. Henry, West Bend.
Mrs. E. G. Bartlett, Stanley.
Mrs. W. E. Bristol, Oakfield.
W. P. Sawyer, Waukesha.
Mrs. Ida Holm, Oakwood.
Mrs. W. E. Cole, Fond du Lac.

Mrs. G. H. Pullen, Evansville.
 Mrs. A. J. Frame, Waukesha.
 E. R. Etting, Waukesha.
 Geo. F. Marsh, Whitewater.
 Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, Racine.
 Dan'l Jones, Wausau.
 M. L. Stein, Eau Claire.
 Mrs. J. B. Treat, Monroe.

MILWAUKEE.

C. F. Ilsley.
 Mrs. Jas. K. Ilsley.
 Jno. F. Strohmeier.
 Marie Strohmeier.
 Mrs. Geo. Strohmeier.
 Mrs. John Johnston.
 W. F. Filter.
 Thos. E. Camp.
 H. H. Camp.
 Mrs. F. Kasten.
 Grant Fitch.
 Mrs. Grant Fitch.
 Wm. Bigelow.
 Mrs. Wm. Bigelow.
 Mrs. Chas. C. Schmidt.
 S. McCord.
 Mrs. Aug. Uihlein.
 E. P. Mathewa.
 David Adler.
 Fred Pabst.
 Mrs. Fred Pabst.
 W. W. Allis.
 G. G. Houghton.
 Henry Bliefeld.
 Mrs. W. F. Filter.
 J. F. W. Inbusch.
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 Mrs. Jos. Schneider.
 Mrs. A. Meinecke.
 Mrs. J. P. Murphy.
 Mrs. Carl Penshorn.
 Geo. H. Noyes.
 Dr. Jos. Schneider.
 Adolph Meinecke.
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Carl Penshorn.
 Wm. M. Post.
 Mrs. Wm. M. Post.
 Chas. E. Arnold.
 Mrs. Chas. E. Arnold.
 Fr. J. Kipp.
 Mrs. Fr. J. Kipp.
 A. H. Lindsay.
 Mrs. A. H. Lindsay.
 Fred T. Goll.
 Mrs. Fred T. Goll.
 Gustav Reuss.
 Wm. P. McLaren.
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 Howard Green.
 Mrs. Howard Green.
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 Mrs. Alfred James.
 E. P. Hackett.
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 John Campbell.
 Mrs. John Campbell.
 Robt. Camp.
 J. H. Van Dyke, Jr.
 R. D. Barney.
 L. J. Pettit.
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 Samuel Wright.
 Chas. L. Lester.
 Eliza L. Lester.
 Gordon F. Stickney.
 H. G. Goll.
 Miss Fanny L. Neely.
 Howard Morris.
 Chas. Wilson.
 J. M. Pereles.
 T. J. Pereles.
 Geo. Koch.
 J. F. Pierce.
 Frank R. Falk.
 Mrs. Chas. F. Pullen.
 Mrs. O. C. Fuller.
 Miss Maude Burdick.
 Herman F. Wolf.

CONVENTION NOTES.

[Written by a Milwaukee Journalist.]

—The Bankers' was probably the most important convention ever held in Milwaukee. Let us look into it. In every country town the banker is "it," as Kermit Roosevelt would say. Of course a stray Congressman looms above him occasionally, and he has to rub elbows with the local manufacturer and the owner of ten creameries, but the banker is, socially and in a business way, at the top of the heap. The same may be said, in a larger sense, of the cities, even though there are more there to share his conspicuousness and glory. The bankers of the big marts preside in marble offices, build railroads, and float the bonds of nations. Now, bring one thousand of all these men to a city even accustomed to a convention every day for breakfast, as is Milwaukee, and is it any wonder that she is awestricken?

—Milwaukee has large and commodious hotels, but the largest of them, and probably all, were filled to the attic with bankers by Tuesday of the convention. The scenes in them on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were animated. The lobbies of the Pfister, the headquarters, and the Plankinton, which alone will accommodate a thousand guests, were like sections of the World's Fair Grounds on Chicago day, during the off hours from meeting and entertainments. Nearly everybody was the President of the First National, of such and such a town, or of

the State Savings of that place. Vice-Presidents would pass and even cheap Cashiers were tolerated. Their heads, full of stocks, and interest and what not, got into knots, as naturally as mercury into globules. The air was filled with a steady buzz as from an enormous hive of bees. At first especially, and at all times too, the swapping of business experiences and conditions was popular conversational ammunition. But when Gage and Stickney and Eckels advised radical alterations in the prevailing banking system, and boldly propounded their theories, the old wine gave way to the new.

—Tuesday night a whiff of politics was wafted into the Pfister by the arrival of the Michigan delegation, thirty strong, with their candidate for secretary, F. W. Hayes, director in the Union Trust Company of Detroit. The Michigan men did not back Mr. Hayes as a delegation, but as individuals, and then with the determination to avoid anything resembling a fight. Mr. Branch, of New York, the secretary of the association, appeared a bit disconcerted at the opposition to him, but after an evening or two of envelope figuring, seemed to think everything was all right. Mr. Branch was hand in glove with the ex-presidents and some of the other big guns of the association, they all putting their heads together very often. The Michigan men thought Mr. Branch had served long enough and was getting too big pay for the service he renders.

Gossip among a lot of the leading bankers at the Pfister and the Plankinton was to the effect that Col. J. R. Branch as secretary of the association had "outgrown his uniform," as one military-looking delegate put it. He now gets a salary of \$7,500 a year, the stipend having been raised from \$6,000 to this handsome figure at Richmond last year. It was stated that the larger part of the work is actually done by Mr. William G. Fitzwilson, the assistant secretary, whose pay is less than half the amount given to Mr. Branch. The idea seemed to be general that Assistant Secretary Fitzwilson is a painstaking and efficient officer, and that before long he may be moved up to the secretaryship.

—One of the practical results attained by this convention was getting acquainted. City bankers became acquainted with their correspondents in the country, and *vice versa*. General size-ups were going on all the time, nearly always satisfactory, probably, for an apparently finer lot of men never got together. It was amusing though to have a Cleveland banker introduced to another Cleveland banker by a fellow member of the association from New York—an actual occurrence.

—The good feeling prevalent was apparent. Politics is a minimum quantity in the Bankers' Association. Every one said the times down his way were the most prosperous ever known, or nearly everybody did. Even the representatives from Bleeding Kansas, failed to relieve the monotony, but said something about the finest wheat crop ever raised, with a good word for prohibition on the end of it. Equally universal was the admission that interest was the lowest ever known. That was bad for the bankers. An Indiana bank President (anything smaller than a President is not quoted) said that Indiana farmers had not only paid their debts, but that they were loaning money to the bank's customers. He himself had been forced to invest in county and municipal bonds. The Southern "gem'men" added their demonstrative evidences of cordiality to the general display. Col. Lowry of Atlanta (the Colonel has many titles, but this one was picked out as being characteristically Southern) would drop down from breakfast into the buzzing lobby of the Pfister, encounter a group, and slap them a good morning on the back, not exactly like playing drop the handkerchief, but resembling it. The Colonel was running over with good spirits, and none were more popular than he. When he laughed it was a two hundred and twenty pound laugh.

—Col. G. W. Bolton, President of the Rapides Bank, Alexandria, La., was another typical Southerner in manner, if not in appearance. He towered over the group in the Plankinton, but it was at the "smoker" in the exposition building that Col. Bolton became most excited. The orchestra struck up "Dixie;" Mr. Bolton got up and waved his arms like unto the Dutch windmill at the end of the hall, to express his patriotic delight.

—The prominent men of finance in the country in attendance upon the convention were usually the center of groups in the hotel lobbies. Bankers were being constantly introduced to them by mutual friends who wished to make them acquainted. President A. B. Stickney, of St. Paul, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, was a common figure in the Pfister lobby. Walker Hill, of St. Louis, ex-president of the association, was also seen there constantly conversing with friends. Other commanding figures were those of Col. Lowry, of Atlanta; G. S. Whitson, Vice-President of the National City Bank, of New York, commonly known as the Standard Oil Bank; George H. Russel, of Detroit, another ex-president of the association, and J. B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, of Chicago. Secretary Gage and ex-Comptroller James H. Eckels made fleeting visits to the city, and were not long seen at the hotels.

Among other conspicuous men at the Pfister and Plankinton were:

Kenneth Clark, President of the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Paul, and a member of the executive council; Gen. J. W. Whiting, President of the People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.; Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.; Charles R. Hannan, President First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Alvah Trowbridge, President of the Ninth National Bank, New York, and other officers of the association. Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who, with his wife, occupied suite "A" at the Pfister, was but little seen in the lobby of the hotel. A. B. Stickney appeared one of the commonest of men and easy to approach.

—The proposition of Mr. Stickney for the centralization of banks on the Canadian plan was approved by many prominent bankers. It was pointed out that panics would be less likely to occur if the reserves now divided among all the banks of the country were massed in a few large banks which could use them in times of trouble.

Mr. Clark, of St. Paul, a member of the executive council, said that the Canadian bank system was favored by the bankers all over the country, and he hoped that a similar system would be established here. The plan, he said, did not mean three or four powerful banks in as many cities in the country, but several large central banks in each of the centers of population, which could have branches both in their own cities and throughout the country. These home banks could appoint agents in towns too small to support an incorporated institution. Each agent could take deposits and make loans as a bank would do. Reserves which might be accumulated could be sent to the home bank. Large banks of this kind would not be trusts, as has been erroneously stated; they would have no monopoly of the business. The legislation necessary to secure a system of this kind would be the repeal of that part of the National Banking Act which prohibits National banks from establishing branches.

J. B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, of Chicago, agreed with Mr. Clark. Mr. Forgan thought that all the legislation that would be necessary to secure the establishment of several large banks throughout the country would be the granting of permission by Congress to National banks to establish branches. Consolidation after that, thought Mr. Forgan, would follow as a natural result.

He considered the returning of the country to one central bank as improbable. He heartily favored the establishment of several powerful institutions which could

hold the money reserves of the country now divided among the smaller banks. Mr. Forgan also thought that the use of the Federal Treasury for the hoarding of money was a mistake, and that the business of the country would be helped by distribution of the Government's funds among the National banks.

—Opinions among the bankers were unanimous for the repeal of the special tax of \$2 per \$1,000 on stock and surplus of banks, and sentiment was also strong for the issuance of notes by banks on their assets.

—Sounding the bankers on political topics outside of finance was an interesting diversion. Col. Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, for instance, has become a confirmed Republican after life-long service in the Democratic party. On his journey from Atlanta to Milwaukee he stopped in Washington and called upon President Roosevelt, who had appointed him a member of the McKinley Memorial Association.

In speaking of political conditions in Georgia, Col. Lowry said that hitherto the Republican party in that State had been composed of negroes, chronic white Republican office-holders and a few good Republicans. Now good Democrats are coming into the party. "I was a Democrat before '96," said Col. Lowry, "Now I am a Republican." The Republican sentiment is strong in Georgia at the present time. Many Democrats believe with me that Republican principles should prevail. We believe in expansion, sound money, the Nicaraguan canal, ship subsidy, and all the other commendable things in the Republican platform. We carried thirty-five or forty counties in the campaign of '96. More Democrats of the best class will embrace Republicanism when they are sure that there is no danger of negro domination. I had a talk with the President the other day, and assured him that he had a good many friends in Georgia. President Roosevelt's mother was raised within twenty miles of Atlanta. We have the greatest respect and confidence in him. "Georgia," continued Col. Lowry, "is in the most prosperous condition it has been in since the war. Cotton is bringing a good price, factories are being built, and coal and iron mined."

—Political expressions like the above from a man of Col. Lowry's standing are significant. The Colonel is a large man in Georgia. Besides the honors already mentioned, he is chairman of the committee on education of the American Bankers' Association, having in charge the American Institute of Bank Clerks of New York city, is a Colonel on the staff of the Governor of Georgia, and President of the Lowry National Bank, of Atlanta, the largest bank in the northern part of Georgia.

—Another Democrat who has turned Republican is Geo. H. Russel, ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, and President of the State Savings Bank, of Detroit. Mr. Russel declared that after reading President McKinley's Buffalo speech he came to the conclusion that if that was Republican doctrine, and the Republican party could carry it out, it was good enough for him. "If the Republicans carry out their reciprocity ideas and bring about an adjustment of the tariff," said Mr. Russel, "the party will win a lot of Democratic votes. The Democratic party is too shifty and unreliable."

—Mr. Russel is a large man, of commanding appearance, and is very popular among his fellows. It is said that his marble banking house in Detroit is only excelled by two others in the West—the Illinois Trust and the Chicago National, of Chicago. It is the depository of the Michigan Central Railroad and the largest financial institution in Michigan. Mr. Russel is a bosom friend of Col. Lowry, of Atlanta, whom he is said to resemble. The two have great fun over their reputed likeness.

—Another political expression, though made on an entirely different subject, was the endorsement given the Prohibition law as enforced in Topeka, by J. R. Mulvane of that city. Mr. Mulvane is President of the Bank of Topeka. He says the Prohibition law is as well enforced in the capital city of Kansas as the law against theft. "There is not an open saloon in Topeka," said he, "and not a place of common knowledge where liquor can be bought. Such places have to be hunted for." Mr. Mulvane asserted that sentiment in favor of the law was growing stronger every day, and that there was absolutely no danger of its repeal.

—The business conditions in the various parts of the country were entertainingly and authoritatively explained by the visiting bankers. Mr. Mulvane, who was just quoted, said that Kansas had harvested a ninety-million-bushel wheat crop. Minneapolis millers had already bought a million bushels with which to tone up their own wheat.

—Otis H. Luke, President of the Central National Bank, of Boston, was not depressed for his city over the recent slump in copper. Boston is a great copper town, but it bought its stocks when they were much lower than they are now, and Boston people are way ahead yet. Mr. Luke said that New England was very prosperous. The cotton mills had suffered a year ago on account of a drop in cotton to eight cents after having laid in a supply at ten and eleven cents. Woollen mills had also had a dismal time. Both were now on their feet, however, and doing finely.

—It seems that banking in Nebraska is not at variance with fattening steers and sheep. T. B. Hord, President of the Central City Bank, of the eastern Nebraska town of that name, went to St. Paul after the convention closed to look after the fattening of 10,000 sheep which he will winter in South St. Paul. Mr. Hord figures that it will be cheaper for him to ship his sheep to St. Paul to feed them on the cheap screenings from the mills of the Twin Cities than to keep them in Omaha on corn from Nebraska's short crop. The extra freight to Chicago by way of St. Paul cost but ten cents per hundred more than by direct route. Ordinarily Mr. Hord fattens all his stock in his own State, supplying them with corn from his elevators. He went into banking to assist him in his stock business.

—Among the visitors to the convention was James D. Cook, of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer of the Geo. D. Cook Co., brokers in investment securities of that city. Mr. Cook says that his company is the largest dealer in Mexican securities in the country. It has made a special study of Mexican conditions, and was given the authority to float the \$110,000,000 external debt of Mexico, only \$25,000,000 of which amount, however, was permitted to be taken by Americans. Mr. Cook is a frequent visitor to Mexico, and knows intimately President Diaz and J. Y. Limantour, the Mexican financial secretary.

His last visit to the city of Mexico was made last May, when he called upon President Diaz in regard to the constitutional amendment now being ratified by the Mexican States. The amendment reads in part as follows: "The State can in no case issue public debt bonds payable in foreign coin, or payable outside of the national territory; contract, directly or indirectly, loans from foreign governments; or assume obligations toward foreign firms or individuals entailing the issuance of securities payable to the bearer or transferable by endorsement."

The object of the Mexican Government in passing this amendment is to limit reckless indulgence by the States in improvements for which they are not able to pay. It is desired above all things to avoid any defaulting on the part of a State in the payment of the principal or interest of its debt. It is further desired to prevent friction between the State and municipalities. After the amendment is ratified by

the States they can undertake only such public improvements as are consented to by the Mexican Congress and President Diaz. And even when such improvements are authorized, contracts are limited to Mexicans or companies established in Mexico. The passage of the amendment will stop the issue of transferable bonds, their purchase and sale by investors living outside of the Mexican borders. Public enterprises would be financed by the Bank of Mexico, and the Bank of London and Mexico, by individual Mexicans, or American houses who take up their location in that country. Mr. Cook expects the Mexican Government to make breaks in the stone wall which it has thrown up against the foreign investor, through the passage of modifying amendments. He is now contemplating the establishment of a permanent branch of his company in Mexico to put it in a position to do business under the new order of things.

—Among the pioneer bankers at the convention were a number from Wisconsin. Among them was the oldest banker in the State, Daniel Jones, of Watertown. Mr. Jones was eighty-six years old on October 31. He has been connected with a bank fifty-one years, or ever since the passage of the Wisconsin State banking law. Mr. Jones came to Milwaukee in 1843, but left for Watertown in 1845. Before he started his bank in 1850 he kept an exchange office. During the two years spent in Milwaukee Mr. Jones kept a general store. He supplied the dishes and other articles for furnishing the little frame tavern on the site of the present Plankinton House. Two Chicago men to whom the tavern was rented failed to carry out their enterprise, and Mr. Jones and Jacob L. Bean, the builder, had to take the management of the hostelry into their own hands.

—Another pioneer Wisconsin banker is N. D. Fratt, of Racine. Mr. Fratt has served as President of a bank from 1858 to the present time. In 1864 the Racine County Bank was reorganized into the First National Bank of Racine, with Mr. Fratt at its head.

For five years preceding 1858 Mr. Fratt was director in the Racine County Bank. He has won prominence outside of his business, having twice been candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and having served on the University board of regents.

—B. B. Northrup, of Racine, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city, has been with that institution since 1871. For twelve years previous to that he was employed in a private bank.

—S. M. Hay, President of the National Bank of Oshkosh, the largest bank in that city, came to Milwaukee in 1855. He left Milwaukee for Watertown by stage, whence he continued on to Oshkosh. There he started a hardware store, which he and his relatives still manage. Mr. Hay is seventy-five years old, and became President of the National Bank of Oshkosh thirty-five years ago. This is the bank in which Senator Sawyer was interested.

—Another aged banker, though not from Wisconsin, is Alexander Gebhardt, President of the Merchants' Bank, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Gebhardt is eighty-one years old.

—Mr. Hay, of Oshkosh, gave his method of investing deposits. When \$50,000 or \$100,000 have accumulated, he takes or sends it to Chicago and buys the notes of reliable Chicago business men from the bankers of that city.

—Still another banker of long experience at the convention was Isaac G. Lombard, director in the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago. It was while Mr. Lombard was Cashier of the old Fifth National of Chicago that he sent for his brother, J. W. P. Lombard, to come from the east to that city and learn the bank-

ing business. The younger brother, who is now President of the Bankers' Club, of Milwaukee, entered the Fifth National's employ as messenger. Isaac Lombard has retired from active bank management.

—James B. Forgan President of the First National Bank, of Chicago, Secretary Gage's old bank, is an enthusiastic golf player. One afternoon of the convention Mr. Forgan, white haired though he is, was seen coming down the steps of the Pfister Hotel with a well-filled golf bag in his hand. He spent the afternoon most agreeably at the Country Club links. Mr. Forgan was born near St. Andrews, the headquarters of golf in Scotland, and therefore comes naturally by his taste. "I played golf as soon as I could hold a stick in my hands," he explained. "There was a period of twenty years in this country when I could not play, but since the bringing of the game into popularity in America I have played as often as I could."

—The South sent fewer delegates to the convention than she would have done had it not been held in her cotton-picking season. One of her conspicuous representatives was General J. W. Whiting, of Mobile, Ala., an ex-Confederate soldier and member of the executive council of the association.

—The father of F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, was one of the organizers and first secretary of the American Bankers' Association. The son has been President of the Preston National Bank, of Detroit, and is now treasurer of the Detroit Gas Company and director of the Union Trust Company of that city.

—Among other of the yellow ribboned bankers from the Wolverine State may be mentioned, Clay H. Hollister, Assistant Cashier of the Old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, and ex-president of the Michigan Bankers' Association; A. McPherson, President of the Detroit National Bank and of the Detroit Trust Company; M. W. O'Brien, President of the People's National Bank of Detroit; George T. Wolf, of Three Rivers, treasurer of the Michigan Bankers' Association; and Fred E. Farnsworth, Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Detroit, ex-city assessor, secretary of the Detroit Bankers' Association, and of the Detroit Museum of Art.

—Ex-President Trowbridge is diplomatic and careful in all his utterances. He gave his support to the republican doctrine of reciprocity, but did not favor a reduction of the tariff. Mr. Trowbridge lived in Milwaukee in the 60's, and said he thought the "Cream City" to be the cleanest and handsomest on the Continent. No Detroit man happened to be around when he said it, or he would have entered a protest.

—Ackley Hubbard, Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, of Spencer, Iowa, was much gratified at the success which the association had won in protecting its members from criminals. "That is the principal object of this association," he said. "Bank wreckers and robbers have such a wholesome fear of capture, if they should attempt to rifle the vault of a member of the association, that they select a bank that is not a member of the association for their work in the great majority of cases. Hardly a criminal who has robbed one of our banks has escaped detection.

—David Sloan, President of the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Lonaconing, Maryland, has over two thousand accounts, principally with miners. The miners in his district are mainly Americans, Scotch, Irish and Germans. They are sober and saving to a high degree. Strikes occur, however, and Mr. Sloan says he knows what walking delegates are. Mr. Sloan repudiated the remarks of which Senator Wellington has been guilty and said that he was a very unpopular man in his district. The Senator was formerly employed in a bank in Cumberland, which city is in the same part of the State as Lonaconing.

—Myron T. Herrick, who was elected president of the association, expressed himself as in favor of the removal of the unnecessary Federal tax on bank stocks. "Taxing banks is indirect taxing of the people themselves," he said. "Besides, it is an unhealthy condition to have a lot of money tied up in the Federal Treasury."

—Frank Conger, the promoter of the American Bridge Company, and vice-president of that company for one year and in charge of contracts, was one of the members of the convention. Mr. Conger retired from active management of the company and is now President of two banks in Groton, N. Y. His business career has been remarkably successful. He started out in life as a tailor and accumulated \$450 with which to begin business for himself. Three hundred and ninety dollars of this amount was spent in the first thirty days as a merchant for advertising, for which purpose the two outside pages of the Groton weekly paper were procured. He conducted a store in connection with his tailoring business. When embarrassment overtook the Groton Bridge Company he, with other citizens, invested money in it with the object of helping the city. The company's affairs did not improve and Mr. Conger himself took hold of the business. He increased it from a business of \$75,000 a year to an annual total of \$2,000,000. The American Bridge Company was the result of his efforts at a consolidation of bridge building companies, and he now owns a liberal block of stock in the United States Steel Corporation, whose formation followed that of the American Bridge Company. Mr. Conger's faith in advertising was again shown while engaged in the management of the Groton Bridge Company. He sent out gratis 15,000 copies each month of a paper called "Roads and Bridges."

—Ackley Hubbard, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, of Spencer, Iowa, agrees that the question that must come before the country sooner or later is the change of the present banking law by Congress to promote the issue by banks of notes against the assets of the bank instead of their deposits of Government bonds in the United States Treasury. "The country is gradually getting out of debt and the time will come when it will not have any bonds to serve as assets," said Mr. Hubbard.

—Five of Rockford's six banks were represented at the convention.

—One of the delegation, Chandler Starr, Cashier of the Winnebago National Bank, of Rockford, Ill., came into the Hotel Plankinton with a dress-suit case plastered with various European hotel stickers. He explained that his daughter had been to Europe instead of himself. Another member of the party was W. F. Barnes, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Rockford.

—The bankers' convention was the second one which E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., has attended in Milwaukee this year. Mr. Parker was elected president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, which held its annual convention in Milwaukee last summer. Mr. Parker is greatly interested in the beautification of thoroughfares and the abolition of bill-boards and other nuisances. He is at present engaged in an effort to induce railway companies to beautify their grounds and to secure the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the erection of bill-boards or signs upon or about all public property. Legislation along this line by city, county, and town official bodies is being worked for. Mr. Parker is Cashier of the Quincy State Savings Loan and Trust company.

—To return to the opinions of the bankers upon the plans proposed for the reform of the National banking system, James B. Forgan, of Chicago, supported Secretary Gage's plan that the bank or banks in clearing-house cities should have Government deposits. To this could be added permission to National banks to

establish branches. With these changes natural evolution would form a number of large banks, which would give the finances of the country the stability desired.

—Walker Hill, of St. Louis, thought that the people were opposed to a parent bank; that smaller banks would fight it if established, and render its success impossible.

—Mr. Stickney explained that his idea was not to charter a central bank. He thought that a central bank, recognized as such, would be gradually evolved under a system of freedom in banking, by economic laws and natural development.

—Considerable humor broke out in the responses to the "call of the States" on Wednesday. A. J. Sloper, in responding for Connecticut, said that while his State lies midway between the money centers of New York and Boston, it tries to hold its own, although "between the devil and the deep sea."

—Julius S. Davis, of Georgia, said that he would tell his people upon his return home that the northern lights were really "the bright reflection of Milwaukee's hospitality" instead of the aurora borealis, as they had always supposed.

—Mr. Gurney, who comes from a little town in Nebraska, made a great hit in responding for Bryan's State. "There was no raised bottom in the cup of hospitality which Milwaukee held out to the bankers," he said.

A SUCCESSFUL YOUNG MAN.

One of the most successful young men of the times is Mr. J. Manger, of the firm of W. & J. Manger, bankers and brokers, of 10 Wall street, New York city, which firm makes a specialty of Western securities.

Mr. Manger was born in Boonville, Mo.; was educated first at the public school, then at Cooper Institute, a private school of his native city. He attended Tulane University, Louisiana, and is a member of the alumni of that institution. He studied history and oratory at Harvard, is a lawyer by education and a brilliant speaker; but seeing great opportunities in the financial world, he embarked on a business career, and is now one of the youngest self-made millionaires in the United States. He is of the conservative type and does not speculate.

Mr. Manger is one of the owners of the International Coffee Co., with headquarters in New York city, and with a number of branches throughout the country, and is also identified with many other successful business enterprises. He deals extensively in real estate and is regarded as an expert in determining its value. Architecture and building have for him a strong fascination, and although his efforts in this field are subsidiary he has built more than a thousand houses in various cities; if these houses were placed in a row on one side of a street, one house to an ordinary suburban plot, they would form a line more than twenty-five miles in length.

Mr. Manger is a self-made man, and his remarkable achievements deserve high praise. In these days, when the progressive instincts of young men are becoming more and more appreciated, it is a help and inspiration to note the record of one not long out of his twenties, who has achieved distinguished success almost before the business career of man begins, with no aid except the resources of a bright mind and the ability to utilize the advantages which are presented in business life.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The McKinley National Memorial Association, having been incorporated according to law, met in Cleveland, Ohio, October 10, 1901, for the purpose of effecting an organization by the election of officers and adoption of regulations for its government.

The President of the United States, at the request of Mrs. McKinley and members of the family, named the following Board of Trustees:

Cornelius N. Bliss, New York,	William McConway, Pittsburg,
Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia,	David R. Francis, St. Louis,
W. Murray Crane, Boston,	Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta,
Alexander H. Revell, Chicago,	Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee,
Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis,	Henry T. Scott, San Francisco,
Henry M. Duffield, Detroit,	Franklin Murphy, Newark,
George B. Cortelyou, Washington,	E. S. Hammond, Memphis,
Ell Torrance, Minneapolis,	E. W. Bloomington, New York,
William A. Lynch, Canton,	William R. Day, Canton,
John G. Milburn, Buffalo,	Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland,
Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland.	

The Trustees having qualified, proceeded to the election of officers, choosing as

President, William R. Day, Canton, Ohio ;
Vice-President, Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio ;
Treasurer, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio ;
Secretary, Ryerson Ritchie, Cleveland, Ohio.

The purposes of the Association, as defined in its certificate of incorporation, are the erection and maintenance at Canton, Ohio, of a suitable memorial to the late President, and raising the necessary funds for said purposes; and after fully providing therefor, the surplus of such funds, if any, to be devoted to such memorial as may be provided for the late President at the National Capital. The memorial will be erected at Canton, that city having been his home throughout his public life and selected by him as his final resting place.

The memorial is to be, in the highest sense, the sincere expression of all the people of the country of their love for President McKinley and of their admiration for the qualities expressed so eminently in his life and deeds.

It is the purpose to have the offerings of the people voluntary, with a full opportunity to all to contribute.

The Association will prepare and distribute to all donors to the fund a souvenir certificate, which will be worthy of preservation as evidence of the holder's participation in the work. The name and post-office address of each contributor should be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Association, with the fund remitted, for preservation in the permanent archives of the Association.

It is hoped that the response of the people will be so liberal that a memorial may be erected which will fittingly honor the memory of our martyred President, and emphasize their loyalty to our institutions, and their abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assault upon his life.

THE NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION.

Auxiliary to the above-mentioned National Association, it was decided to form a State Association in the State of New York, and at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 32 Nassau street, New York city, October 28, a State organization was effected, with the following officers :

President, Governor B. B. Odell, Jr.;
 Treasurer, James G. Cannon;
 Chairman Executive Committee, Cornelius N. Bliss;
 Secretary, F. B. Thurber.

Respectfully yours,
 CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

For the purpose of carrying out the plans of the McKinley Memorial Association, THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE will receive subscriptions in amounts from one dollar upwards. Contributors will please send name, amount and post-office address, and make checks payable to the order of James G. Cannon.

Acknowledgment of all contributions received will be made in the pages of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, unless donors request otherwise.

Mr. Bradford Rhodes is authorized to receive subscriptions for the McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York. Checks should be made payable to the order of James G. Cannon, Treasurer.

(Signed) CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The first regular meeting of New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, was held at the Chapter Room, No. 73 Fifth Avenue, Thursday, October 10. S. Ludlow, Jr., presided and Chas. C. Dickson acted as recorder.

The chairman presented to the members, in behalf of the officers and board of governors, the room prepared by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. for the use of the chapter, also portraits of Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, presented by Mr. Gage, and a portrait of Hon. Albert Gallatin, presented through the kindness of Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank.

Various books and publications were also presented for the use of the chapter.

Mr. James G. Cannon, President of the Institute, addressed the members as to the line of work to be followed and also offered some wholesome advice. Papers on the following subjects were also read :

"Collection Department," by William M. Rosendale, of the Market and Fulton National Bank; "The Foreign Exchange Clerk, His Duties and Training," by George H. Krets, of the National Park Bank. (This paper is published in full in another part of this issue.); "A Supplementary Department," by Eugene J. Davis, of the Fourth National Bank.

Resolutions were passed thanking Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. for the handsome and commodious room, furnished for the use of the chapter, also thanking Hon. Lyman J. Gage and President Frederick D. Tappen, for pictures presented to the chapter, and that the Recorder be instructed to transmit to Mr. Gage and Mr. Tappen a copy of this resolution.

A meeting of the chapter was also held on Thursday evening, October 24. There was a good attendance and much interest was manifested.

An informal address was made by Frank Dean, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank. He spoke on "Gumption," and showed how necessary this qualification is in bank work.

Wm C. Hess read a paper on "Merchandise Collateral," and O. M. Jeffords, of the Seaboard National Bank, contributed a thoughtful paper on "Qualities Worth Cultivating."

The several papers were interestingly discussed by the members of the chapter.

—It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan has added recently to his holdings of First National Bank stock and that he will become a director in that institution in January.

—National City Bank interests have acquired control of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank. James Stillman, President of the National City; Joseph Fox and David H. Rowland, have been elected directors of the Butchers and Drovers. Mr. Rowland succeeds G. G. Brinckerhoff as President, the latter becoming Vice-President.

—Messrs. Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., now located at 26 Nassau street, have purchased property on the north side of Pine street, between Nassau and William, adjoining the ground recently bought by Messrs. Speyer & Co., and will put up a twelve story bank and office building. The firm will occupy the ground floor.

—Geo. F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, was elected a director of the Manhattan Trust Co. at a meeting of the board of directors on November 6.

—Messrs. Speyer & Co. have purchased property on the north side of Pine street, just east of Nassau, and will put up a building on the site to be used exclusively for their banking business.

—On October 10 the venerable Francis A. Palmer, the retiring President of the National Broadway Bank, called in all the employees of the bank and also of the Broadway Savings Institution, and addressed them. He announced that after fifty-three years of service in the National Broadway Bank he thought he had earned a rest from the cares of management in that property, that he had sold his interest in the bank and had retired not only from the presidency but from the board of directors. He will remain President of the Savings Institution. Mr. Palmer is eighty-nine years old.

At the end of his address Mr. Palmer distributed among the employees of both institutions \$30,000 in cash, according to the length of time the recipients had been in the bank's employ. Some of the older employees found that their shares were as much as \$3,000 each. The Cashier of the National Broadway Bank and the Treasurer of the Savings Institution responded on behalf of the employees, and Miles M. O'Brien, the new President of the bank, made an address appreciative of Mr. Palmer's services.

—The First National Bank, which is part owner of the United Bank Building, at Broadway and Wall street, where it occupies spacious quarters, has leased a part of the second floor of the Sohermerhorn Building, which adjoins its own quarters on the Wall street and Broadway sides. The bank's business has grown so rapidly of recent years that it has increased its office space several times.

—On October 28 the Chase National Bank sent the following notice to its customers and correspondents:

"The Chase National Bank will not be consolidated with or absorbed by any other bank or institution.

This notice is given because of unfounded and unauthorized rumors in the newspapers and elsewhere in relation to bank consolidations in this city."

—On November 4 the Seventh National Bank was reinstated as a member of the clearing-house, having complied with the conditions prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency as a preliminary to the resumption of business. Under this plan the bank charges off about \$1,200,000 of losses. This will wipe out the surplus and absorb the 100 per cent. assessment on the capital, reducing the original capital of \$500,000 to \$200,000. After this has been done the capital will be increased \$1,500,000, making it in all \$1,700,000. The additional stock has been sold at \$115 per share.

After these changes are made the following will be a statement of the condition of the Seventh National Bank at the time of resumption of business.

Assets—Cash on hand, \$3,958,017.49; United States bonds for deposit at 107½, \$288,730; United States bonds for circulation at 107½, \$322,500; with United States Treasurer, \$2,150; demand loans, \$810,098.63; bills discounted, \$1,076,717.41; stocks and securities, \$105,000; Marquand & Co. overdrafts, \$642,500; other overdrafts, \$23,000; cash items, \$90,000; total, \$7,266,733.53.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,700,000; circulation, \$300,000; due depositors, \$3,021,641.67; due other banks, \$742,074.16; certificates of deposit due in one year, \$1,203,658.54; amount reserved for interest on deposits (estimated), \$50,000; fund for receivership and resumption expenses, \$100,000; contingent fund, \$144,359.16; total, \$7,266,733.53. Edwin Gould will be President of the bank as reorganized. The bank reopened for business November 12.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 5979—Commercial National Bank, Charles City, Iowa. Capital, \$50,000.
5980—First National Bank, Northwood, North Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
5981—First National Bank, Paulsboro, New Jersey. Capital, \$30,000.
5982—First National Bank, Wakita, Oklahoma. Capital, \$25,000.
5983—First National Bank, Jackson, Alabama. Capital, \$25,000.
5984—Old Town National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. Capital, \$200,000.
5985—Citizens' National Bank, El Reno, Oklahoma. Capital, \$50,000.
5986—First National Bank, Eureka, California. Capital, \$100,000.
5987—First National Bank, Abbeville, Alabama. Capital, \$27,500.
5988—First National Bank, Fertile, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
5989—Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Idaho Springs, Colorado. Capital, \$35,000.
5990—United National Bank, New York, New York. Capital, \$1,000,000.
5991—Commercial National Bank, Nacogdoches, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
5992—City National Bank, Childress, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
5993—Southwestern National Bank, Los Angeles, California. Capital, \$300,000.
5994—First National Bank of Wailuku, Hawaii. Capital, \$25,000.
5995—Custer National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebraska. Capital, \$25,000.
5996—People's National Bank, Georgetown, Ohio. Capital, \$50,000.
5997—First National Bank, Dana, Indiana. Capital, \$25,000.
5998—First National Bank, Matthews, Indiana. Capital, \$25,000.
5999—First National Bank, New Matamoras, Ohio. Capital, \$25,000.
6000—First National Bank, Castlewood, South Dakota. Capital, \$25,000.
6001—First National Bank, Throckmorton, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
6002—First National Bank, Fort Gaines, Georgia. Capital, \$30,000.
6003—Marquette National Bank, Marquette, Michigan. Capital, \$100,000.
6004—First National Bank, Bainbridge, Georgia. Capital, \$25,000.
6005—Jefferson National Bank, Charlottesville, Virginia. Capital, \$50,000.
6006—Lumbermen's National Bank, Tacoma, Washington. Capital, \$100,000.
6007—First National Bank, Secor, Illinois. Capital, \$25,000.
6008—First National Bank, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Capital, \$50,000.
6009—Angelina County National Bank, Lufkin, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- First National Bank, Casey, Illinois; by James S. Turner & Sons, *et al.*
Denver National Bank, Denver, Pennsylvania; by A. W. Marburger, *et al.*
Rumford National Bank, Rumford Falls, Maine; by A. E. Stearns, *et al.*
First National Bank, Port Clinton, Ohio; by Jno. P. Carrothers, *et al.*
First National Bank, Wheaton, Minnesota; by David Burton, *et al.*
Anaconda National Bank, Anaconda, Montana; by I. W. Young, *et al.*
Western National Bank, Midland, Texas; by A. F. Crowley, *et al.*
First National Bank, Chester, West Virginia; by Frank W. Steward, *et al.*
Vancouver National Bank, Vancouver, Washington; by E. G. Crawford, *et al.*
First National Bank, Colorado City, Colorado; by N. D. Sanders, *et al.*
First National Bank, Eaton, Colorado; by D. B. Wyatt, *et al.*
First National Bank, Santa Rosa, New Mexico; by Herman D. Myers, *et al.*
First National Bank, Eagle Lake, Texas; by B. L. Vineyard, *et al.*
First National Bank, Luray, Virginia; by E. D. Newman, *et al.*
First National Bank, Clairton, Pennsylvania; by H. C. Frick, *et al.*

Citizens' National Bank, Longview, Texas; by Frank B. Brown, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Las Animas, Colorado; by Paul J. Gaume, *et al.*
 Merchants' National Bank, Newnan, Georgia; by H. A. Hall, *et al.*
 Citizens' National Bank, West Newton, Pennsylvania; by J. E. Douglass, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Burns, Oregon; by Leon M. Brown, *et al.*
 Republic National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; by J. R. McQuade, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Woden, Iowa; by John O. Lewis, *et al.*
 Commercial National Bank, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; by D. D. Sutherland, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Imperial, California; by A. H. Heber, *et al.*
 Orange National Bank, Orange, Texas; by W. D. Bettis, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Pinckneyville, Illinois; by H. A. Forman, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Kenmare, North Dakota; by Charles H. Ross, *et al.*
 Rural Valley National Bank, Rural Valley, Pennsylvania; by F. C. Lang, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Celina, Texas; by J. E. Lipscomb, *et al.*
 San Augustine National Bank, San Augustine, Texas; by I. D. Polk, *et al.*
 National Exchange Bank, Carthage, New York; by A. Bion Carter, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Gulfport, Mississippi; by John Carraway, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Shingle House, Pennsylvania; by F. H. Furman, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Zellenople, Pennsylvania; by Ira S. Zeigler, *et al.*
 National People's Bank, Pulaski, Tennessee; by Z. W. Ewing, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Salisbury, Pennsylvania; by John L. Barohus, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Wewoka, Indian Territory; by Wm. G. Cathcart, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Bank of Elizabethtown, Kentucky; into Hardin National Bank, Elizabethtown.
 Chanute State Bank, Chanute, Kansas; into National Bank of Chanute.
 Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Virginia; into National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk.
 Bank of the State of New York; into National Bank of the State, in New York.
 Merchants' Bank of Rugby, North Dakota; into First National Bank, Rugby.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ABBEVILLE—First National Bank; capital, \$27,500; Pres., A. S. Steagall; Cas., F. M. Holley.

EVERGREEN—Evergreen Mercantile and Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Charles B. Savage; Sec. and Treas., H. Lee Brown.

JACKSON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. M. Wing; Cas., B. H. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

EUREKA—First National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., A. B. Hammond; Vice-Pres., Wm. G. Gosslin; Cas., H. F. Charters; Asst. Cas., G. L. Roberts.

LOS ANGELES—Southwestern National Bank; capital, \$300,000; Pres., John S. Cravens; Vice-Pres., Geo. J. Denis and Harry Gray; Cas., Loring G. Nesmith.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Colorado Springs Trust Co.; capital, \$250,000.—Colorado Title and Trust Co.

FOUNTAIN—Fountain Valley Bank; Pres., Gordon Jones; Vice-Pres., D. W. Cell and Henry Link; Cas., Colin S. Campbell.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Merchants and Miners' Nat. Bank; capital, \$35,000; Pres., C. S. Birkins; Vice-Pres., Geo. Riley; Cas., G. E. Armstrong; Asst. Cas., J. C. Wells.

FLORENCE—Florence State Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., S. P. Large; Vice-Pres., Frank Ruby; Cas., N. Large.

CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY—Waterbury Title Guarantee Co.

GEORGIA.

BAINBRIDGE—First National Bank (successor to People's Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Wm. S. Witham; Cas., R. G. Hartfield.

FORT GAINES—First National Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., A. L. Foster, Cas., A. W. Holley.

LAWRENCEVILLE—Brand Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. M. Brand; Vice-Pres., C. H. Brand; Cas., L. M. Brand.

HAWAII.

WAILUKU—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Chas. M. Cooke; Cas., C. D. Lufkin.

ILLINOIS.

EASTON—McFadden Corn Exchange Bank; Pres., H. W. McFadden; Vice-Pres., Benj. L. McFadden; Cas., A. H. Penewitt.

HENNING—Messner's Bank; Cas., J. W. White.

NUNDA—Citizens' State Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. K. Bunker; Cas., Chas. B. Wright.

SAYBROOK—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000.

SECOO—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Frank H. Stitt; Cas., Emil J. Harseim.

THEBES—First State Bank; capital, \$25,000.

INDIANA.

- DANA**—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Samuel E. Scott; Cas., Charles S. Wolfe.
- DILLSBORO**—Dillsboro State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Henry Bultaub; Vice-Pres., Henry Fleming; Cas., Clarence B. Wilson.
- MATTHEWS**—First National Bank (successor to People's Deposit Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Jno. H. Wood; Cas., B. E. Cole.
- SWATZER**—Curless Bank; Cas., H. C. Langley.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

- BRISTOW**—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., James C. Tye; Cas., L. D. Groom.
- CANADIAN**—Canadian State Bank; capital, \$10,000.
- MANNSVILLE**—Bank of Mannsville; capital, \$10,000; Pres., E. F. Dunlap; Vice-Pres., W. B. Scrimshire; Cas., F. P. Finerty.
- RED FORK**—Bank of Red Fork; capital, \$25,000.
- WEWOKA**—Seminole State Bank; Pres., W. G. Cathcart; Cas., W. E. Dixon.

IOWA.

- ALBIA**—Farmers' and Miners' Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., F. M. Drake; Vice-Pres., Caroline B. Drake; Cas., L. T. Richmond; Asst. Cas., Roy T. Alford.
- AREDALE**—Aredale Savings Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., C. H. McNider; Cas., H. J. Ehlers.
- BAXTER**—Farmers' Bank (L. D. Oznum).
- BLUE GRASS**—Blue Grass Savings Bank; Pres., H. F. Winder; Vice-Pres., J. Schiele.
- CHARLES CITY**—Commercial National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Geo. E. May; Vice-Pres., J. Hecht; Cas., F. C. Fisher.
- CLEMONS**—Bank of Clemons; capital, \$10,000.
- CURLEW**—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$15,000.
- HARDY**—State Bank (successor to Bank of Hardy); capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. W. Becker; Cas., G. H. Cheever.
- IRA**—Ira Commercial Bank; capital, \$10,000.
- LELAND**—Bank of Leland; capital, \$25,000.
- LEON**—Merchants' Savings Bank; capital, \$20,000; Pres., J. A. Gootz; Cas., C. A. Fernstrom.
- MOORLAND**—Moorland Bank.
- STATE CENTER**—Bank of State Center; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Geo. D. Wood; Vice-Pres., W. N. Gilbert; Cas., O. F. Ecklund.
- TIFFIN**—Corn Exchange Bank; capital, \$10,000; Cas., P. R. Ford.
- VALERIA**—Commercial Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres. and Cas., Mark M. Shaw; Asst. Cas., H. W. Shaw.

KANSAS.

- ARGONIA**—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank; capital, \$6,000; Pres., F. M. Sumpter; Cas., B. S. Hammond.
- CHETOPA**—Chetopa State Bank (successor to

- Citizens' State Bank); capital, \$10,000; Pres., K. L. Browne; Cas., M. H. Norton; Asst. Cas., J. F. McEwen.
- DEXTER**—Dexter State Bank; capital, \$6,000; Pres., Wm. E. Otis; Cas., C. P. Murray.
- HUNNEWELL**—Hunnewell State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
- PAWNEE ROCK**—Pawnee Rock State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., E. E. Moses; Cas., M. E. Heynes.
- POMONA**—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Frank E. Bodley; Vice-Pres., E. A. May.
- WOODSTON**—Woodston State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., H. C. Smithers; Vice-Pres., P. C. Dunlap; Cas., U. E. Hubble.

KENTUCKY.

- CLINTON**—Hickman County Bank.
- MURRAY**—Calloway Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.

LOUISIANA.

- HAYNEVILLE**—Hayneville State Bank; capital, \$11,000; Pres., Hugh Miller; Cas., W. Y. Dawson.
- LOGANSPORT**—Bank of Logansport; capital, \$10,000; Pres., S. J. Smart; Cas., W. J. Paulk.

MARYLAND.

- BALTIMORE**—Old Town National Bank (successor to Old Town Bank); capital, \$200,000; Pres., Jacob W. Hook; Cas., Milton B. Williams.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- BOSTON**—Burnham & Haynes.

MICHIGAN.

- BIG RAPIDS**—Citizens' State Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., E. C. Morris; Cas., D. C. Morrill.
- FOSTORIA**—Bank of Fostoria; Pres., T. M. Eveland; Cas., A. J. Eveland.
- FRANKFORT**—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Cas., F. O. Wickham.
- MARQUETTE**—Marquette National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Edgar H. Towar; Cas., Frank J. Jennison.
- MAYBEE**—Bank of Maybee; Cas., Harry S. German.
- PECK**—State Savings Bank; capital, \$20,000.
- WEST HAVEN**—State Savings Bank; capital, \$20,000.

MINNESOTA.

- BARRETT**—State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Henry Kloesner; Vice-Pres., P. P. Quist; Cas., Hugo E. Quist.
- COKATO**—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank; Cas., C. J. Carlson.
- FERTILE**—First National Bank (successor to Fertile State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Wm. H. Matthews; Vice-Pres., Otto Kankel; Cas., Norman Hanson; Asst. Cas., Hans Paulsrud.
- GRAND MARAIS**—Cook County State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

GRANITE FALLS—Security Bank; Cas., O. H. Sorlien; Asst. Cas., T. H. Sorlien.—Western State Bank.

HILLS—Hills State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Charles Shade; Vice-Pres., S. S. Wold; Cas., W. A. Larson.

MADISON LAKE—Bank of Madison Lake; capital, \$10,000.

REDWOOD FALLS—Gold Stabeck Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., W. H. Gold; Cas., W. H. Wallace; Asst. Cas., E. A. Cross.

ROYALTON—Merchants' State Bank; Pres., A. H. Turriffin; Vice-Pres., Albert Rhoda; Cas., Charles R. Rhoda.

WALNUT GROVE—Walnut Grove State Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank); capital, \$15,000; Pres., A. Swoffer; Cas., R. R. Freeman; Asst. Cas., F. J. Clark.

MISSISSIPPI.

ROLLING FORK—Bank of Rolling Fork; capital, \$25,000.

MONTANA.

STEVENSVILLE—Bitter Root Valley Bank; Pres. and Cas., E. O. Lewis; Vice-Pres., M. D. Lewis.

NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—Custer County National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Frank H. Young; Cas., Harvard Lomax; Asst. Cas., A. Morgan.

BYRON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., W. D. Fisher; Vice-Pres., C. W. Guile; Cas., C. O. Harvey.

FRANKLIN—Franklin State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., C. Hildreth; Cas., F. M. Hildreth.

FRIEND—Southwick Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$5,000; Pres., L. E. Southwick; Vice-Pres., Wm. O. Southwick.

MINATARE—Minatara Bank; capital, \$25,000.

MULLEN—Bank of Mullen; capital, \$10,000; Pres., E. C. Harris; Vice-Pres., Wilson Hewitt; Cas., H. V. Eastman.

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA ROSA—Guadalupe County Bank (H. B. Jones).

NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN—Home Trust Co.; capital, \$100,000.

JERSEY CITY—Lincoln Trust Co. of New Jersey; capital, \$100,000.

PAULSBORO—First National Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., B. G. Paul; Vice-Pres., Geo. C. Laws; Cas., C. B. Stackhouse.

NEW YORK.

BROOKFIELD—F. Stanbro; capital, \$10,000; Pres., H. E. Kingsley; Cas., F. Stanbro.

NEW YORK—United National Bank; capital, \$1,000,000; Pres., Henry W. Gennerich; Vice-Presidents, Charles F. Holm and Henry von Minden; Cas., Warren W. Warner; Asst. Cas., Henry C. Strahmann.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MINNEWAUKON—Minnewaukon State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., G. T. Christianson; Cas., A. E. Hutchinson.

NORTHWOOD—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., H. J. Haskamp; Cas., Arthur B. Landt.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Union Trust and Security Co. **GEORGETOWN**—People's National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., James Waterfield; Cas., J. W. Kehoe.

NEW MATAMORAS—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., John Shannon; Cas., Richard T. Brown.

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield Nickel Savings Association.

WARSAW—Farmers and Merchants' Bank Co.; capital, \$25,000.

WESTERVILLE—Farmers' Bank; Pres., E. J. Smith; Cas., F. E. Samuel.

OKLAHOMA.

BUFORD—Mountain Park Bank.

CORDELL—Cordell State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

ELM PARK—State Exchange Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., S. T. Powell; Vice-Pres., E. L. Griffin; Cas., M. E. Sargent.

EL RENO—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' State Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., H. T. Smith; Cas., Otto A. Shuttee; Asst. Cas., Charles L. Engle.

FOSS—Foss State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Anton Huber; Cas., W. O. Horr; Asst. Cas., D. M. Whiteside.

GUYMON—Beaver County Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., E. T. Guymon; Cas., John H. Lott; Asst. Cas., Geo. E. Ellison.

HARRISON—Bank of Harrison; Pres., A. P. Smelser; Cas., J. G. Hill.—State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., F. T. Cook; Cas., Claud Tuttle.

NABIN—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$3,000; Pres., C. J. Scheetz; Cas., W. S. McKelvy.

PORT—Port State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., I. C. Thurmond; Cas., F. A. Mosher; Asst. Cas., W. H. Sutton.

SALT FORK—State Exchange Bank; capital, \$5,000.

WAKITA—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., C. E. Wetmore; Cas., H. A. Bull.

WALTER—Bank of Comanche County; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. D. Cusenbarg; Vice-Pres., S. R. Green; Cas., R. L. Reid.

OREGON.

IONE—J. A. Woolery; capital, \$5,000; Cas. Lee Woolery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—Provident Trust Co.; capital, \$200,000.

LEIGHTON—Leighton Bank and Trust Co. **MONESSEN**—Monessen Savings and Trust Co.; capital, \$125,000; Treas., J. Howard Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA—First Northern Colored Co-operative Banking Association; Pres., John Clinton; Cas., James W. Caldwell.

PITTSBURG—North American Savings Co.; capital, \$350,000; surplus, \$70,000; Pres., Wm. Laird; Sec., Walter P. Fraser.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ARLINGTON—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$12,000; Pres., John McKenzie; Cas., J. B. Sullivan.

CASTLEWOOD—First National Bank (successor to Hamlin County Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., Andrew J. Preston; Cas., Hiram H. Curtis.

IPSWICH—First State Bank; capital, \$8,000; Pres., James N. Brown; Vice-Pres., W. D. Swain; Cas., J. Web Lewis; Asst. Cas., John B. Taylor.

MENNO—Exchange State Bank; capital, \$6,000.—Menno State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

ONIDA—First State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Geo. C. Fullenweider; Vice-Pres., Howard C. Shober; Cas., M. L. French.

TRIPP—Dakota State Bank; capital, \$10,000.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS—American Savings Bank and Trust Co.; Pres., A. Goodman; Vice-Pres., Lem Banks; Cas., Dwight M. Armstrong.

MOUNTAIN CITY—Merchants and Traders' Bank; capital, \$12,000.

TEXAS.

BARSTOW—Ward County Bank (O. E. Peirce).

BELLS—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., H. W. Witcher; Cas., S. D. Simpson; Asst. Cas., W. D. Pedigo.

CHILDRESS—City National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Robert L. Ellison; Vice-Pres., J. H. Cristler; Cas., Simon P. Britt.

LUFKIN—Angelina County National Bank; capital, \$35,000; Pres., W. J. Townsend.

NACOGDOCHES—Commercial National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., T. J. Williams; Vice-Pres., C. C. Galloway; Cas., Wm. S. Patton.

THROCKMORTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. P. Davis; Cas., W. R. King.

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE—Jefferson National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., C. J. Rixey; Cas., Thomas P. Peyton.

CLIFTON FORGE—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., J. R. Gilliam; Cas., B. V. Booth.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE—National Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.

TACOMA—Lumbermen's National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., R. D. Musser; Cas., W. E. Bliven.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GREENVILLE—Citizens' Bank.

HURRICANE—Putnam County Bank; capital, \$25,000; Cas., W. P. Rathbone.

MILTON—Cabell County Bank; capital, \$25,000.

WISCONSIN.

CEDAR GROVE—Cedar Grove State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. G. Lund; Cas., H. B. Betzold.

NEKOOSA—Bank of Nekoosa; Cas., C. L. Stephens.

PLAINFIELD—Wausara County Bank; capital, \$25,000.

CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FERGUSON—Imperial Bank of Canada.

ONTARIO.

FENELON FALLS—J. C. McKeggie & Co.; W. A. Bishop, Acting Mgr.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUSSEX—Bank of New Brunswick; Mgr., N. W. Morton.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ALAMEDA—Calvert & Co.

INDIAN HEAD—Bank of Hamilton; Mgr., W. Russell.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE—Wm. H. Lein Kauf & Son; William H. Lein Kauf, deceased.

ARKANSAS.

DE QUEEN—First National Bank; W. H. Collins, Vice-Pres.; W. O. Taylor, Asst. Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

FULLERTON—First National Bank; T. B. Van Alstyne, Cas. in place of C. E. Holcomb, resigned.

LOS ANGELES—First National Bank; Frank A. Gibson, Cas., deceased.

COLORADO.

LOVELAND—Bank of Loveland; capital increased to \$50,000; C. V. Benson, Cas. in place of A. V. Benson; A. V. Benson, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

PAWCATUCK—People's Savings Bank; Peleg S. Barber, Pres., deceased.

TORRINGTON—Brooks National Bank; John W. Brooks, Vice-Pres., deceased.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Second National Bank; W. V. Cox, Pres. in place of M. G. Emery, deceased.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY—Commercial Bank; S. G. Turner, Cas. in place of T. M. Ticknor.

DALTON—First National Bank; E. P. Davis, Cas. in place of W. E. Oslin; J. G. McLellan, Asst. Cas. in place of E. P. Davis.

ILLINOIS.

BATAVIA—First National Bank; Thomas Snow, Pres. in place of C. W. Shumway, re-

signed; A. D. Mallory, Vice-Pres. in place of N. S. Young, resigned.

EDWARDSVILLE—First National Bank; J. F. Keshner, Cas. in place of E. P. Keshner.

HILLSBORO—Hillsboro National Bank; Edward Lane, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. H. Brewer, deceased.

MEDORA—Bank of Medora; C. E. Wales, Pres., deceased.

METROPOLIS—First National Bank; T. E. Willis, Cas. in place of J. M. Choat, resigned; no Asst. Cas. in place of T. E. Willis.

MORRIS—Grundy County National Bank; O. E. Collins, Pres. in place of J. R. Collins, resigned.

PONTIAC—National Bank of Pontiac; C. R. Tombaugh, Cas. in place of Joseph Spiro, deceased.

STERLING—First National Bank; Henry Green, Cas. in place of Wm. A. Sanborn, deceased.

INDIANA.

BEDFORD—Bedford National Bank; W. A. Brown, Cas. in place of Thomas O. Daggy; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. A. Brown.

WASHINGTON—People's National Bank; E. L. Hatfield, Cas. in place of Henry C. Barr, resigned; C. F. Cochran, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

SAPULPA—First National Bank; Charles Whitaker, Vice-Pres.; E. G. Lewis, Asst. Cas.

SOUTH MCALISTER—State National Bank; Frank Craig, Cas. in place of J. H. Maxey, Jr., resigned.

IOWA.

CLARINDA—Clarinda National Bank; H. E. Parslow, Vice-Pres. in place of H. L. Cokenower, deceased.

DAVENPORT—Iowa National Bank; Charles Belderbecke, Pres., deceased.—First National Bank; Joe R. Lane, Vice-Pres. in place of Chr. Mueller.—Davenport National Bank and Union Savings Bank; consolidated under latter title.

ELDRIDGE—Eldridge Savings Bank; capital increased to \$25,000.

ORANGE CITY—Orange City Bank; Henry Hospers, owner, deceased.

PANORA—Guthrie County National Bank; no Cashier in place of W. C. Spurgin.

KANSAS.

BELOIT—First National Bank; V. H. Branch, Cashier in place of H. A. Phelps, resigned.

BUFFALO—State Bank; capital increased to \$10,000.

CHANUTE—First National Bank; J. N. McDonald, Pres. in place of R. N. Allen, resigned; Geo. H. McDonald, Asst. Cas.

HOWARD—First National Bank; I. D. Brainerd, Pres. in place of Charles Green, deceased.

LEAVENWORTH—Manufacturers' National Bank and Union Savings Bank; consoli-

dated under former title; E. A. Kelly, additional Vice-Pres.

SOUTH HAVEN—South Haven Bank; F. E. Carr, Pres. in place of Geo. L. Wallace.

KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO—National Deposit Bank; E. G. Buckner, Cas., resigned.

LOUISIANA.

MONROE—Ouachita National Bank; O. B. Morton, Cas., in place of J. J. Jordan, resigned.

NEW ORLEANS—Teutonia Bank; A. Wagotha, Cas., in place of W. W. Weiss.

RANSVILLE—First National Bank; Byron F. Dudley, Cas.

SHREVEPORT—Shreveport National Bank; J. S. Young, Vice-Pres., J. J. Jordan, Cas.

MAINE.

SEARSPOORT—Searsport National Bank; A. H. Nichols, Cas., in place of Charles F. Gordon, deceased; James A. Colson, Asst. Cas., in place of A. H. Nichols.

MARYLAND.

GRANTSVILLE—First National Bank; Uriah M. Stanton, Vice-Pres.; Howard Hitchins, Cas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Mercantile Trust Co.; capital increased to \$300,000 to take effect January 1.

EASTHAMPTON—First National Bank; Horace L. Clark, Pres., in place of John Mayher, deceased.—Easthampton Savings Bank; John Mayher, Pres., deceased.

RANDOLPH—Randolph Savings Bank; Asa P. French, second Vice-Pres.

SALEM—Merchants' National Bank; H. M. Batchelder, Pres., in place of E. Aug. Emmerton, deceased; no Cas., in place of H. M. Batchelder.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Mechanics' Bank; capital increased to \$260,000.

HOMER—Nix & Fellows; E. M. Nix, deceased. HUDSON—Boles State Savings Bank; E. M. Nix, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MARQUETTE—First National Bank; Claude W. Case, Vice-Pres., in place of Edgar H. Towar, resigned; Edward S. Bice, Cas., in place of Frank J. Jennison, resigned; C. L. Brainerd, Asst. Cas., in place of Edward S. Bice; Selden B. Crary, second Asst. Cas., in place of C. L. Brainerd.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—First National Bank; August Paulson, Cas., deceased.

AUSTIN—Austin National Bank; F. I. Crane, Pres., in place of C. H. Davidson, deceased; no Vice-Pres., in place of F. I. Crane.

CHOKIO—First National Bank; Henry C. Teare, Vice-Pres.; J. C. Blaisdell, Cas.

MINNEAPOLIS—Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank and First National Bank; John S. Pillsbury, director, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

SARDIS—Bank of Sardis; A. C. Kyle, Pres., in place of R. H. Taylor, deceased.

MISSOURI.

CARTHAGE—First National Bank; V. A. Wallace, Vice-Pres., deceased.

ELMO—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital increased to \$30,000.

HARTVILLE—Wright County Bank; E. L. Steele, Pres. in place of E. C. Steele, deceased.

KANSAS CITY—American National Bank; C. S. Jobes, Pres. in place of R. W. Jones, Jr., resigned.—Fidelity Trust Co.; W. H. Pratt, Treas., resigned.—City National Bank; S. W. Jurden, Pres. in place of R. M. Snyder.

St. Louis—Lincoln Trust Co.; capital increased to \$2,000,000.—Fourth National Bank; H. A. Forman, Pres. in place of F. W. Biebinge; Frank A. Ruf, Vice-Pres. in place of W. H. Dittman; J. D. Goldman, Second Vice-Pres. in place of H. A. Forman.—Commonwealth Trust Co.; capital increased to \$2,000,000; surplus increased to \$3,500,000.—Mechanics' National Bank; Edward Buder and Pope Sturgeon, Asst. Cashiers.

NEBRASKA.

STROMSBURG—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; John Wilson, Pres., deceased.

NEVADA.

RENO—Washoe County Bank; William O'Hara Martin, Pres., deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BERLIN—Berlin National Bank; A. H. Eastman, Pres. in place of Daniel J. Daley, resigned; F. L. Wilson, Vice-Pres. in place of A. H. Eastman.

GORHAM—Gorham Five Cents Savings Bank; Thomas Gifford, Cas., deceased.

NASHUA—City Guaranty Savings Bank; Harry W. Ramsdell, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH—Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank; capital increased to \$45,000.

WALPOLE—Savings Bank of Walpole; Geo. H. Holden, Pres. in place of Thomas B. Buffum; Thomas B. Buffum, temporary Sec. and Treas. in place of J. G. Bellows, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE—Mechanics' Trust Co.; John Newman, Pres., deceased.

HIGHTSTOWN—First National Bank; Collin B. Meirs, Pres., deceased.

MORRISTOWN—First National Bank; Theodore Little, Pres., deceased.

NEWARK—Franklin Savings Institution; Jno. M. Gwinnell, Pres., deceased, also Vice-President Merchants' National Bank.—North Ward National Bank; no Cas. in place of C. M. Sexton, resigned; E. F. Hartshorn, Act. Cas.—Dime Savings Bank; Cyrus Dettiebach, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PATERSON—Paterson National Bank; Henry C. Knox, Vice-Pres. in place of Samuel J. Watson, resigned; Elmer Z. Halsted, Cas. in place of Henry C. Knox; D. H. Murray, Asst. Cas.—Citizens' Trust Co.; Frederick F. Searing, Vice-Pres.

RED BANK—Navesink National Bank; Henry S. White, Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK.

ATTICA—Bank of Attica; C. B. Benedict, Pres., deceased.

BALLSTON SPA—First National Bank; Jesse S. L'Amoreaux, Pres. in place of George West, deceased; Harvey J. Donaldson, Vice-Pres. in place of Jesse S. L'Amoreaux.

BOLIVAR—State Bank; James M. Curtiss, Pres., deceased.

BROOKLYN—Long Island Loan and Trust Co.; Clinton L. Rosditer, Vice-Pres.

CHATHAM—State Bank; Frank P. Salmon, Cas., deceased.

COLLEGE POINT—College Point Savings Bank; Geo. W. Gillette, Sec. in place of Chas. Grell, deceased.

GLOVERSVILLE—Fulton County National Bank; A. D. L. Baker, Pres., in place of John McNab, deceased; Daniel Hays, Vice-Pres., in place of A. D. L. Baker; F. S. Sexton, Cas., in place of W. D. West, deceased; no Asst. Cas. in place of F. S. Sexton.

HAVERSTRAW—National Bank of Haverstraw; S. J. De Baun, Actg. Cas. in place of Geo. H. Smith, deceased.

NEW YORK—Seventh National Bank (authorized to resume); Edwin Gould, Pres.; Edward R. Thomas and Wm. H. Taylor, Vice-Presidents; R. W. Jones, Jr., Vice-Pres. and Cas.—National City Bank; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., elected director.—Manhattan Trust Co.; Geo. F. Baker, elected director.—American Savings Bank; Edward V. Loew, Pres., in place of Daniel T. Hoag, deceased; Henry T. Bronson, Vice-Pres.—Hamilton Bank; Martin D. Fink, Pres., in place of Edwin S. Schenck.—F. S. Smithers & Co.; Charles Unger, deceased; also trustee German Savings Bank.—German Savings Bank; Casimir Tag, Pres., in place of D. H. Moller, deceased; I. W. Brunn, First Vice-Pres.; Alfred Roelker, Second Vice-Pres.—Mechanics' National Bank; Henry Edwin Nesmith, director, deceased.—Ninth National Bank; Nelson A. Reynolds, Cas., in place of A. K. Chapman; A. K. Chapman, Asst. Cas.—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; David H. Rowland, Pres., in place of G. G. Brinckerhoff; G. G. Brinckerhoff, Vice-Pres.

ROCHESTER—Fidelity Trust Co.; H. Lee Judson, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director German-American Bank and trustee Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co. and Security Trust Co.

SCHENECTADY—Mohawk National Bank;

J. A. De Remer, Vice-Pres. in place of S. J. Schermerhorn, deceased; Wm. D. Ellis, Second Vice-Pres.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILSON—First National Bank; capital increased to \$100,000.

OHIO.

CHESTERHILL—First National Bank; Carl Patterson, Cas. in place of H. A. Jackson, resigned.

CINCINNATI—Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co.; M. J. Sullivan and E. V. Wilbern, elected directors.—Prudential Trust Co.; E. W. Palmer, Geo. T. Bishop, and R. E. Burdick, elected directors.

CLEVELAND—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; Geo. W. Howe, Vice-Pres., deceased.

HICKSVILLE—First National Bank; Hiram Meed, Pres. in place of F. N. Norton, deceased.

MINGO JUNCTION—First National Bank; Joseph M. Thompson, Acting Pres. in place of John H. McKee, resigned.

PORTSMOUTH—Portsmouth National Bank; John G. Peebles, Pres., deceased.

SALEM—Farmers' National Bank; J. Twing Brooks, Pres., deceased.

STUBENVILLE—Steubenville National Bank; Thomas Johnson Cas. in place of Charles Gallagher, deceased.

TOLEDO—Dime Savings Bank and Loan Co.; title changed to Dime Savings Bank Co.

URBANA—National Bank of Urbana; William R. Warnock, Pres. in place of Frank Chance, deceased; John J. Mumper, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. R. Warnock.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO—National Bank of Anadarko; Wm. M. Jenkins, Vice-Pres.; Dorsey Kreitzer, Cas.; B. S. Dixon, Asst. Cas.

EL RENO—Citizens' National Bank; R. K. Townsend, Vice-Pres.; Charles L. Engle, Asst. Cas.

HENNESSEY—First National Bank; E. B. Cockrell, Cas. in place of M. H. Norton, resigned; E. P. Chandler, Asst. Cas. in place of E. B. Cockrell.

KIEL—Bank of Kiel; title changed to Bank of Hitchcock, Hitchcock.

OKENE—First National Bank; H. C. Boardman, Vice-Pres.; Charles Clark, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AVONDALE—National Bank of Avondale; J. Howard Brosius, Cas. in place of E. Pusey Passmore, resigned.

BOYERTOWN—National Bank of Boyertown; A. F. Shaner, Cas. in place of M. A. Mory.

BRADDOCK—First National Bank; James A. Russell, Pres. in place of W. H. Watt, deceased; J. H. McCrady, Vice-Pres. in place of James H. Russell; E. C. Striebich, Asst. Cas.

DONORA—First National Bank; Herbert Alles, Asst. Cas.

KUTZTOWN—Kutztown National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of J. S. Trexler, deceased.

MERCER—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; R. C. Kerr, Cas. in place of James D. Emery, resigned; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. C. Kerr.

NEWVILLE—First National Bank; Edwin R. Hays, Pres. in place of John S. Davidson; J. W. Sharp, Vice-Pres. in place of Edwin R. Hays.

PHILADELPHIA—West End Trust Co.; Jos. S. Chahoon, Vice-Pres., deceased.—Western Saving Fund Society; C. Stuart Patterson, Pres. in place of Frederick Fraley, deceased.—West Philadelphia Bank; absorbed by Hamilton Trust Co.

POTTSTOWN—Citizens' National Bank; Henry Lathaw, Cas. in place of C. Frank Duden.

ROSCOE—First National Bank; J. H. Underwood, Cas. in place of Herbert Alles; Edwin Lathem, Asst. Cas. in place of J. H. Underwood.

SCRANTON—Traders' National Bank; E. Pusey Passmore, Cas. in place of Frank L. Phillips.

WEST ALEXANDER—West Alexander National Bank; Charles C. Woods, Cas.

WESTCHESTER—National Bank of Chester County; J. Preston Thomas, Pres. in place of William P. Marshall, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—United National Bank; Frank W. Gale, Pres.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA—Central National Bank; E. W. Robertson, Pres., in place of James Woodrow, resigned.

TIMMONSVILLE—Bank of Timmons ville; R. C. Rollins, Cas.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN—Aberdeen National Bank; J. C. Bassett, Pres., in place of Robert Moody.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—City Savings Bank; J. C. Franklin, Pres., resigned.

WAVERLY—First National Bank; E. Cowen, Vice-Pres.

TEXAS.

DUBLIN—Dublin National Bank; B. M. Utterback, Vice-Pres.; H. L. Harris, Asst. Cas.

FARMERSVILLE—First National Bank; L. E. Bumpass, Cas. in place of W. M. Windom, resigned.

GILMER—First National Bank; C. T. Crosby, Cas., in place of L. B. Hall.

MINNOLA—First National Bank; J. O. Teagarden, Cas., in place of H. H. Howell, resigned; O. A. Tunnell, Asst. Cas., in place of S. R. Bruce, deceased.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; Lorenzo Snow, Pres., deceased.

—Bank of Commerce; Max Smith, Cas., in place of Samuel L. Park.

VERMONT.

WATERBURY—Waterbury National Bank; W. D. Clark, Cas., in place of Charles Wells, resigned; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. D. Clark.

WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA—Olympia National Bank; H. W. Smith, Cas., in place of D. E. Crandall; D. E. Crandall, Asst. Cas.

WALLA WALLA—Baker-Boyer National Bank; H. H. Turner, Cas., in place of J. M. Hill, resigned.

GLENNVILLE—First National Bank; Robert L. Ruddell, Asst. Cas.

POINT PLEASANT—Point Pleasant National Bank; J. W. Windom, Cas., in place of W. L. McCoy, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND—Ashland National Bank; Carl A. Rudquist, Asst. Cas., in place of C. J. Coe.

ELKHORN—First National Bank; S. R. Edwards, Vice-Pres., deceased.

JOHNSON CREEK—Geo. C. Mansfield, Banker, deceased.

CUMBERLAND—Island City Bank; Lewis Larson, Cas.

WATERTOWN—Wisconsin National Bank; Fred Moller, Pres., in place of Daniel Jones, resigned.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE—First National Bank; Daniel C. Bacon, Pres., deceased.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BRUSSELS—Standard Bank of Canada; F. H. Gray, Mgr.

KINGSTON—Bank of British North America; Wm. E. Philpotts, Mgr.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON—Bank of British North America; Adam Hartley, Mgr., resigned.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ALABAMA.

EUFULA—Eufaula National Bank; in hands of George R. De Saussure, Receiver, October 21.

CONNECTICUT.

STAFFORD SPRINGS—Savings Bank of Stafford Springs; enjoined from paying out deposits.

STONINGTON—Stonington Savings Bank; enjoined from paying out deposits.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Home Savings Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Topliff & Brooks.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—National Bank of Commerce; in voluntary liquidation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FREEDOM—Ossipee Valley Ten Cents Savings Bank; in hands of Receiver.

NORTH CAROLINA.

KINSTON—Dime Savings Bank.

TENNESSEE.

BROWNSVILLE—Haywood County Bank.

FRANKLIN—Citizens' Bank and Trust Co.

CANADA.

QUEBEC.

VALLEYFIELD—Molson's Bank.

Counterfeit \$10 Treasury Note.—Check letter B, plate number indistinct, may be 10 or 16, Series 1880, portrait of Webster, J. W. Lyons, Register, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer. The serial number of the first of these notes is E354230. A photo-lithographic production on two pieces of Japan tissue, between which red and blue silk fiber have been distributed. The work is poorly done, the seal is a brick red, details in the work are lost, and the back of the note is a muddy green. It ought not to pass the scrutiny of any one familiar with money. This note made its appearance in New York city.

Winter Tourist Rates, Season 1901-02.—The Southern Railway, the direct route to the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the South and Southwest, announces excursion tickets will be placed on sale October 15 to April 30, with final limit May 31, 1902. Perfect dining and Pullman service on all through trains. For full particulars regarding rate, descriptive matter, call on or address New York office, 271 and 1,185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1,185 Broadway.

Additional New York City News.

—Edward V. Loew has been elected President of the American Savings Bank, succeeding Daniel T. Hoag, deceased. Henry T. Bronson succeeds Mr. Loew as Vice-President.

—It is reported that the National Commercial Bank, organized about three years ago as the Domestic Exchange National, will go into liquidation, consolidating its business with the National Broadway Bank.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the **BANKERS' MAGAZINE** has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on September 30, 1901. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of April 24, 1901, and July 15, 1901. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the **BANKERS' MAGAZINE** exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$681,200,751	\$602,073,485	\$510,936,458
Overdrafts.....	150,748	115,683	199,747
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	32,425,000	31,825,000	32,225,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	34,664,800	35,066,800	35,307,600
U. S. bonds on hand.....	1,020,280	187,910	241,680
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	1,940,977	1,951,856	2,822,964
Stocks, securities, etc.....	78,268,942	79,553,434	87,371,950
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	15,829,068	16,230,809	16,675,369
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	1,670,202	1,450,302	1,145,885
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	43,572,189	51,737,144	47,787,888
Due from State banks and bankers.....	5,761,547	5,642,062	5,006,078
Due from approved reserve agents.....	.....	.....	.....
Checks and other cash items.....	5,306,786	5,846,855	5,390,665
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	221,395,276	220,815,222	163,185,299
Bills of other National banks.....	893,155	977,343	724,604
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	70,269	67,496	71,957
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin.....	9,271,650	7,118,483	6,047,341
Gold Treasury certificates.....	70,920,180	56,660,870	66,092,080
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	68,395,000	71,960,000	76,306,000
Silver dollars.....	89,402	98,642	81,439
Silver Treasury certificates.....	15,104,408	15,700,665	13,206,807
Silver fractional coin.....	715,429	651,421	621,110
Legal-tender notes.....	49,327,838	53,549,789	49,032,573
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.....	820,000	1,780,000	4,255,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer.....	1,605,947	1,580,147	1,561,750
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,364,276	1,361,273	730,238
Total.....	\$1,291,853,913	\$1,264,040,462	\$1,227,016,962

LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$63,850,000	\$62,550,000	\$70,550,000
Surplus fund.....	47,846,475	47,545,000	52,070,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	32,411,649	32,630,770	31,321,774
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand.....	31,505,225	30,960,815	30,654,740
State bank notes outstanding.....	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks.....	283,431,105	249,201,718	252,349,649
Due to State banks and bankers.....	184,373,617	182,817,687	172,504,189
Dividends unpaid.....	91,499	184,952	191,355
Individual deposits.....	506,130,615	508,037,272	567,161,088
U. S. deposits.....	82,726,010	33,896,422	35,754,924
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	822,007	118,110	141,932
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	400,000	500,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	17,149,165	16,191,521	13,800,786
Total.....	\$1,291,853,913	\$1,264,040,462	\$1,227,016,962
Average reserve held.....	26.13 p. c.	26.23 p. c.	26.77 p. c.

* Total lawful money reserve..... **\$214,643,908** **\$207,587,970** **\$215,611,960**

	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,997,662	\$13,606,954	\$12,275,248	\$41,451,039	\$41,073,919	\$40,784,031	\$175,971,400	\$177,027,477	\$170,415,384
Overdrafts.....	8,780	6,520	4,387	56,048	8,485	13,361	87,931	60,880	66,958
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	630,000	630,000	630,000	3,892,000	3,801,000	3,824,000	6,477,500	6,477,500	6,427,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	222,100	222,100	222,100	2,330,000	2,330,000	2,316,000	4,131,000	4,131,000	4,131,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,780	70,780	70,780	200,000	200,000	200,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	1,596,877	1,753,879	1,539,199	110,208	110,108	121,228	181,562	181,562	181,562
Stocks, securities, etc.....	259,707	259,707	259,707	4,343,138	4,352,538	4,154,978	10,222,848	10,222,848	12,106,480
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	121,449	81,449	76,449	2,537,498	2,537,498	2,557,056	2,106,985	2,106,985	2,110,235
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	2,976,750	3,693,832	3,693,832	107,987	60,369	61,484	186,133	128,442	121,297
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,698,826	3,881,512	3,881,512	5,054,949	4,617,988	4,617,988	13,727,798	15,551,653	14,298,774
Due from State banks and bankers.....	2,982,826	3,184,814	3,184,814	6,554,240	6,777,658	6,772,174	1,990,020	3,439,717	1,996,209
Due from approved reserve agents.....	309,663	281,527	281,527	5,539,673	5,539,673	5,539,673	38,540,715	30,319,949	36,174,408
Checks and other cash items.....	131,699	170,744	175,275	371,030	371,030	371,030	184,872	624,775	1,590,087
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	55,398	47,458	44,368	4,227,653	3,703,596	2,867,609	16,733,528	19,573,268	14,855,384
Bills of other National banks.....	10,136	8,738	6,211	243,080	243,080	243,080	1,161,475	1,299,709	966,596
Fractional paper currency in bank, viz.:									
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	493,297	484,885	476,115	620,021	604,748	542,781	1,693,905	1,646,215	1,754,784
Gold Treasury certificates.....	388,000	388,000	388,000	665,160	667,080	1,029,740	6,667,560	7,012,470	9,110,740
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	...	...	...	495,000	495,000	20,000	3,806,000	3,785,000	3,785,000
Silver dollars.....	38,545	38,545	38,545	58,433	49,923	44,518	24,897	41,778	40,544
Silver Treasury certificates.....	57,564	58,800	58,800	1,560,284	1,625,250	1,263,144	3,184,295	3,108,166	2,945,786
Silver fractional coin.....	83,667	80,632	82,271	79,968	61,923	81,839	1,531,614	1,601,724	146,896
Legal-tender notes.....	845,145	800,140	801,694	2,715,795	2,094,000	2,271,018	8,366,421	8,067,213	6,580,880
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	30,000	50,000	50,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	...	...	...
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	81,860	31,860	31,860	187,600	190,045	165,745	321,375	323,975	321,515
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,300	1,300	1,000	28,982	3,006	3,006	134,800	199,830	131,950
Total.....	\$25,402,513	\$25,553,369	\$25,610,989	\$76,784,403	\$75,563,968	\$72,390,049	\$294,450,590	\$294,577,864	\$290,777,777
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,550,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,550,000	\$11,506,280	\$11,455,280	\$11,455,280	\$37,400,000	\$37,020,000	\$36,980,000
Surplus fund.....	1,375,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	4,460,000	4,454,900	4,783,676	14,315,600	14,311,600	14,219,400
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	326,694	377,144	377,144	1,972,587	1,901,320	2,186,169	6,480,242	7,142,697	7,142,697
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	614,597	619,066	624,045	3,650,710	3,734,350	3,270,490	6,836,060	6,839,817	6,835,187
State bank notes outstanding.....	...	...	...	851	850	488	...	...	...
Due to other National banks.....	9,712,088	9,462,775	9,462,775	12,656,974	12,160,004	11,894,374	45,017,330	47,255,123	41,899,988
Due to State banks and bankers.....	2,068,150	2,068,150	2,068,150	7,381,047	6,559,852	6,314,489	37,728,719	37,728,719	36,351,788
Dividends unpaid.....	362	3,177	709	48,297	185,821	62,067	15,012	15,012	852,069
Individual deposits.....	9,608,141	8,973,821	9,084,463	82,413,400	32,700,991	29,427,708	187,221,553	186,633,987	140,184,115
U. S. deposits.....	293,978	186,149	218,593	2,230,864	2,163,519	2,333,226	3,680,221	3,680,149	3,680,149
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	7,016	23,738	3,506	...	57,000	...	167,471	90,977	112,850
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bills payable.....	...	...	...	884,000	245,000	620,000	1,365,000	1,361,000	871,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	...	...	...	57,419	50,000	50,000	2,245,700	2,229,700	2,043,745
Total.....	\$25,402,513	\$25,553,369	\$25,610,989	\$76,784,403	\$75,563,968	\$72,390,049	\$294,450,590	\$294,577,864	\$290,777,777
Average reserve held.....	26.73 p. c.	24.73 p. c.	30.47 p. c.	26.25 p. c.	25.56 p. c.	31.40 p. c.	20.19 p. c.	20.19 p. c.	31.71 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$1,886,190	\$1,824,697	\$1,854,169	\$4,294,731	\$4,363,264	\$5,168,087	\$22,875,662	\$22,816,566	\$24,326,560

	BROOKLYN, N. Y.			CHICAGO, ILL.			CINCINNATI, OHIO		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$11,968,489	\$12,519,988	\$11,884,458	\$154,810,246	\$171,879,449	\$167,219,108	\$31,961,289	\$34,516,686	\$34,182,218
Overdrafts.....	8,632	8,237	7,897	182,747	113,785	113,785	18,439	16,496	14,923
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	642,000	642,000	642,000	6,240,000	6,240,000	6,240,000	4,585,000	4,585,000	4,605,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	3,777,500	3,777,500	3,777,500
U. S. bonds on hand.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	59,710	59,710	59,710	271,220	250,780	212,910
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	2,552,169	2,770,337	2,811,028	13,393,804	13,140,739	13,060,000	138,462	72,339	64,362
Stocks, securities, etc.....	539,750	474,400	464,400	278,348	278,348	278,348	11,111,390	10,401,328	10,401,328
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	53,229	53,161	50,000	214,468	224,653	224,653	162,425	161,431	161,431
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	80,814	61,790	65,379	81,842,732	87,671,316	89,954,639	4,463,023	4,463,023	4,238,023
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	98,325	272,164	109,046	8,094,373	8,398,966	9,064,672	802,370	730,284	963,979
Due from State banks and bankers.....	2,675,662	1,980,982	1,908,027	1,908,027	224,301	224,301	6,184,103	5,858,337	6,184,103
Due from approved reserve agents.....	89,742	129,456	293,356	7,479,049	10,455,383	11,312,031	74,673	151,618	173,023
Checks and other cash items.....	1,119,563	1,727,777	1,414,530	7,479,049	10,455,383	11,312,031	329,946	322,515	295,556
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	124,982	113,538	120,529	1,612,599	1,498,040	233,119	291,655	184,736	184,736
Bills of other National Banks.....	9,288	12,480	10,657	19,948	19,948	19,948	5,314	5,314	5,948
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....									
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:.....									
Gold coin.....	469,220	416,208	456,098	13,110,940	12,417,297	13,128,105	688,420	848,528	540,877
Gold Treasury certificates.....	370,500	312,900	385,500	12,562,900	11,605,480	14,185,940	1,385,000	1,175,000	1,345,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....									
Silver dollars.....	14,300	18,759	15,700	183,693	211,760	224,899	82,641	96,118	95,287
Silver Treasury certificates.....	487,026	393,459	417,994	6,073,088	4,168,189	4,324,059	493,947	742,878	493,943
Silver fractional coin.....	68,325	65,598	57,685	193,563	209,057	312,294	27,639	37,482	32,623
Legal-tender notes.....	812,008	918,098	816,642	20,515,987	24,820,647	20,021,109	3,015,528	3,763,218	2,959,624
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....				250,000	320,000	330,000	290,000	610,000	600,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	33,100	33,100	33,100	310,947	308,097	309,947	229,249	229,249	229,249
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....				113,152	133,906	61,252	7,100	12,400	
Total.....	\$22,404,375	\$23,096,405	\$22,091,822	\$299,968,149	\$303,922,213	\$304,372,295	\$71,193,460	\$74,347,384	\$71,995,424
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,862,000	\$1,252,000	\$1,362,000	\$18,250,000	\$18,750,000	\$19,750,000	\$7,700,000	\$7,700,000	\$7,700,000
Surplus fund.....	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	8,210,000	8,750,000	8,850,000	2,775,000	2,775,000	2,825,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	569,709	461,817	565,680	5,367,960	5,294,669	5,498,391	1,849,047	1,737,254	1,853,424
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	681,300	640,360	667,560	6,171,750	6,129,630	6,118,710	4,387,327	4,386,327	4,455,977
State bank notes outstanding.....	1,846	1,846	1,846	86,654,128	91,271,530	87,450,448	11,961,706	12,290,010	11,680,091
Due to other National banks.....	277,860	262,951	262,165	47,686,094	46,999,382	52,680,279	6,794,772	6,961,160	6,961,160
Due to State banks and bankers.....	3,811,120	3,998,773	3,741,668	7,367,000	18,490	387,000	2,720	4,212	19,918
Dividends unpaid.....	978	3,635	12,932	127,769,072	127,769,072	121,623,329	80,668,044	88,367,741	81,142,699
Individual deposits.....	13,665,471	14,268,215	13,413,931	116,890,529	116,890,529	121,623,329	3,669,241	3,669,241	3,669,241
U. S. deposits.....	167,066	177,205	185,273	1,804,965	1,567,043	1,717,719	3,009,241	3,550,378	3,702,688
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	24,450	12,433	17,098	74,258	111,696	130,268			
Notes and bills rediscounted.....									
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	62,262	67,226	11,676	265,696	265,696		1,778,600	1,635,300	1,682,550
Total.....	\$22,404,375	\$23,096,405	\$22,091,822	\$299,968,149	\$303,922,213	\$304,372,295	\$71,193,460	\$74,347,384	\$71,995,424
Average reserve held.....	29.35 P. C.	24.80 P. C.	26.14 P. C.	27.07 P. C.	26.76 P. C.	26.12 P. C.	26.25 P. C.	26.71 P. C.	26.03 P. C.
*Total lawful money reserve.....	\$2,222,575	\$2,128,975	\$2,156,680	\$15,154,104	\$15,765,731	\$16,244,366	\$5,986,185	\$7,276,228	\$5,967,313

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

893

	CLEVELAND, OHIO.			COLUMBUS, OHIO.			DENVER, COLORADO.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$45,154,742	\$43,634,882	\$47,602,080	\$3,581,189	\$9,038,590	\$9,311,480	\$15,955,245	\$16,217,467	\$15,098,561
Overdrafts.....	71,452	70,769	79,583	8,784	5,405	12,825	131,889	128,864	182,964
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	8,920,000	4,460,000	4,710,000	604,000	604,000	604,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	275,000	325,000	325,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	85,000	85,000	85,000	241,270	98,630	75,830	61,550	61,550	55,500
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	47,595	83,820	108,552	24,149	23,272	28,808	62,100	62,100	55,500
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,535,040	3,691,649	3,658,458	2,042,597	3,272,944	2,019,180	4,724,105	5,439,201	5,768,053
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	473,818	498,247	498,247	210,205	224,605	69,750	69,300	69,300	68,550
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	134,160	105,264	108,249	88,339	98,339	98,339	813,705	822,908	820,111
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	8,960,717	4,545,234	3,789,533	1,869,738	1,233,987	1,014,021	1,908,419	1,878,511	2,368,281
Due from State banks and bankers.....	2,268,763	1,812,723	1,819,159	1,175,073	1,388,341	1,418,691	9,448,514	9,448,514	8,670,613
Due from approved reserve agents.....	5,962,850	5,804,002	4,069,512	1,682,098	1,099,788	1,090,436	9,246,661	7,977,014	8,870,311
Checks and other cash items.....	179,552	267,017	267,524	69,768	69,768	58,752	47,007	47,007	55,222
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	544,952	904,961	885,411	124,031	800,235	153,686	791,711	708,383	811,600
Bills of other National banks.....	218,733	167,874	156,874	146,532	125,109	136,552	640,404	640,404	621,187
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	8,861	9,476	9,066	8,400	1,941	1,866	1,944	911	8,789
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,967,585	1,773,967	1,630,480	441,937	394,705	349,275	3,107,245	3,115,997	3,185,262
Gold Treasury certificates.....	740,000	668,960	787,000	176,500	211,500	255,400	280,000	310,000	315,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	126,432	111,531	104,701	43,679	36,370	51,073	134,000	128,719	144,300
Silver dollars.....	241,291	269,068	178,370	811,632	271,170	293,556	140,000	100,000	130,004
Silver fractional coin.....	35,535	66,852	66,864	17,886	21,839	14,715	85,946	64,136	38,124
Legal-tender notes.....	2,067,010	1,622,758	1,960,966	863,061	769,759	617,076	1,566,000	1,465,000	1,505,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	184,220	222,580	284,310	29,475	29,475	29,475	86,000	86,000	86,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	66,452	28,965	27,084	2,000	.....	30,475	2,064	784	464
Total.....	\$71,028,068	\$74,943,628	\$73,864,694	\$17,435,539	\$17,829,732	\$17,044,080	\$42,438,625	\$41,541,749	\$43,642,920
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$11,075,000	\$12,983,700	\$11,650,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Surplus fund.....	2,765,000	3,571,850	3,581,000	578,000	605,000	605,000	475,000	500,000	500,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,029,970	631,430	1,116,474	289,042	275,824	300,177	494,997	531,369	488,942
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand.....	3,871,000	4,294,000	4,689,650	603,350	604,000	604,000	1,882,000	1,691,050	1,694,300
Due to other National banks.....	9,908,638	10,274,961	9,883,961	1,200,677	1,549,258	1,187,679	7,003,746	6,365,286	7,027,065
Due to State banks and bankers.....	10,711,856	11,701,856	11,344,078	2,065,112	2,052,091	1,947,693	3,598,875	3,098,288	3,945,789
Dividends unpaid.....	1,641	2,249	2,043	579	2,384	1,625	2,000	2,000	2,000
Individual deposits.....	29,600,068	28,610,539	28,351,318	10,104,042	9,639,010	9,445,547	28,762,598	28,847,969	27,491,380
U. S. deposits.....	453,631	453,182	473,509	232,014	275,168	320,381	306,070	234,117	418,516
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	82,501	24,811	82,734	.....	3,188	.....	611,327	640,961	377,046
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	10,000	26,229	67,212	11,719	3,188	4,302	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	500,000	580,000	.....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	1,591,000	1,592,147	1,591,961	33,000	27,000	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$71,028,068	\$74,943,628	\$73,864,694	\$17,435,539	\$17,829,732	\$17,044,080	\$42,438,625	\$41,541,749	\$43,642,920
Average reserve held.....	25.22 p. c.	25.14 p. c.	21.01 p. c.	23.50 p. c.	23.85 p. c.	24.73 p. c.	39.08 p. c.	39.08 p. c.	40.13 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$4,897,151	\$4,855,206	\$4,821,438	\$1,873,706	\$1,665,308	\$1,740,125	\$5,292,251	\$5,173,555	\$4,932,790

RESOURCES.				HOUSTON, TEXAS.			
DES MOINES, IOWA.				DETROIT, MICH.			
Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.
Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$4,951,184	\$4,538,513	\$9,702,482	\$11,356,211	\$15,441,499	\$16,611,817	\$3,992,002
Overdrafts.....	25,989	21,282	19,785	23,727	6,899	8,186	\$3,290,429
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	455,600	490,600	490,600	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	181,817
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	310,000	310,000	310,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	490,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	151,000	151,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,800	.....
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	33,967	23,228	17,500	135,312	135,312	135,312	21,966
Stocks, securities, etc.....	223,081	298,773	295,727	1,752,908	2,293,500	2,117,716	20,225
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	112,416	110,241	110,241	23,788	23,788	23,788	25,061
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	53,664	53,664	53,664	316,150	322,088	322,088	182,958
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	632,136	498,960	784,727	1,786,615	1,881,913	2,061,004	122,063
Due from State banks and bankers.....	147,181	98,818	104,476	855,149	855,149	855,149	1,781,561
Due from approved reserve agents.....	1,961,923	1,491,008	1,594,247	2,723,505	2,980,866	2,980,866	95,709
Checks and other cash items.....	22,361	9,314	33,669	18,488	19,427	21,984	187,241
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	64,994	88,059	73,932	298,620	552,528	40,796	1,825,710
Bills of other National banks.....	99,993	141,283	83,801	200,639	384,131	186,994	6,045
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	3,412	1,744	2,762	7,233	6,197	4,440	20,161
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:							121,685
Gold coin.....	86,079	157,229	155,805	1,045,717	998,042	1,042,820	2,302
Gold Treasury certificates.....	6,840	28,420	95,500	171,990	166,980	146,980	313,117
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	95,000	165,000	115,000	393,830
Silver dollars.....	35,663	41,946	41,068	86,965	50,154	67,007	83,881
Silver Treasury certificates.....	174,203	149,784	62,217	154,687	211,816	160,311	141,866
Silver fractional coin.....	14,686	8,356	10,820	52,915	40,078	27,155	203,827
Legal-tender notes.....	494,515	449,534	371,475	784,379	1,163,151	846,215	50,497
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	22,730	34,027	100,000	72,500	72,500	65,050	793,256
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	3,000	1,502	3,800	13,594	32,200	14,000	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,875
Total.....	\$11,063,902	\$11,081,607	\$11,417,062	\$27,851,050	\$39,670,741	\$39,663,063	\$10,074,185
							\$9,998,391
							\$10,204,559
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock paid in.....	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$1,350,000
Surplus fund.....	240,000	260,000	260,000	615,000	622,000	622,000	675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	74,536	63,984	63,650	374,596	342,595	343,373	270,630
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	453,000	476,267	476,267	1,415,707	1,382,290	1,404,230	279,922
Due to other National banks.....	3,207,624	3,073,908	3,104,268	8,104,983	8,393,497	3,719,793	390,450
Due to State banks and bankers.....	3,238,019	3,256,718	3,183,877	5,798,605	6,393,110	5,693,617	1,840,966
Dividends unpaid.....	523	779	299	5,997	5,997	20,190	493,968
Individual deposits.....	2,774,660	2,823,000	2,619,261	12,036,455	13,622,200	14,434,384	590,621
U. S. deposits.....	294,005	293,623	293,367	623,400	651,680	680,641	25,814
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	11,494	11,424	11,647	80,688	57,610	64,947	5,103,071
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$11,063,902	\$11,081,607	\$11,417,062	\$27,851,050	\$39,670,741	\$39,663,063	\$10,074,185
Average reserve held.....	35.54 p. c.	27.51 p. c.	27.18 p. c.	27.26 p. c.	27.51 p. c.	24.51 p. c.	65.67 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$904,466	\$839,370	\$898,860	\$3,322,663	\$3,708,231	\$3,408,498	\$1,638,475
							\$1,871,394
							\$10,204,559
							\$4.32 p. c.
							\$1,890,905

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

895

	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.			KANSAS CITY, KANS.			KANSAS CITY, MO.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$10,353,973	\$11,867,066	\$13,145,022	\$4,997,734	\$4,743,067	\$4,471,872	\$30,857,203	\$34,882,090	\$34,384,176
Overdrafts.....	364	632	1,151	8,960	82,220	23,532	500,063	622,553	440,363
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	630,000	700,000	760,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	1,745,000	1,945,000	1,945,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	2,062,000	2,062,000	2,062,000	.....	.....	.....	88,000	73,000	73,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	423,160	451,210	493,210	.....	.....	.....	24,800	24,800	32,925
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	15,547	19,067	49,949	30,532	30,532	30,532	5,943,321	6,350,725	6,363,277
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,800,066	2,214,947	2,272,027	1,000	1,000	17,259	883,361	883,361	883,361
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	253,367	260,970	294,294	2,182	.....	.....	116,958	116,958	127,508
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	68,687	67,963	71,527	.....	.....	.....	2,965,999	2,911,593	3,302,494
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	3,679,111	3,695,430	3,667,375	82,325	128,570	302,402	8,401,708	8,604,473	8,520,473
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,051,254	1,150,188	1,158,982	43,940	120,611	98,473	14,412,027	15,192,951	16,363,569
Due from approved reserve agents.....	8,644,155	8,449,322	8,181,593	685,948	1,176,119	1,559,747	84,331	67,289	48,949
Checks and other cash items.....	23,584	74,695	54,999	111,803	104,179	34,405	1,020,293	1,020,409	1,514,781
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	345,740	493,399	478,435	253,451	239,497	83,590	338,778	325,754	215,400
Bills of other National banks.....	713,932	687,312	879,956	89,995	7,870	7,540	52,577	10,073	7,786
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	4,120	3,358	3,358	389	327	138	.....	.....	.....
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,169,320	1,233,807	1,391,490	180,877	163,270	90,515	1,387,255	1,204,425	1,402,631
Gold Treasury certificates.....	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,150,000	.....	.....	.....	1,368,080	1,168,300	945,890
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	43,306	56,453	50,698	14,333	19,021	12,886	186,060	219,012	177,769
Silver Treasury certificates.....	143,904	193,278	180,063	.....	.....	.....	1,712,570	731,484	1,942,717
Silver fractional coin.....	19,023	16,065	19,397	6,967	2,914	6,981	39,482	85,678	70,515
Legal-tender notes.....	613,944	762,059	963,468	432,431	507,918	700,215	760,960	613,950	837,065
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	300,000	300,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	23,997	23,997	34,997	35,000	35,000	35,000	87,280	87,280	88,910
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	70,100	13,000	13,500
Total.....	\$23,403,776	\$30,531,676	\$32,889,947	\$4,980,943	\$7,966,479	\$8,175,354	\$69,183,637	\$73,777,066	\$75,022,377
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,443,550	\$2,414,000	\$3,420,400	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000	\$2,650,000
Surplus fund.....	1,350,000	1,405,000	955,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	757,500	901,260	901,260
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	429,732	414,323	297,095	34,326	232,611	259,145	1,071,154	1,275,538	1,393,768
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	574,050	594,050	600,000	697,590	700,000	697,000	1,745,000	1,745,000	1,755,000
Due to other National banks.....	4,673,967	5,294,392	6,000,993	1,797,636	2,397,347	2,553,517	23,553,969	24,943,240	24,108,639
Due to State banks and bankers.....	4,570,198	5,223,082	6,663,409	1,043,984	1,307,363	1,423,601	15,473,697	17,551,009	19,592,242
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	3,276	193	.....	1,900	300	.....	1,745	97,409
Individual deposits.....	12,474,153	13,022,011	13,692,416	1,796,425	1,997,256	1,796,039	23,082,276	23,890,577	23,624,809
U. S. deposits.....	1,617,932	1,821,011	2,116,440	.....	.....	.....	911,895	962,137	962,137
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	249,142	260,044	231,860	.....	.....	.....	84,997	84,992	84,992
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	68,116
Total.....	\$23,403,776	\$30,531,676	\$32,889,947	\$4,980,943	\$7,966,479	\$8,175,354	\$69,183,637	\$73,777,066	\$75,022,377
Average reserve held.....	37,322 p. c.	36.16 p. c.	33.11 p. c.	29.76 p. c.	35.62 p. c.	44.64 p. c.	36.99 p. c.	33.47 p. c.	36.12 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,080,103	\$3,403,783	\$3,760,116	\$564,659	\$683,123	\$810,437	\$5,729,457	\$4,822,949	\$5,076,531

	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOS ANGELES, CAL.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,379,807	\$2,624,808	\$2,859,036	\$4,585,912	\$4,950,636	\$6,173,767	\$14,299,408	\$14,491,171	\$14,388,852
Overdrafts.....	22,142	18,271	24,216	80,246	82,988	98,198	35,407	34,310	42,901
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	260,700	280,000	280,000	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,810,000	8,981,000	4,161,000	4,161,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,360,000
U. S. bonds on U. S. bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,900	10,400	9,000	1,300	700	1,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	13,688	13,670	11,536	2,315	2,315	6,149	187,065	147,758	147,866
Stocks, securities, etc.....	132,558	277,719	271,696	383,637	450,413	506,945	1,496,074	2,151,588	2,160,067
Banking house, furniture and fixture.....	17,589	17,589	17,589	223,860	214,945	215,954	121,846	212,082	228,266
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	15,732	16,354	16,742	125,562	103,561	100,169	124,866	115,178	119,862
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	973,186	877,955	908,890	643,890	741,454	654,656	1,656,350	1,694,702	1,688,071
Due from State banks and bankers.....	182,450	182,450	182,450	215,312	215,312	400,375	730,377	641,714	638,071
Due from approved reserve agents.....	666,967	675,566	665,256	1,238,701	778,462	864,168	8,632,217	2,966,362	2,996,343
Checks and other cash items.....	88,173	16,313	42,486	38,012	42,486	65,942	20,860	31,246	45,667
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	66,182	62,634	28,420	78,863	136,077	166,119	166,847	78,968	236,098
Bills of other National banks.....	12,562	14,783	7,256	50,966	46,794	112,694	64,416	102,714	64,416
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	2,339	1,960	2,257	1,179	1,468	1,943	3,000	3,619	3,968
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	130,630	89,775	142,155	880,110	909,240	864,640	819,175	762,630	776,645
Gold Treasury certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	38,430	46,030	69,120	146,000	172,000	182,500
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	180,000	120,000	104,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	9,436	13,762	10,490	8,845	17,788	38,456	38,456	38,288	45,748
Silver Treasury certificates.....	681	200	3,641	64,363	60,029	126,001	30,000	21,991	4,000
Silver fractional coin.....	10,781	7,533	11,438	27,082	16,067	28,328	28,689	21,991	26,305
Legal-tender notes.....	62,194	121,069	78,122	82,627	69,636	136,452	1,066,360	915,815	1,814,590
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders.....	.....	13,000	.....	57,650	.....	60,497	192,470	208,050	308,550
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	5,300
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$4,723,073	\$5,282,909	\$5,492,275	\$10,240,049	\$10,434,255	\$12,036,777	\$30,717,842	\$31,110,027	\$31,366,224
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,500,000	\$4,645,000	\$4,645,000	\$4,645,000
Surplus fund.....	55,000	59,000	74,000	251,000	252,500	282,500	1,807,500	1,812,500	1,812,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid.....	35,388	34,710	24,480	383,252	383,252	423,676	893,376	893,376	893,003
National bank notes issued, less amt. on hand.....	250,200	280,000	290,000	1,101,645	1,072,145	1,134,945	3,957,750	4,154,050	4,159,300
Due to other National banks.....	694,238	784,644	758,301	234,082	194,018	187,182	4,963,460	4,710,870	4,748,093
Due to State banks and bankers.....	1,010,603	1,250,253	1,402,133	497,630	395,460	554,490	3,398,610	3,549,705	4,009,556
Dividends unpaid.....	58	102	6,000	1,455	8,222	11,782	12,062	15,832	5,484
Individual deposits.....	2,282,180	2,448,869	2,509,539	6,356,435	6,701,205	7,792,951	9,174,263	9,494,901	9,000,218
U. S. deposits.....	45,500	45,500	60,000	41,144	73,827	65,527	1,997,627	1,997,627	2,040,188
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,977	160,275	219,176
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	101,446	63,624	83,822	45,000	150,000	297,750
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	150,000	297,750
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,380	133,088	127,075
Total.....	\$4,723,073	\$5,282,909	\$5,492,275	\$10,240,049	\$10,434,255	\$12,036,777	\$30,717,842	\$31,110,027	\$31,366,224
Average reserve held.....	\$0.50 p. c.	\$0.53 p. c.	\$0.56 p. c.	\$8.80 p. c.	\$0.71 p. c.	\$0.62 p. c.	\$4.41 p. c.	\$3.26 p. c.	\$3.71 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$213,672	\$232,359	\$240,846	\$1,183,650	\$1,309,736	\$1,384,324	\$3,138,060	\$1,984,064	\$2,349,786

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

397

	MILWAUKEE, WIS.			MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.			NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.									
Loans and discounts.....	\$22,662,942	\$22,770,197	\$23,884,109	\$13,334,384	\$14,822,360	\$15,589,542	\$15,790,056	\$16,781,452	\$18,090,000
Overdrafts.....	267,285	270,188	872,817	10,632	10,112	8,436	1,127,484	776,817	\$18,975
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	660,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	722,000	900,000	900,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	1,760,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	660,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	722,000	900,000	900,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	1,760,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	18,570	13,970	11,550	2,000	2,000	3,000	11,180	2,000	2,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	4,000	37,920	35,000	675,254	664,228	949,463	37,272	81,220	53,138
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,813,774	2,823,308	2,410,186	675,254	664,228	949,463	2,799,728	2,677,242	2,675,011
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	101,214	98,915	98,955	2,000	2,000	2,000	620,477	620,477	620,477
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	113,714	113,150	112,624	145,000	140,000	140,000	108,868	85,170	85,170
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,691,135	1,763,334	1,805,516	1,233,104	1,233,104	1,233,104	1,233,104	880,305	877,238
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,057,000	1,029,970	1,068,048	493,579	493,579	493,579	960,429	967,540	967,540
Due from approved reserve agents.....	6,154,949	4,895,050	4,023,679	2,363,583	2,417,083	3,115,900	2,641,264	2,448,010	1,961,533
Checks and other cash items.....	15,232	43,919	38,318	14,940	43,980	49,142	27,834	31,657	20,180
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	773,787	656,398	600,130	597,449	628,677	861,438	1,417,798	1,768,165	1,960,710
Bills of other National banks.....	47,483	51,022	91,538	74,000	113,380	113,380	240,677	118,470	168,942
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	10,853	6,079	8,385	8,747	7,535	8,320	27,082	10,412	8,143
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,575,080	1,749,220	1,513,660	816,427	945,405	916,671	232,167	212,628	188,824
Gold Treasury certificates.....	670,000	670,000	650,000	85,000	70,000	70,000	454,320	419,760	385,730
Gold clearing-house certificates.....							560,000	405,000	565,000
Silver dollars.....	85,619	86,202	84,467	28,783	42,547	36,370	121,535	52,784	61,089
Silver Treasury certificates.....	100,000	110,000	91,000	15,500	25,000	25,000	682,528	680,105	641,965
Silver fractional coin.....	44,433	31,860	33,119	44,061	44,529	20,255	216,651	68,850	85,166
Legal-tender notes.....	1,868,845	1,625,055	1,625,469	563,500	554,000	662,000	1,064,471	814,025	708,350
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....									
Five per cent, redemption fund with Treas.	47,500	52,500	52,500	36,100	45,000	45,000	73,000	73,000	88,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	11,200	7,450	4,000	1,100	6,415	7,445	5,000	4,000	1,000
Total.....	\$40,360,591	\$41,044,714	\$40,805,347	\$21,284,915	\$24,171,406	\$23,348,547	\$32,432,586	\$31,882,476	\$33,154,766
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000
Surplus fund.....	580,417	624,000	625,000	640,000	665,000	665,000	2,850,000	3,085,000	3,170,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	680,400	451,280	512,971	242,931	397,682	397,682	1,653,715	1,401,531	1,431,536
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	8,655,324	1,043,550	1,028,200	718,250	820,000	820,000	1,372,186	1,397,045	1,741,545
Due to other National banks.....	3,515,771	3,553,513	4,233,739	8,065,970	4,721,957	4,842,691	2,766,456	3,098,067	2,684,110
Due to State banks and bankers.....	1,660	1,660	1,660	2,812	3,100,723	4,256,985	2,662,157	2,593,636	2,496,236
Dividends unpaid.....	1,660	1,660	1,660	2,812	6,772	1,125	8,132	34,134	10,812
Individual deposits.....	28,047,539	28,023,512	28,078,061	9,032,752	10,827,639	11,452,152	19,863,967	18,277,845	17,963,308
U. S. deposits.....	454,015	976,285	1,019,478	283,372	322,600	321,657	818,970	816,530	409,869
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	139,973	131,948	131,948	22,497	17,060	24,579	.....	.....	210,000
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019,880
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Total.....	\$40,360,591	\$41,044,714	\$40,805,347	\$21,284,915	\$24,171,406	\$23,348,547	\$32,432,586	\$31,882,476	\$33,154,766
Average reserve held.....	29.02 p. c.	28.62 p. c.	27.20 p. c.	\$21,284,915	\$24,171,406	\$23,348,547	\$32,432,586	\$31,882,476	\$33,154,766
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,942,977	\$4,175,337	\$3,902,715	\$1,533,232	\$1,666,451	\$1,730,267	\$3,851,717	\$2,663,453	\$2,738,254

RESOURCES.	OMAHA, NEB.			PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$14,864,684	\$15,707,432	\$16,585,984	\$138,549,556	\$140,270,118	\$140,270,118	\$35,689,986	\$36,986,497	\$36,255,456
Overdrafts.....	123,233	175,016	188,878	10,088	12,908	14,489	95,965	66,686	67,474
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,850,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	10,889,500	10,889,500	10,889,500	7,050,000	7,550,000	7,550,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	4,504,000	1,388,000	1,654,000	2,454,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	8,900	8,900	10,500	9,700	9,700	9,700	560,400	52,170	2,500
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	76,282	75,441	75,441	414,067	428,454	398,654	186,880	265,138	305,599
Stocks, securities, etc.....	1,389,026	1,278,314	1,379,832	28,582,980	28,003,966	28,003,966	15,312,090	16,357,283	15,897,494
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	814,312	813,062	813,062	3,861,595	3,802,879	3,816,477	3,764,222	4,750,545	4,810,093
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	843,529	843,529	843,529	661,123	661,123	661,123	689,080	654,913	685,798
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	1,294,446	2,406,177	2,406,177	16,621,402	18,541,705	18,558,858	6,449,478	5,191,282	4,746,940
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,060,962	960,471	960,471	3,384,857	3,375,223	3,375,223	575,581	845,458	910,019
Due from approved reserve agents.....	3,253,532	3,249,306	3,249,306	38,494,288	39,404,064	39,404,064	12,578,459	9,898,632	11,030,089
Checks and other cash items.....	170,127	158,002	127,097	1,191,077	2,411,248	2,411,248	284,185	434,958	642,456
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	608,144	651,838	612,584	16,988,189	17,135,804	15,178,574	6,798,574	5,641,048	5,671,084
Bills of other National banks.....	184,818	245,744	209,874	17,135,804	17,135,804	15,178,574	6,798,574	5,641,048	5,671,084
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	7,844	7,771	8,301	47,639	53,380	50,922	22,383	448,840	405,961
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	753,115	845,597	1,051,450	1,922,789	1,705,216	1,695,243	4,013,931	3,857,631	3,794,652
Gold Treasury certificates.....	190,000	113,000	280,000	3,529,080	5,582,880	5,582,880	2,734,020	2,831,700	3,129,880
Gold clearing-house certificates.....				8,485,000	8,670,000	8,670,000		2,884,000	
Silver dollars.....	139,841	113,495	125,145	295,304	252,982	230,516	265,793	258,054	257,295
Silver Treasury certificates.....	287,784	352,143	358,307	4,255,183	3,474,797	2,900,875	2,871,070	2,314,008	1,903,911
Silver fractional coin.....	69,024	64,599	75,554	349,078	317,143	290,296	123,113	119,154	132,418
Legal-tender notes.....	1,301,119	1,405,047	1,040,866	8,389,174	8,344,068	2,819,897	4,363,602	3,891,949	3,693,586
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	91,251	82,500	81,546	1,440,000	690,000	2,180,000	352,087	377,120	377,500
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	2,000	11,448	.....	519,225	519,475	519,475	71,042	88,977	25,098
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....				211,620	225,281	141,100			
Total.....	\$59,758,289	\$51,733,414	\$52,477,587	\$283,393,347	\$281,190,611	\$283,665,754	\$156,962,703	\$154,538,978	\$154,847,108
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$19,905,000	\$19,905,000	\$19,905,000	\$13,600,000	\$14,150,000	\$14,150,000
Surplus fund.....	417,500	403,500	457,500	17,920,000	18,565,000	18,565,000	10,765,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	259,775	244,869	291,801	3,588,299	2,944,756	2,944,756	4,858,205	4,577,421	5,062,636
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	1,850,000	1,648,880	1,650,000	10,293,860	10,293,860	10,293,860	6,994,545	7,485,145	7,510,435
Due to other National banks.....	9,997,801	6,623,866	7,818,748	65,801,688	65,291,834	64,040,440	18,472,689	18,096,907	18,096,907
Due to State banks and bankers.....	4,713,170	5,641,831	6,121,684	38,671,697	38,618,891	34,360,623	11,538,223	11,538,223	11,233,818
Dividends unpaid.....	22	16,182	22	22,395	56,286	27,613	55,028	104,743	106,681
Individual deposits.....	11,960,589	12,000,810	11,997,694	123,011,077	123,451,545	128,869,478	84,556,988	84,214,199	84,214,199
U. S. deposits.....	611,814	634,979	634,979	4,045,020	4,044,261	4,293,885	1,168,202	1,480,760	2,068,912
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	294,454	292,249	292,249	.....	.....	.....	109,183	163,204	163,204
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	64,878	39,889	218,548	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$59,758,289	\$51,733,414	\$52,477,587	\$283,393,347	\$281,190,611	\$283,665,754	\$156,962,703	\$154,538,978	\$154,847,108
Average reserve held.....	\$0.23 p. c.	\$0.20 p. c.	\$0.27 p. c.	\$0.29 p. c.	\$0.23 p. c.	\$0.24 p. c.	\$0.28 p. c.	\$0.28 p. c.	\$0.28 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$2,640,863	\$2,906,882	\$2,911,943	\$38,554,497	\$32,967,065	\$31,510,847	\$13,996,209	\$13,814,706	\$12,806,792

RESOURCES.	PORTLAND, ORE.			ST. JOSEPH, MO.			ST. LOUIS, MO.		
	<i>Apr. 24, 1901.</i>	<i>July 15, 1901.</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1901.</i>	<i>Apr. 24, 1901.</i>	<i>July 15, 1901.</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1901.</i>	<i>Apr. 24, 1901.</i>	<i>July 15, 1901.</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 1901.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,005,777	\$3,437,828	\$3,559,357	\$3,005,788	\$3,585,019	\$4,076,992	\$64,519,732	\$71,132,170	\$74,988,511
Overdrafts.....	183,682	53,442	185,387	185,442	13,946	62,319	62,319	60,943	183,285
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	165,000	165,000	9,500,000	11,550,000	12,400,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	101,800	101,800	101,800	25,800	25,780	25,780	20,000	463,140	15,140
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	906	906	906				213,000	384,812	411,182
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,680,212	2,794,105	2,806,188	76,137	71,187	226,775	6,157,744	5,222,249	3,947,668
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures.....	215,556	215,056	215,056	72,000	72,000	72,000	750,500	200,000	300,000
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	152,794	106,362	106,362				166,851	163,292	157,948
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	465,079	617,965	551,274	714,150	767,685	946,327	15,998,967	14,761,516	13,318,948
Due from State banks and bankers.....	247,000	207,746	206,407	125,420	125,420	97,163	4,439,360	4,407,432	3,649,688
Due from approved reserve agents.....	959,608	1,496,782	1,190,095	1,457,423	2,167,307	2,253,679	2,003,598	2,003,598	175,000
Checks and other cash items.....	47,447	80,081	45,907	57,263	27,440	33,536	149,096	525,088	525,088
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	61,032	61,155	108,775	159,164	141,556	191,025	2,003,598	3,173,182	3,173,182
Bills of other National banks.....	7,786	10,136	7,320	33,755	23,755	40,085	263,170	218,646	264,506
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	2,406	1,719	1,064	1,063	1,063	1,429	3,329	3,716	3,999
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,016,815	975,985	1,235,880	148,682	170,190	162,162	2,197,715	2,402,082	2,548,128
Gold Treasury certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	17,870	27,640	33,620	6,475,500	5,183,600	2,161,450
Silver dollars.....	13,244	8,313	13,300	30,204	30,666	33,532	58,448	62,046	50,936
Silver Treasury certificates.....	7,753	13,091	13,091	244,029	262,337	262,314	1,006,299	2,454,682	2,067,977
Silver fractional coin.....	23,893	15,223	21,497	5,463	6,642	10,512	22,310	22,310	8,825
Legal-tender notes.....	20,346	43,066	20,922	276,973	229,026	271,077	6,531,434	4,891,310	4,891,069
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	31,250	31,250	31,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	472,500	500,902	2,535,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.....	.....	400	.....	7,150	8,800	1,250	30,750	8,800	8,000
Total.....	\$10,902,361	\$11,405,312	\$11,547,270	\$7,290,941	\$8,101,116	\$8,963,701	\$124,809,527	\$129,666,941	\$130,741,729
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$12,400,000	\$13,400,000	\$13,400,000
Surplus fund.....	187,500	187,500	187,500	112,700	114,350	114,350	3,350,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	652,242	670,406	665,068	109,620	109,591	124,137	3,456,777	3,804,750	3,807,586
National bank notes issued, less amt on hand.....	585,770	569,780	563,360	165,000	165,000	165,000	9,877,997	10,408,250	12,314,097
Due to other National banks.....	1,086,114	1,192,071	1,160,106	1,570,333	1,746,546	2,174,399	30,136,449	31,496,000	29,649,728
Due to State banks and bankers.....	620,704	758,901	686,398	1,369,276	1,174,789	2,761,237	23,240,167	22,046,542	24,777,874
Dividends unpaid.....	180	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	9,158	15,327	184,396
Individual deposits.....	6,223,295	6,404,353	6,060,387	2,668,686	3,245,910	3,174,669	38,330,474	40,969,965	39,942,241
U. S. deposits.....	63,451	123,136	7,224	94,910	94,928	96,549	2,338,904	2,409,913	3,023,065
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	433,062	357,353	467,226	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	450,000
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$10,902,361	\$11,405,312	\$11,547,270	\$7,290,941	\$8,101,116	\$8,963,701	\$124,809,527	\$129,666,941	\$130,741,729
Average reserve held.....	27.43 p. c.	32.61 p. c.	31.06 p. c.	88.35 p. c.	46.98 p. c.	43.24 p. c.	24.40 p. c.	20.35 p. c.	19.83 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$1,087,064	\$1,052,435	\$1,309,390	\$660,512	\$729,321	\$794,616	\$17,191,366	\$15,018,492	\$14,492,412

RESOURCES.	ST. PAUL, MINN.			SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			SAVANNAH, GA.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$13,064,875	\$12,330,734	\$12,884,441	\$18,617,929	\$19,639,350	\$20,393,436	\$2,000,408	\$1,855,216	\$1,800,000
Overdrafts.....	70,673	2,689	3,443	91,667	43,889	137,638	216	682	3,491
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,043,000	698,000	698,000	2,410,000	8,450,000	8,450,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	413,000	1,068,000	1,268,000	700,000	574,000	674,000	127,000	127,000	127,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	300	.....	.....	700,000	51,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	2,915,377	3,173,154	3,239,731	91,155	191,973	130,480	5,677	1,500	1,500
Stocks, securities, etc.....	635,218	635,218	635,218	1,489,080	1,538,877	1,696,709	31,282	27,379	27,454
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	194,389	194,389	194,389	311,150	338,468	338,468	55,131	55,131	55,131
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	869,810	968,732	1,071,329	30,706	30,706	17,384	.....	.....	.....
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	210,169	302,621	302,621	782,508	984,724	2,392,100	21,357	67,172	63,008
Due from State banks and bankers.....	2,953,693	4,330,113	4,003,975	3,331,718	4,394,113	2,325,100	70,557	13,841	13,841
Due from approved reserve agents.....	116,840	.....	.....	1,484,187	1,685,642	2,573,423	146,780	170,440	170,440
Checks and other cash items.....	307,645	307,645	307,645	393,713	104,225	23,066	197	197	197
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	121,888	121,888	121,888	877,720	1,114,769	1,287,117	14,866	34,508	30,585
Bills of other National banks.....	.....	.....	.....	24,800	67,863	28,266	10,000	15,000	6,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	2,568	2,562	3,586	.....	.....	1,791	1,861	977	984
* Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin.....	1,808,018	1,587,470	1,385,500	3,693,880	3,682,373	3,642,987	31,000	41,000	7,000
Gold Treasury certificates.....	23,720	34,800	32,800	885,420	815,100	815,100	45,000	11,000	37,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	283,000	215,000	310,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver dollars.....	106,440	91,425	23,585	67,149	66,169	59,687	21,000	16,000	22,000
Silver Treasury certificates.....	127,469	284,736	86,668	17,874	11,302	10,617	41,000	34,600	28,104
Silver fractional coin.....	32,251	32,810	34,833	63,007	41,062	43,690	28,000	11,000	9,800
Legal-tender notes.....	842,869	880,153	408,315	7,688	9,784	19,286	36,422	50,521	30,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....	34,600	34,600	34,600	118,000	160,750	175,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas. U. S. Treasurer.....	33,749	33,729	33,729	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$35,409,225	\$33,803,869	\$27,083,863	\$36,304,262	\$39,103,741	\$40,408,549	\$2,842,065	\$2,715,309	\$2,642,551
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,800,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,140,000	\$3,180,000	\$3,200,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
Surplus.....	720,000	728,000	733,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	514,812	624,536	601,621	666,027	815,162	1,075,949	124,116	111,471	127,223
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand.....	652,230	651,730	651,730	2,331,640	3,266,740	3,499,597	197,585	199,965	199,965
Due to other National banks.....	3,024,534	3,003,981	3,511,790	1,360,604	1,467,163	1,799,519	130,610	293,927	108,160
Due to State banks and bankers.....	2,983,535	2,873,206	3,102,292	5,499,567	6,104,905	5,315,341	125,120	140,796	132,326
Dividends unpaid.....	1,366	.....	30,684	11,292	75,612	949	1,759	259	259
Individual deposits.....	13,007,047	13,727,885	13,408,835	15,737,163	17,397,580	19,210,321	732,810	790,243	703,654
U. S. deposits.....	475,667	740,155	998,988	568,086	564,664	585,231	34,767	39,268	97,154
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	270,252	240,642	247,140	.....	.....	.....	89,388	78,497	23,777
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,500	30,000	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845,000	125,000	270,000
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	22,083	22,040	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$25,409,225	\$23,803,899	\$27,083,863	\$35,304,262	\$39,103,741	\$40,408,549	\$2,842,065	\$2,715,309	\$2,642,551
Average reserve held.....	20.84 p. c.	84.81 p. c.	81.19 p. c.	32.66 p. c.	83.16 p. c.	83.17 p. c.	24.69 p. c.	27.04 p. c.	32.74 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve.....	\$2,440,808	\$2,381,533	\$1,990,602	\$4,512,998	\$4,890,816	\$4,092,069	\$300,433	\$164,121	\$132,904

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

901

RESOURCES.	WASHINGTON, D. C.		
	Apr. 24, 1901.	July 16, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,808,269	\$12,292,979	\$12,681,261
Overdrafts.....	12,616	12,774	24,221
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	1,219,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	451,000	451,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	155,800	151,290	149,590
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	58,502	57,566	67,196
Stocks, securities, etc.....	1,305,409	1,396,370	1,340,223
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	1,273,183	1,296,806	1,284,588
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	101,544	101,547	101,547
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	2,184,819	1,939,119	1,813,792
Due from State banks and bankers.....	826,840	384,832	327,519
Due from approved reserve agents.....	3,865,351	2,602,848	2,658,211
Checks and other cash items.....	161,110	219,123	317,468
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	189,874	250,153	238,584
Bills of other National banks.....	6,070	13,495	8,270
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	7,148	7,538	7,387
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin.....	54,222	747,237	76,174
Gold Treasury certificates.....	1,285,980	981,970	1,610,080
Gold clearing-house certificates.....			
Silver dollars.....	6,688	8,289	8,303
Silver Treasury certificates.....	708,428	643,256	563,402
Silver fractional coin.....	31,181	38,653	40,428
Legal-tender notes.....	1,240,575	802,981	587,580
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders.....			
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer.....	55,950	55,950	55,950
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	40	8,500	.....
Total.....	\$27,009,550	\$25,663,234	\$25,581,765
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,775,000	\$2,775,000	\$2,775,000
Surplus fund.....	1,592,500	1,603,456	1,603,456
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	520,377	510,600	575,490
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand.....	1,086,755	1,085,015	1,113,475
State bank notes outstanding.....			
Due to other National banks.....	366,737	396,080	398,882
Due to State banks and bankers.....	1,033,824	724,161	763,042
Dividends unpaid.....	4,611	19,926	32,574
Individual deposits.....	19,202,985	18,131,133	17,890,439
U. S. deposits.....	873,346	358,537	437,000
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	50,432	60,323	22,484
Notes and bills rediscounted.....			
Bills payable.....			
Liabilities other than those above stated.....			
Total.....	\$27,009,550	\$25,663,234	\$25,581,765
Average reserve held.....	37.29 p. c.	32.83 p. c.	30.88 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve.....	\$3,337,019	\$3,172,338	\$2,896,008

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1901.

GOLD EXPORTS, UNITED STATES TREASURY ACCUMULATIONS and a break in industrial securities, were the principal matters of interest last month. Gold exports did not begin until late in the month, nor have they reached a large amount, but the fact that there should be an outward movement of gold at a time when our exports of merchandise are largely in excess of our imports has caused some uneasiness regarding the future.

Fear of a gold famine in this country at any time in the near future, however, would seem to be wholly unwarranted. The supply of gold in the United States is steadily increasing, and our failure to import large quantities of gold in the last few years has been because of the fact that more gold was not needed. We have bought our own securities held abroad and we have invested in foreign securities because the country has had the money to spare. Should the money market become stringent here there seems no doubt that gold would be speedily drawn from abroad.

At the present time the foreign money markets are less favorably conditioned than our own. The Bank of England on the last day of the month raised its rate of discount from three to four per cent. The lower rate had been maintained since June 13. Both Paris and Berlin had been drawing gold from London, and the former city was thrown into a state of panic through a collapse in a gigantic speculation in copper. Paris began to draw heavily upon London and the disturbance in the money market in the latter city led to a call upon New York for gold.

As long as our trade balances continue to be as large as they are now, there is not likely to be any gold export movement which we are not fully able to control. It is true that the September balance was \$17,000,000 less this year than last year, but the net exports even then were \$39,000,000 in September, 1901. At present our corn exports have fallen off, but wheat exports continue large and probably will for the remainder of the year.

Disturbance to our money market is more likely to come from the operations of the United States Treasury than from any other source. The surplus in October was more than \$9,000,000, making \$27,000,000 since July 1. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of this accumulation of money in the Treasury, has issued a notice that he will receive offers of the three per cents of 1908-18, 5's of 1904 and 4's of 1907 at prices to yield 1.726, and of the 4's of 1925 at a price to yield 1.906. This circular was issued on October 31, and on the following day bonds to the value of \$1,282,000 were bought at the New York sub-Treasury. The relation of the Treasury to the money market in connection with views presented at the recent convention of the American Bankers is considered later on in this review.

The stock market during the month did not go one way. "Industrial" stocks were decidedly weak and several experienced bad breaks. The effect of the reduction in September in the dividend on Amalgamated Copper stock was to excite distrust in other industrials, nor was the news that reached Wall Street regarding properties of that class at all encouraging.

On the other hand, railroad securities as a class were strong. During the month there were net gains in the prices of a number of railroad stocks. Among them Jersey Central, 12¾ per cent.; St. Paul, 10 per cent.; Northwest, 14¾ per cent.;

Delaware & Hudson, $8\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; Lackawanna, $15\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; Northern Pacific preferred, $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Railroad earnings continue to show favorable gains, and profits are of encouraging magnitude. In fact, general business is prosperous, and with the usual autumn elections out of the way, active trade is looked for during the remainder of the year.

The discussion of Government finances at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association has renewed public interest in the condition of the United States Treasury. No financial legislation in many years past has had a more sweeping effect in changing our currency system than the Act of March 14, 1900. The act had many purposes in view, among them the transmutation of the silver bullion in the Treasury into coin; the exchange of Treasury notes for silver certificates, and the retirement of currency certificates which were issued in exchange for legal-tender notes. The act created a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 gold to be held in the Division of Redemption to secure the old legal-tender notes, and also provided that there should be held in that Division an equal amount of coin, bullion and notes to secure the certificates and Treasury notes issued by the Division of Issue.

It is less than twenty months since the act went into operation, yet in that time nearly one-half of the silver bullion then in the Treasury has been coined into silver dollars. The Treasury notes have been extinguished to an amount equal to more than fifty per cent. of the total outstanding in March, 1900, and the currency certificates have all been retired. We show the amounts of coin, bullion, etc., reported in the Division of Redemption and the notes and certificates reported outstanding by the Division of Issue March 14, 1900, and November 1, 1901.

MARCH 14, 1900.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin.....	\$312,799,999	Gold certificates outstanding.....	\$312,799,779
Silver dollars.....	408,447,504	Silver certificates outstanding....	408,447,504
Silver dollars of 1890.....	9,399,308	Treasury notes outstanding.....	86,770,000
Silver bullion of 1890.....	77,370,682		
United States notes.....	15,045,000	Currency certificates outstanding.	15,045,600
	<u>\$728,062,283</u>		<u>\$728,062,283</u>

NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin.....	\$312,815,089	Gold certificates outstanding.....	\$312,815,089
Silver dollars.....	449,648,000	Silver certificates outstanding....	449,648,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	127,351	Treasury notes outstanding.....	41,494,000
Silver bullion of 1890.....	41,306,649		
	<u>\$808,897,089</u>		<u>\$808,897,089</u>

More than \$100,000,000 of gold certificates have been issued since March 14, 1900, the total now exceeding \$312,000,000, as compared with \$212,000,000 then. The Treasury holds in its general fund \$31,000,000 gold certificates, but that is \$10,000,000 less than it held on March 14, 1900. The Government owns \$259,000,000 free gold, as against \$244,000,000 on that date, the \$150,000,000 gold reserve being included in both amounts.

It will be noted that the silver dollars held against silver certificates outstanding have increased from \$408,000,000 to \$449,000,000. The Treasury holds less than \$3,000,000 of the silver certificates in its general fund, or \$1,700,000 more than in 1900.

The dollars and bullion held to secure the Treasury notes of 1890 amounted, when the Act of 1900 went into effect, to nearly \$87,000,000, the same amount of those notes being outstanding. There are now only about \$41,000,000 outstanding, and they are being retired at the rate of about \$1,500,000 a month, so that in about two years the last of those trouble-producing legal-tender notes ought to be withdrawn.

The currency certificates have all been retired and the greenbacks formerly held

against them have been released. While on March 14, 1900, the Treasury held \$15,000,000 legal-tender notes in the Division of Redemption to secure currency certificates, it also held \$12,000,000 in the general fund. At present it has only about \$8,000,000 in the general fund.

The United States Treasury has become an immense store-house of wealth, and it is not surprising that the Secretary of the Treasury has renewed his offer to purchase bonds for redemption. At the present time there is about \$1,100,000,000 of money in the Treasury, beside \$110,000,000 on deposit in National bank depositories. Of this amount, \$150,000,000 is in the reserve fund, all of it gold; \$803,000,000 are trust funds, as already shown, held to secure certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, and \$148,000,000 consists of various forms of money held in the general fund. About \$40,000,000 of the general fund is in the shape of certificates, deducting which would leave \$108,000,000 in that fund, while freeing \$40,000,000 in the trust fund. Against the \$110,000,000 on deposit in the banks there is charged only \$38,000,000 for current liabilities.

The situation of the Treasury, then, is this: It has \$175,000,000 of a cash balance in excess of all liabilities, beside the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held against legal-tender notes. Here is \$325,000,000 of money now held practically as a surplus in the Treasury. The total amount of old legal-tender notes outstanding is \$346,000,000, an amount but slightly in excess of the free cash now in the Treasury. Putting it another way, the Government has issued \$1,150,000,000 notes and certificates, and it has on hand to meet those obligations, \$1,129,000,000 cash, consisting of gold, silver, and deposits in the National banks. The Government has, in effect, a reserve equal to ninety-eight per cent. of its entire currency issues.

The gold reserve of \$150,000,000 established in March, 1900, for the redemption of legal-tender notes, has been kept intact. The total amount of United States notes, greenbacks, redeemed in gold since March 14, 1900, is \$47,000,000, and of Treasury notes of 1890 about \$4,000,000. Only three times have the redemptions in a single month amounted to as much as \$5,000,000. In May, 1900, and January, 1901, they were \$7,000,000, and in June, 1900, \$5,000,000. The total redemptions since June 30 last have been less than \$6,000,000. The siphoning of gold out of the Treasury has stopped since the Act of March, 1900, although other causes beside the act itself have been operative.

However, the favorable conditions which have kept the money market easy, even under the pressure of the most extraordinary activity in various lines, speculative or otherwise, may not be expected to continue indefinitely. It is natural therefore that men of financial wisdom are taking note of the relations between the United States Treasury and the money supply of the country. The Treasury is again drawing a surplus from the volume of money in circulation. The Government must either lock the money up in its vaults, deposit it in National banks, or buy Government bonds at a premium. Contraction of the currency threatens disaster, and it is conceded that locking up money in the Treasury vaults is perilous. On the other hand, buying bonds threatens a reduction in National bank circulation. Again, National banks receiving Government deposits must deposit Government bonds with the Government to secure them. There is a limit to the purchase of bonds at a price acceptable to the banks, and relief in that direction is doubtful.

These are the facts which men of business are studying to-day, and which must be taken into consideration if our system of currency is to be put on a safe basis. Some surprise has been expressed that the Secretary of the Treasury should offer to buy bonds at this time, but the sentiment among financial people is that he acted wisely and opportunely. To put off action until the money market was in desperate straits and "Wall Street" was crying to the Government for aid, would have been unwise.

Attention is again attracted to the changes that are occurring in the banking interests of this city, changes which are developing certain individual institutions into mammoth banking concerns. The control of the Ninth National Bank has passed into the hands of people interested in the Hanover National Bank. The latter is an institution with \$54,000,000 deposits, yet there are four banks in New York whose deposits now exceed that figure: National City, \$182,000,000; First National, \$78,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$85,000,000, and National Park Bank, \$64,000,000. Reports are rife of negotiations for further consolidations and purchases of control of banks in the interest of the larger institutions, and many are the problems which the future will have to solve in connection with the present development of our banking interests along lines that may be considered experimental.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been little change in the local money market during the month. Call money touched 5 per cent. late in the month, but has ruled at about 3 @ 4 per cent. Time money is somewhat firmer but with rates unchanged. The supply of commercial paper continues limited, but there is no demand from local banks. At the close of the month call money ruled at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent., averaging about $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 5 per cent. for all periods from 60 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral, and at 5 per cent. on all industrial collateral. For commercial paper the rates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	5 —	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —4	2 — 3	3 — 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	3 —	4 —	3 —	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —	4 —	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 —	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ —4	$3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	5 — 6	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—Bank deposits have been increasing since September 21, the gain in that time amounting to about \$28,000,000, of which nearly \$22,000,000 was in October. Loans were increased \$24,000,000 during the month, while the reserves were changed only slightly. The surplus reserve was reduced to less than \$10,500,000, a decrease of about \$6,000,000 for the month. Small as the surplus reserve is, however, it is nearly double what it was a year ago. Deposits are \$116,000,000 larger than they were a year ago, and loans are nearly \$100,000,000 larger.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Oct. 5...	\$373,558,200	\$180,354,600	\$71,008,700	\$342,553,100	\$15,590,025	\$30,618,100	\$1,232,808,000
" 12...	370,900,700	182,501,900	70,353,500	342,684,900	17,483,175	30,983,800	1,321,644,000
" 19...	374,930,200	181,941,900	69,802,400	345,114,100	15,455,775	31,376,700	1,337,309,200
" 26...	384,598,700	182,942,800	70,394,400	354,456,100	14,712,175	31,768,200	1,298,080,400
Nov. 2...	391,922,900	178,463,700	71,534,700	358,062,400	10,482,800	31,375,400	1,356,819,900

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	\$823,037,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275	969,917,500	24,888,825
March	910,573,800	30,384,900	829,917,000	18,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,800	9,836,150	1,004,268,200	7,870,500
May	883,566,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June	890,061,600	42,710,800	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,394,200	21,263,060
July	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,360	16,859,875	971,382,000	8,484,300
August	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	965,912,200	22,165,350
September	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,496,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,925
October	786,384,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600	936,452,300	16,236,025
November	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	958,062,400	10,482,800
December	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675	.....	.....

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,789,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$11,623,000 on Feb. 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Oct. 5....	\$71,355,100	\$77,347,500	\$3,107,100	\$4,165,800	\$8,566,500	\$2,140,000	* \$1,857,975
" 12....	72,632,000	78,594,200	3,231,300	4,539,300	8,455,400	2,455,100	* 967,450
" 19....	72,069,200	77,501,400	3,246,900	4,295,200	7,509,600	2,160,300	* 2,163,350
" 26....	71,973,600	77,000,800	3,265,400	4,250,600	7,721,000	2,399,100	* 1,774,100
Nov. 2....	72,007,700	76,749,800	3,263,800	4,168,200	7,848,500	2,204,000	* 517,425

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Oct. 5.....	\$192,196,000	\$219,283,000	\$17,857,000	\$7,329,000	\$6,055,000	\$147,318,400
" 12.....	193,573,000	220,205,000	17,991,000	7,749,000	6,055,000	144,800,900
" 19.....	193,908,000	222,945,000	17,662,000	7,899,000	6,056,000	143,794,500
" 26.....	193,437,000	223,503,000	17,833,000	8,193,000	6,066,000	133,101,000
Nov. 2.....	197,624,000	225,577,000	16,555,000	7,967,000	6,063,000	141,324,700

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Oct. 5.....	\$175,613,000	\$205,859,000	\$55,748,000	\$9,889,000	\$115,211,600
" 12.....	177,415,000	206,668,000	58,608,000	9,845,000	95,322,900
" 19.....	178,142,000	209,359,000	54,814,000	9,813,000	107,615,100
" 26.....	177,772,000	208,504,000	55,299,000	9,738,000	112,792,400
Nov. 2.....	177,210,000	210,378,000	57,655,000	9,881,000	118,294,900

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—Money was generally higher in the European markets last month, but the Bank of England was the only leading bank which advanced its posted rate. On October 31 it raised its rate from 3 per cent., which it had maintained since June 18, to 4 per cent. The Bank of Bengal, at Calcutta, reduced its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. on the last day of the month. Discounts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., against $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was $2\frac{7}{8}$ @ 3 per cent., against $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 8 @ $8\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., against $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	June 14.	July 12.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 18.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
6 months bankers' drafts.....	3	3½	2½	2½—3	2½	2½—3
Loans—Day to day.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Paris, open market rates.....	2	2	1½	1½	1½	2½
Berlin, ".....	3½	3	2½	2½	3	3
Hamburg, ".....	3½	3	2½	2½	3	3
Frankfort, ".....	3½	3	2½	2½	3	3
Amsterdam, ".....	3½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Vienna, ".....	3	3½	3½	4	3½	3½
St. Petersburg, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrid, ".....	3½	3½	3½	4	4	4
Copenhagen, ".....	5	5	5	5	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	July 10, 1901.	Aug. 14, 1901.	Sept. 11, 1901.	Oct. 16, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£30,623,460	£30,135,610	£29,666,820	£29,666,190
Public deposits.....	8,914,607	10,432,296	11,479,738	10,189,207
Other deposits.....	42,192,001	39,187,229	40,002,878	41,171,771
Government securities.....	17,205,309	16,496,916	16,683,457	18,016,765
Other securities.....	27,540,943	26,012,088	26,047,763	25,964,280
Reserve of notes and coin.....	21,456,451	25,356,920	27,237,374	25,255,939
Coin and bullion.....	37,304,911	37,120,530	39,129,194	37,177,129
Reserve to liabilities.....	47½	50½	53½	49½
Bank rate of discount.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
Price of Consols (2½ per cents.).....	92½	94½	93½	93½
Price of silver per ounce.....	26½d.	27½d.	26½d.	26½d.
Average price of wheat.....	27s. 8d.	27s. 7d.	26s. 5d.	26s. 9d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling exchange has been affected by the higher rates for money prevailing in European markets. At both Berlin and Paris there have been very unfavorable conditions, and the markets have been seriously disturbed by failures and panic. Instead of gold being imported there was about \$3,000,000 exported late in the month.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
Oct. 5.....	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.85½ @ 4.85½	4.86½ @ 4.86½	4.82½ @ 4.82½	4.82½ @ 4.83½
" 12.....	4.83½ @ 4.84	4.85½ @ 4.86	4.86½ @ 4.86½	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.83 @ 4.83½
" 19.....	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.85½ @ 4.86	4.86½ @ 4.86½	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.82½ @ 4.83½
" 26.....	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.86½ @ 4.86½	4.87½ @ 4.87½	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.83 @ 4.84
Nov. 2.....	4.83½ @ 4.84	4.87 @ 4.87½	4.87½ @ 4.87½	4.83½ @ 4.83½	4.82½ @ 4.84

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days.....	4.85½—½	4.85—½	4.84—½	4.82½—3	4.83½—¾
" " Sight.....	4.87½—8	4.87½—¾	4.86—½	4.85½—½	4.86½—7
" " Cables.....	4.88½—½	4.88—½	4.86½—½	4.85½—6	4.87½—5
" Commercial long.....	4.84½—5	4.84½—¾	4.83½—¾	4.82—¾	4.83—½
" Documentary for paym't.....	4.84½—5½	4.84½—5½	4.83½—4	4.82—3	4.82½—3½
Paris—Cable transfers.....	5.15½—½	5.15½—½	5.17½—½	5.18½—½	5.15—½
" Bankers' 60 days.....	5.18½—17½	5.18½—½	5.20—19½	5.21½—20½	5.18½—½
" Bankers' sight.....	5.16½—15½	5.16½—½	5.18½—½	5.19½—18½	5.15½—½
Swiss—Bankers' sight.....	5.16½—½	5.16½—15½	5.18½—17½	5.18½—½	5.16½—½
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days.....	95—½	95—½	94½—½	94½—½	94½—95
" Bankers' sight.....	95½—6	95½—½	95½—½	95½—½	95½—½
Belgium—Bankers' sight.....	5.16½—½	5.16½—½	5.18½—½	5.19½—½	5.16½—½
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight.....	40½—½	40½—½	40½—½	40½—½	40½—½
Kroners—Bankers' sight.....	26½—27	26½—½	26½—½	26.84—85	26.90—91
Italian lire—sight.....	5.40—37½	5.40—37½	5.39—37½	5.34½—½	5.27½—25

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England lost about \$20,000,000 gold in October, due in part to exports and to a movement of money to the interior. The Bank, however, holds \$16,000,000 more gold than it did a year ago. Both France and Germany lost some gold during the month, but are better supplied than at this time last year.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	Sept. 1, 1901.		October 1, 1901.		Nov. 1, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England.....	\$29,410,247	£44,839,899	\$29,637,991	£44,813,244	\$28,654,523	£42,858,394
France.....	97,558,064	16,686,000	96,355,646	16,008,000	95,023,965	15,500,000
Germany.....	32,388,000	11,084,000	31,073,000	10,922,000	30,787,000	10,822,000
Austro-Hungary...	40,389,000	17,129,000	44,147,000	17,125,000	45,640,000	16,622,000
Spain.....	14,004,000	5,594,700	14,004,000	5,594,900	14,008,000	5,808,400
Netherlands.....	6,251,400	1,547,300	6,124,200	1,547,300	5,758,300	1,523,333
Nat. Belgium.....	3,094,700		3,094,700		3,046,667	
Totals.....	\$233,096,411	£96,829,899	\$233,437,237	£96,859,444	\$231,746,455	£96,233,517

SILVER.—The price of silver was very weak, declining almost continuously throughout the month. The lowest price in a number of years was reached on October 25, when 26 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. was recorded. A slight recovery left the price at 26 9-16d. at the close of the month, a decline since September 30 of $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	July.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	August..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
March....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Septemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	October..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Novemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	28	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Decemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—For the first time in a number of months there was a reduction in the amount of bonds deposited to secure bank circulation, nearly \$1,000,000 of bonds being withdrawn. There was an increase in amount of notes outstanding of \$1,081,135, but the circulation based on bonds was reduced \$646,453, and the circulation based on lawful money was increased \$1,151,279.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	July 31, 1901.	Aug. 31, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$356,152,908	\$357,419,155	\$356,890,548	\$359,911,693
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	327,030,373	328,466,851	328,845,167	328,196,614
Circulation secured by lawful money....	29,113,530	29,012,804	29,985,461	31,713,169
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	62,500	62,500	12,500	12,800
1907, 4 per cent.....	6,057,000	6,057,000	6,032,000	6,032,000
Five per cents. of 1894.....	238,900	238,900	238,900	238,900
Four per cents. of 1895.....	2,991,600	2,991,600	2,561,100	2,911,100
Three per cents. of 1898.....	3,942,280	3,924,780	3,993,280	3,963,780
Two per cents. of 1900.....	316,025,150	316,975,150	317,554,150	316,625,650
Total.....	\$329,348,430	\$330,279,930	\$330,721,986	\$329,833,980

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$7,286,500; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$56,000; 1 per cents. of 1895, \$11,153,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, \$6,453,300; 2 per cents. of 1900, \$33,836,900; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1894, \$965,000; a total of \$110,256,750.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,065.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints in October coined \$5,750,000 gold, \$2,791,489.50 silver, of which \$1,086,000 was standard dollars, and \$187,380 minor coin, a total of \$8,728,868.50.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,032,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,364,161	\$12,657,200	\$2,713,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166
March.....	12,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,841,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April.....	7,894,475	2,159,448	12,922,000	3,990,000	18,938,000	2,833,000
May.....	4,893,400	2,579,416	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	3,265,000
June.....	8,159,600	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,000	2,836,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,595,000	6,780,000	3,141,000
September.....	6,890,947	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,599,524
October.....	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	3,145,000	5,750,000	2,791,489
November.....	6,643,730	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000	.....	.....
December.....	7,469,952	1,886,005	4,576,697	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$111,344,220	\$26,061,519	\$99,272,942	\$36,295,321	\$83,155,860	\$27,954,944

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.60	\$.67	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos..	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	Spanish 25 pesolos.....	4.78	4.82
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesolos.....	19.53	19.65
Five francs.....	.95	.97	Ten guilders.....	8.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fine silver (Government assay), 58 @ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The official price was 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—Again the Treasury statement shows a large excess of receipts over disbursements, the surplus for October being more than \$9,000,000, making the total excess since July 1, \$27,000,000. Revenues have not increased; in fact, they are somewhat smaller than they were last year, but there has been a large decrease in expenditures. The principal reduction is in war expenses, which decreased \$5,600,000 in October, and \$22,000,000 in the four months, July 1 to October 31.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	October, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.	Source.	October, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs.....	\$23,415,571	\$85,302,319	Civil and mis.....	\$12,018,392	\$39,076,034
Internal revenue...	23,511,649	96,819,678	War.....	9,543,570	41,862,172
Miscellaneous.....	2,904,732	10,368,844	Navy.....	6,124,279	22,806,624
			Indians.....	943,806	3,714,417
			Pensions.....	10,450,864	45,568,142
			Interest.....	1,565,022	12,078,882
Total.....	\$49,831,952	\$191,980,841			
Excess of receipts...	9,186,017	27,361,070	Total.....	\$40,645,935	\$164,619,771

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,185	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,109,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,316	45,844,123	38,880,535	231,150,064
March.....	48,728,837	32,138,271	246,358,064	49,861,125	40,782,982	246,048,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,984,770
May.....	45,186,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,501	244,432,245
June.....	51,435,832	36,540,673	210,557,185	50,333,907	35,045,147	248,805,794
July.....	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,476	52,320,340	52,807,560	219,865,831
August.....	49,618,756	50,500,000	218,263,969	45,364,125	37,551,497	218,455,746
September.....	45,304,326	39,189,971	230,131,182	44,434,423	32,310,736	251,639,354
October.....	51,626,067	47,968,687	242,670,174	49,851,952	40,645,935	259,346,494
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,680	243,295,736	.....	.....	.....
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The Government retired nearly \$6,000,000 of its bonds last month, making the reduction in the interest-bearing debt since January 1st more than \$40,000,000. Notwithstanding the payment of this debt the cash balance in the Treasury increased in October nearly \$6,000,000, and since January 1st \$32,000,000. The net debt less cash in the Treasury shows a decrease for the month of \$9,500,000, and in the last ten months of \$77,000,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,679,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4.....	287,578,100	254,111,450	248,241,700	247,378,450
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	84,390	33,300	33,300	32,650
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,992,100	21,323,050	21,041,450	21,025,450
1905, 4.....	162,315,400	162,315,400	153,454,800	148,557,700
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent.....	104,900,040	98,911,240	98,254,220	98,193,100
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,490,770	\$982,640,090	\$966,968,120	\$961,023,100
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	2,654,070	1,863,620	1,343,560	1,341,310
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.....	81,531,532	23,676,186	22,595,339	31,713,019
Fractional currency.....	6,873,410	6,873,361	6,873,361	6,873,361
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,808	\$382,287,411	\$383,208,564	\$385,324,244
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,386,635,578	1,365,321,121	1,351,516,244	1,347,688,655
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	296,318,689	302,026,089	312,815,089
Silver.....	427,428,000	459,232,000	442,080,000	449,648,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	61,397,000	44,433,000	43,026,000	41,434,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$780,033,689	\$783,082,089	\$803,897,089
Aggregate debt.....	2,140,647,957	2,145,354,810	2,139,548,333	2,151,585,743
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	1,181,271,552	1,198,840,459	1,197,237,475	1,213,048,111
Demand liabilities.....	841,164,216	868,969,108	877,407,595	887,332,414
Balance.....	\$290,107,336	\$329,871,355	\$319,819,880	\$325,655,697
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	179,871,355	169,819,880	175,655,697
Total.....	\$290,107,336	\$329,871,355	\$319,819,880	\$325,655,697
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,099,191,310	1,066,349,766	1,061,596,364	1,022,032,956

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The net amount of money in the Treasury on November 1 was about \$1,500,000 less than on October 1, but the net gold increased \$7,700,000, and now amounts to more than \$259,000,000, all the other cash being less than \$38,000,000. The Treasury got rid of \$6,600,000 of its silver dollars during the month by issuing certificates against them.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$505,423,231	\$517,798,435	\$539,152,523	\$541,025,153
Silver Dollars.....	455,887,412	456,187,001	456,125,010	455,238,819
Silver bullion.....	45,801,633	44,423,792	42,244,769	41,308,649
Subsidiary silver.....	10,314,823	10,520,157	9,075,395	8,464,839
United States notes.....	18,860,317	12,705,382	8,651,150	7,800,968
National bank notes.....	9,251,181	9,645,840	9,512,334	8,237,121
Total.....	\$1,040,318,597	\$1,051,263,617	\$1,054,761,181	\$1,062,170,559
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding.....	782,434,073	737,198,908	755,899,912	764,873,610
Net cash in Treasury.....	\$257,884,524	\$314,064,709	\$298,861,269	\$297,296,949

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise continue to be heavily in excess of the imports, the net balance in September amounting to nearly \$39,600,000, which is \$5,000,000 more than the August balance, and brings the total for the first nine months of the present calendar year up to \$399,000,000. This is a falling off

from the previous year of nearly \$17,000,000 for the month and \$8,000,000 for the nine months. The total exports of merchandise were \$9,000,000 less in September this year than in the same month last year, while the imports increased nearly \$8,000,000. For the nine months the exports are still greater than for any previous year, exceeding last year's high record by \$14,000,000, but the imports of merchandise are \$22,000,000 more than they were last year, and have not been equalled in any previous year of the last six years. We imported more than \$11,000,000 gold net in September, which makes the balance for the nine months in favor of the United States nearly \$2,500,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$85,181,098	\$60,855,990	Exp., \$24,275,108	Imp., \$34,253,454	Exp., \$3,723,690
1897.....	104,540,912	42,429,128	" 62,111,786	" 4,580,259	" 1,497,854
1898.....	90,645,937	48,456,887	" 42,189,590	" 13,705,531	" 3,151,407
1899.....	109,886,677	70,711,965	" 39,174,712	" 1,974,899	" 1,245,195
1900.....	115,901,722	59,568,600	" 56,323,122	" 7,064,981	" 1,551,773
1901.....	106,895,274	67,800,405	" 39,594,869	" 11,479,158	" 2,365,818
NINE MONTHS.					
1896.....	666,061,890	522,088,289	Exp., 143,973,601	Imp., 9,280,099	Exp., 25,343,661
1897.....	746,238,242	588,754,903	" 157,483,339	Exp., 16,074,744	" 18,725,417
1898.....	869,278,144	475,378,955	" 393,899,189	Imp., 114,561,898	" 18,334,276
1899.....	902,477,500	585,902,398	" 316,575,102	" 1,390,563	" 16,014,896
1900.....	1,031,964,238	624,467,433	" 407,496,805	Exp., 12,615,811	" 17,231,461
1901.....	1,046,228,274	646,957,728	" 399,270,546	Imp., 2,456,582	" 18,722,642

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was an expansion of circulation in October of \$10,000,000, and the increase was in nearly all forms of money. Gold coin increased \$2,600,000, gold certificates, \$4,100,000, silver dollars, \$1,900,000, silver certificates, \$6,400,000, subsidiary silver coin, \$2,400,000, and National bank notes, \$2,300,000. About \$1,600,000 of Treasury notes of 1900 were retired.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$630,547,325	\$630,087,710	\$631,201,267	\$633,858,471
Silver dollars.....	66,538,628	68,021,039	71,201,115	73,113,520
Subsidiary silver.....	80,195,427	80,788,228	81,538,117	83,999,351
Gold certificates.....	255,467,399	259,342,649	277,517,169	281,678,659
Silver certificates.....	431,050,769	433,550,842	435,437,982	441,810,337
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.....	45,915,905	44,300,417	42,944,781	41,384,614
United States notes.....	832,806,699	833,975,624	838,029,866	838,781,028
National bank notes.....	846,980,997	847,773,315	849,318,214	851,674,562
Total.....	\$2,189,567,149	\$2,197,789,824	\$2,227,188,491	\$2,246,300,542
Population of United States.....	77,872,000	77,985,000	78,098,000	78,211,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.12	\$28.18	\$28.52	\$28.72

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total supply of money in the country has been increased \$17,500,000 during the past month, of which \$14,500,000 was in gold. There was a net increase in silver of about \$2,000,000 and of \$1,000,000 in National bank notes.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Aug. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$1,135,970,556	\$1,147,836,145	\$1,160,353,790	\$1,174,833,624
Silver dollars.....	522,256,040	524,188,040	527,326,125	528,350,339
Silver bullion.....	45,801,633	44,428,792	42,244,769	41,306,649
Subsidiary silver.....	90,510,250	91,308,385	90,613,512	92,464,180
United States notes.....	846,681,016	846,681,016	846,681,016	846,681,016
National bank notes.....	350,232,178	357,419,155	358,830,548	359,911,683
Total.....	\$2,497,451,673	\$2,511,859,533	\$2,526,049,760	\$2,543,597,491

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of October, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				OCTOBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.		Lowest.		High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchafson, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	—June 5	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	80	75	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	—May 8	70	—May 9	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 8	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	107	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.....	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	—June 5	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Feb. 28	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 22	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Oct. 7	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 7	87	—May 9	112	107	110
Canada Southern.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	—Sept. 27	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central of New Jersey.....	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Oct. 30	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio vtg. cdfs.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 8	29	—May 9	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Alton.....	42	31	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 30	27	—May 9	38	25	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 30	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	144	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 30	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Illinois.....	109	88	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 29	91	—Jan. 2	129	128	128
" preferred.....	125	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	—Apr. 22	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 3	136	135	136
Chicago, Great Western.....	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Oct. 24	16	—Jan. 3	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Sept. 18	23	—Jan. 21	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
" preferred.....	64	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Sept. 18	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	73	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul..	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	—May 6	134	—May 9	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	188	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	—May 3	175	—May 9	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	184	191 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Northwestern.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	—May 1	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	212	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	230	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	—Apr. 11	207	—Mar. 1	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	229
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 5	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 3	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	126	110	145	—Apr. 11	125	—Mar. 2	145	135	144
" preferred.....	175	172	201	—Apr. 11	180	—Mar. 29	198	195	198
Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	—Apr. 16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 15	38	—Jan. 18	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	37
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis..	78	55	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Oct. 30	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 15	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.....	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 17	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Gas Co.....	201	164	238	—Apr. 15	187	—Jan. 18	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 3	106	—May 9	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	—May 29	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 3	240	220	229
Denver & Rio Grande.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 14	80	—Jan. 21	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 9	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1st pref.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 29	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2d pref.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	61	—Mar. 21	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	—Apr. 12	41	—Jan. 31	65	58	59
Express Adams.....	150	111	196	—Oct. 29	145	—Jan. 8	195	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	195
" American.....	191	142	205	—Apr. 19	170	—Jan. 12	192	188	192
" United States.....	59	45	100	—Apr. 10	53	—Jan. 26	92	90	90
" Wells, Fargo.....	140	120	170	—Sept. 3	130	—Jan. 11	160	160	160
Great Northern, preferred....	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	—Mar. 15	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 9	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	194
Hocking Valley.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	57	—May 6	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—May 9	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
" preferred.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	80	—May 2	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	77	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central.....	133	110	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 29	124	—May 9	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139
Iowa Central.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 21	21	—Jan. 21	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
" preferred.....	58	39	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—July 1	48	—Jan. 21	80	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City Southern.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	25	—Apr. 30	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 4	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
" preferred.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	—Apr. 30	35	—Jan. 4	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
Lake Erie & Western.....	52	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	—Sept. 27	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	115	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Sept. 27	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	133	127	132
Long Island.....	89	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 22	67	—Jan. 3	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	70
Louisville & Nashville.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 17	76	—May 9	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan consol.....	117	84	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 22	83	—May 9	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan Street.....	182	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	—June 24	150	—May 9	164	154	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Central.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	—May 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	24	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	—July 19	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 19	111	104	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	—Oct. 18	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 7	124	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 20	15	—Jan. 21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Apr. 19	37	—May 9	53	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	—June 14	69	—Jan. 4	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	98
Mobile & Ohio certificates....	49	35	85	—Aug. 22	78	—May 9	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River..	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	—May 2	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Jan. 21	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	158 $\frac{1}{2}$

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				OCTOBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32½	18¼	40¼—May 1	24	—May 9	85½	31½	34½	
Norfolk & Western.....	45¼	22½	57¼—May 2	42	—Jan. 10	57¼	53½	56½	
" preferred.....	53	67	90¼—June 13	82	—Feb. 15	90	86	90	
North American Co.....	22½	13½	109—June 18	78¼	—Mar. 14	98½	93	96	
Northern Pacific.....	86¼	45¼	700—May 9	77¼	—Jan. 21	108½	95½	108½	
" pref.....	91¼	67	113¼—May 7	84¼	—Jan. 21	108½	95½	108½	
Pacific Mail.....	57	25¼	47¼—Jan. 29	30¼	—May 9	45¼	40	43½	
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149¼	124¼	161¼—Apr. 22	137¼	—May 9	148½	142¼	146¼	
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111¼	81½	120¼—June 21	95¼	—Jan. 21	108	101¼	108½	
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	176	225—Oct. 17	196¼	—Jan. 21	225	218	230	
Reading.....	26	15	48¼—June 8	24¼	—Jan. 4	43½	38¼	43	
" 1st preferred.....	71¼	49	80¼—June 17	65	—May 9	77¼	74	77¼	
" 2d preferred.....	39½	23½	59¼—May 1	38	—Jan. 3	54½	49½	54	
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	24¼	9½	54¼—June 20	21¼	—Jan. 4	45½	38¼	41½	
" 1st preferred.....	78¼	64	88—Mar. 12	75	—July 15	79	77	78½	
" 2d preferred.....	55	31¼	78¼—June 19	53½	—Jan. 4	68	63¼	67	
St. Louis & Southwestern.....	18¼	9¼	39¼—Apr. 30	16	—May 9	30¼	26½	26½	
" preferred.....	45¼	21¼	71—June 10	41¼	—Jan. 3	62	54¼	56¼	
Southern Pacific Co.....	45¼	30¼	63½—June 5	39	—May 9	61¼	54½	56½	
Southern Railway.....	23½	10¼	35¼—June 8	18	—Jan. 21	33¼	31½	31½	
" preferred.....	73½	49¼	90—Sept. 20	67¼	—Jan. 21	87¼	84½	86½	
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	104	49	76½—June 18	49½	—Mar. 7	62¼	56¼	59¼	
Texas & Pacific.....	26¼	13½	52¼—May 3	23¼	—Jan. 3	41½	37½	39½	
Union Pacific.....	81½	44½	133—May 2	76	—May 9	108	94½	100½	
" preferred.....	85½	70¼	99¼—May 1	81½	—Jan. 21	90	87	88½	
Wabash R. R.....	14	6¼	26—June 3	11¼	—Jan. 3	21¾	19	20¼	
" preferred.....	27	16	46¼—June 21	23¼	—Jan. 4	38½	35½	36	
Western Union.....	88¼	77¼	100¼—May 6	81	—Jan. 21	92¼	90	91½	
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	13¼	6	22—June 4	11½	—Jan. 31	18	17	17¼	
" second preferred.....	33½	21½	38—Mar. 28	24	—May 9	26½	23½	24	
Wisconsin Central.....	20¼	10	26—June 17	14¼	—Jan. 21	22¼	20	20½	
" preferred.....	57	30	49¼—Apr. 17	38¼	—Jan. 17	42½	40	41	
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99¼	89¼	130—June 17	83¼	—Oct. 28	92½	88¼	86½	
American Car & Foundry.....	25¼	12¼	35—June 14	19	—Jan. 21	29	23¼	25	
" pref.....	72	57½	89—July 2	67	—Jan. 18	85½	78	80	
American Co. Oil Co.....	37¼	30	35¼—June 17	24	—Mar. 8	30½	28	28	
American Ice.....	49¼	27¼	41½—Mar. 15	25¼	—Oct. 2	23½	25½	23½	
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59¼	34¼	69—Apr. 20	38¼	—Oct. 7	45	38¼	40¼	
" preferred.....	99	85	104½—June 20	88	—Feb. 26	98	94¼	95½	
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50¼	17	49—Apr. 2	23	—Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	96	64¼	97¼—Apr. 2	69	—Jan. 18	.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.....	59½	28¼	53¼—Feb. 11	38	—Jan. 14	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	69¼	112¼—Apr. 1	83¼	—Jan. 17	.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95¼	153—June 3	112½	—Oct. 7	122	112½	118¼	
American Tin Plate Co.....	57½	18	80—Apr. 2	55	—Jan. 4	.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.....	114¼	84¼	144—June 8	99	—May 9	.....	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	54½	37½	54¼—Apr. 16	34	—Oct. 8	37½	34	34½	
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40¼	21¼	71¼—June 6	38¼	—Jan. 4	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	70	124—June 10	93¼	—Jan. 2	116	114	115	
Federal Steel Co.....	58¼	28¼	59—Jan. 2	41	—Jan. 29	.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	79½	60¼	105¼—Apr. 1	68	—Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co.....	200	120	269¼—June 24	183¼	—Jan. 10	250¼	247½	267½	
Glucose Sugar Refining Co..	60	44	65—May 2	37	—Oct. 24	54¼	37	37¼	
International Paper Co.....	26½	14¼	28—Mar. 22	18¼	—May 10	24	19½	19½	
" preferred.....	75	58	81¼—Sept. 6	69	—Jan. 21	79¼	75	75½	
National Lead Co.....	28¼	15½	25¼—June 12	15	—Mar. 14	21¼	18½	20½	
National Tube.....	69½	40¼	70½—Feb. 6	51¼	—Feb. 28	.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58¼	32¼	52—Jan. 2	30	—Mar. 7	41¼	37	41¼	
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27¼	8¼	24—June 17	11¼	—Sept. 13	15½	14½	14½	
" preferred.....	70¼	49	83—Apr. 1	55¼	—Jan. 21	67	64	66¼	
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10¼	4¼	8¼—June 13	3¼	—Mar. 6	5	4¼	5	
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7¾	16¼—May 2	7¾	—May 9	12¼	10¾	11¼	
" preferred.....	79¼	65	8¾—Sept. 3	60¼	—May 9	81¼	77½	80½	
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34—Jan. 2	12¼	—Oct. 4	16¼	12½	15	
" preferred.....	104¼	74¼	85—Jan. 2	47	—Oct. 4	53	47	48	
U. S. Steel.....	.....	.....	55—Apr. 30	24	—May 9	44¼	41	41¼	
" pref.....	.....	.....	101½—Apr. 30	69	—May 9	95	90½	90½	

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL
SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....1905		7,000,000	Q J	96¼	Oct. 31, '01	96¾	96	30,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
{ Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1905		188,117,500	A & O	102¾	Oct. 31, '01	102¾	102¾	1,638,000
{ " registered.....			A & O	101½	Oct. 22, '01	102¾	101½	24,000
{ " adjustment, g. 4's.....1905		31,055,000	NOV	97¾	Oct. 31, '01	98	97	528,000
{ " registered.....			NOV	95	May 17, '01			
{ " stamped.....1905		20,673,000	M & N	95¼	Oct. 28, '01	95¾	94¾	182,500
{ " Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's.1902		250,000	J & J					
{ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's.....1915		1,500,000	M & S					
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 6s. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	108	May 18, '01			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925		60,798,000	J & J	96¾	Oct. 31, '01	96¾	94¾	520,500
{ " registered.....1948			J & J	95	Oct. 28, '01	95	95	12,000
{ " g. 4s. registered.....1948		65,963,000	A & O	102¾	Oct. 31, '01	102¾	101¾	664,500
{ " g. 4s. registered.....1948			A & O	102	Oct. 30, '01	102	102	10,000
{ " ten year c. deb. g. 4's. 1911		12,104,000	M & S	107¼	Oct. 31, '01	108¾	104¾	1,556,000
{ Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925		11,293,000	M & N	89¾	Oct. 24, '01	89¾	89	28,500
{ " registered.....			Q Feb					
{ " Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925		41,990,000	J & J	89¾	Oct. 30, '01	90	88¾	440,000
{ " registered.....			Q J	90¾	June 4, '01			
{ Monongahela River 1st g. 5's 1919		700,000	F & A	104¾	July 1, '92			
{ Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s. 1930		1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28, '99			
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's.....1937		4,407,000	M & S	118¾	Oct. 30, '01	118¾	118	25,000
{ " deb. 6's.....1947		1,000,000	J & J					
{ Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's. 1936		2,000,000	A & O					
{ Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's.....1943		650,000	J & J	130¾	Mar. 8, '01			
{ Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's.....1921		1,300,000	F & A	127	Oct. 8, '01	127	127	2,000
{ " cons. 1st 6's.....1922		3,920,000	J & D	128	Oct. 8, '01	128	128	13,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's. 1913		575,000	A & O	100	Nov. 18, '99			
{ " registered.....			A & O					
{ " 1st refund g. 4's.....1951		8,021,000	J & J					
{ " registered.....			J & J					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's. 1906		6,500,000	J & D	108	Oct. 31, '01	108	105¾	28,500
{ " con. 1st & col. 1st 5's.....1934		7,250,000	A & O	117	Oct. 8, '01	117	117	1,000
{ " registered.....			A & O	117	Nov. 20, '19			
{ Ced. Rapids Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921		1,905,000	A & O	113¾	Dec. 6, '19			
{ Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927		150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24, '95			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's. 1908		14,000,000	J & J	107	Oct. 30, '01	107¾	106¾	41,000
{ " 2d mortg. 5's.....1913		6,000,000	M & S	109¾	Oct. 24, '01	109¾	107¾	14,000
{ " registered.....			M & S	107	Aug. 5, '01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's. 1948		2,500,000	J & D	91	Aug. 9, '01			
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's. 1987		4,880,000	M & N	108	Oct. 12, '01	108	101	10,000
Central R'y of Georgia. 1st g. 5's. 1945		7,000,000	F & A	120¾	Mar. 25, '01			
{ " registered \$1,000 & \$5,000			F & A					
{ " con. g. 5's.....1945		16,700,000	M & N	107¼	Oct. 31, '01	108	106¾	208,000
{ " con. g. 5's reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000			M & N	105¾	Sept. 18, '01			
{ " 1st pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	70	Oct. 31, '01	74	70	116,000
{ " 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		7,000,000	OCT 1	27½	Oct. 30, '01	29	26	85,000
{ " 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945		4,000,000	OCT 1	15	Oct. 28, '01	16¾	15	109,000
{ " Macon & Nor. Div. 1st								
{ " g. 5's.....1946		840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27, '99			
{ " Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5's. 1947		413,000	J & J	102	June 29, '99			
{ " Mobile div. 1st g. 5's.....1946		1,000,000	J & J	106	Oct. 24, '19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey								
{ " 1st convertible 7's. 1902		1,167,000	M & N	104¾	July 24, '01			
{ " gen. g. 5's.....1987		43,924,000	J & J	131	Oct. 30, '01	131	130¼	38,000
{ " registered.....			Q J	129¾	Oct. 31, '01	129¾	129	27,000

BOND SALES.

915

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's. 1921		4,987,000	J & J	114	Oct. 28, '01	114½	114	6,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's. 1920		1,082,000	J & J					
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1912		2,691,000	Q M	107	Oct. 29, '01	107	107	4,000
con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910		12,175,000	Q M	104½	Oct. 28, '01	104½	103	45,000
N. Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941		1,500,000	M & S					
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1936		1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13, '99			
Ches. & Ohio 6's. g., Series A. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	114	Oct. 28, '01	114	114	5,000
Ches. & Ohio 6's. g. 1911		2,000,000	A & O	116	Oct. 16, '01	116	115	40,000
1st con. g. 5's. 1939		25,858,000	M & N	121½	Oct. 29, '01	122	121	38,000
registered.			M & N	118	July 16, '01			
Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1992		28,811,000	M & S	107	Oct. 31, '01	108¾	106	190,000
registered.			M & S	108	Apr. 18, '01			
Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	103	Nov. 26, '19			
(R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1989		6,000,000	J & J	104	Oct. 15, '01	104	103	10,000
2d con. g. 4's. 1989		1,000,000	J & J	99	Sept. 23, '01			
Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	101¾	Apr. 29, '99			
Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's. 1902		3,007,000	M & S	100¾	Oct. 21, '01	100¾	100¾	21,000
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N					
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903		1,671,000	M & N	108¾	June 4, '01			
refunding g. 3's. 1949		29,896,000	A & O	87¾	Oct. 31, '01	88	86	543,000
registered.			A & O					
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		425,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '95			
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1960		22,000,000	J & J	85	Oct. 31, '01	85½	84½	584,000
registered.			J & J					
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903		22,740,000	J & J	107¾	Oct. 15, '01	107¾	106¾	19,000
Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1905		2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11, '19			
Denver div. 4's. 1922		5,467,000	F & A	101¾	Oct. 24, '01	101¾	101	14,000
Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		26,214,000	J & J	102¾	Oct. 31, '01	102¾	102¾	42,000
registered.			J & J					
(Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 30, '01			
4's. 1919		8,544,000	A & O	103¾	Oct. 19, '01	112¾	106¾	13,000
Nebraska extens'n 4's. 1927		26,077,000	M & N	112	Oct. 31, '01	112	111½	25,000
registered.			M & N	112¾	Apr. 17, '01			
Southwestern div. 4's. 1921		2,950,000	M & S	100¾	June 4, '01			
4's joint bonds. 1921		215,153,000	J & J	98¼	Oct. 31, '01	98¼	96¾	5,277,000
registered.			Q J A N	96¼	Oct. 15, '01	97¾	95¼	22,000
5's. debentures. 1913		9,000,000	M & N	110¼	Oct. 26, '01	111	110¼	6,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & S	120	Oct. 24, '01	120	120	10,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,989,000	J & D	112¾	Sept. 18, '01			
small bonds. 1907		2,653,000	J & D	112	Apr. 2, '96			
1st con. 6's. gold. 1934		12,996,000	A & O	126¼	Oct. 19, '01	126¾	125	6,000
gen. con. 1st 5's. 1987			M & N	124	Oct. 31, '01	124½	122½	204,000
registered.			M & N	115	Aug. 28, '19			
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1936		4,626,000	J & J	120¼	Oct. 8, '01	120¼	120¼	1,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
refunding g. 6's. 1947		4,700,000	J & J	124	Oct. 28, '01	124	121½	20,000
ref. g. 5's. 1947		3,842,000	J & J	113¼	Oct. 28, '01	113¼	113	13,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 28, '01	115½	115½	12,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's & g. R. d. 1902		920,000	J & J	189¼	Oct. 28, '01	189¼	189	2,000
1st 7's & g. 1902		368,000	J & J	172½	Apr. 10, '19			
1st C. & M. 7's. 1903		3,518,000	J & J	183	Oct. 15, '01	183	183	5,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		4,748,000	J & J	189¼	Oct. 28, '01	189¼	188¼	2,000
terminal g. 5's. 1914		23,676,000	J & J	113¼	Oct. 8, '01	113¼	113	26,000
gen. g. 4's. series A. 1989			J & J	111	Oct. 24, '01	111	110	51,000
registered.			Q J	105½	Feb. 19, '98			
gen. g. 3½'s. series B. 1989		2,500,000	J & J					
registered.			J & J					
Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1921		1,360,000	J & J	117¾	Oct. 23, '01	117¾	117¾	1,000
Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1926		3,083,000	J & J	119¾	Oct. 14, '01	119¾	119¾	35,000
Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	116¾	Oct. 16, '01	116¾	116	11,000
1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921		25,340,000	J & J	118¾	Oct. 26, '01	118¼	117½	7,000
Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916		2,856,000	J & J	113	Oct. 23, '01	113	113	1,000
Far. & So. g. 6's. assu. 1924		1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18, '98			
1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		5,680,000	J & J	123¾	Oct. 22, '01	124¼	123¾	21,000
1st 5's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110¼	May 24, '01			
1st 7's. Iowa & D. ex. 1908		1,500,000	J & J	185	Oct. 16, '01	185	185	1,000
1st 5's. La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,500,000	J & J	117¼	Oct. 30, '01	117¼	117¼	5,000
Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		2,840,000	J & J	110¼	May 15, '01			
1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	117	Oct. 30, '01	117	115½	37,000
1st 6's. Southw'n div. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	115¾	Oct. 30, '01	116	115¾	7,000
Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921		4,755,000	J & J	118	Oct. 19, '01	118	117½	2,000
Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2, '01			
1st con. 6's. 1913		5,082,000	J & D	118¾	Sept. 12, '01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915		12,832,000	Q F	140	Oct. 8, '01	140	140	26,000
gold 7's...1902		7,472,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 9, '01	105½	105½	5,000
registered gold 7's...1902			J & D	108	Oct. 30, '01	108	108	6,000
extension 4's...1896-1926		18,632,000	W A 15	108½	Oct. 19, '01	108½	108½	1,000
registered...1907			W A 15	107	Mar. 7, '99			
gen. g. 8¼'s...1897		12,492,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2, '01	111	111	1,000
registered...1879-1929			Q F	108	Nov. 19, '98			
sinking fund 6's...1879-1929		5,878,000	A & O	111	July 23, '01			
registered...1879-1929			A & O	111	Oct. 18, '99			
sinking fund 5's...1879-1929		6,982,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 12, '01			
registered...1919			A & N	107½	May 24, '99			
deben. 5's...1921		5,900,000	M & N	110	Aug. 27, '01			
registered...1921			M & N	108	Oct. 2, '01	108	108	1,000
deben. 5's...1921		10,000,000	A & O	114½	Oct. 17, '01	117½	114½	5,000
registered...1921			A & O	114	Oct. 23, '01	114	114	5,000
sinking f'd debent. 5's...1921		9,800,000	M & N	123	Oct. 15, '01	123	123	2,000
registered...1907			M & N	123	May 28, '01			
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's...1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '94			
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...1905		1,900,000	M & S	118	Jan. 23, '01			
Northern Illinois 1st 5's...1910		1,500,000	M & S	110½	Oct. 14, '01	110½	110½	5,000
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's...1909		1,900,000	M & S	110½	Aug. 30, '01			
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's...1907		1,562,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 10, '99			
Mill., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's...1921		5,000,000	M & N	127	Sept. 28, '01			
ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's...1929		4,148,000	F & A	125½	Oct. 21, '01	125½	125½	1,000
Ashland div. 1st g. 6's...1925		1,000,000	M & S	149½	Apr. 8, '99			
Michigan div. 1st g. 6's...1924		1,251,000	J & J	141	Sept. 25, '10			
con. deb. 5's...1907		496,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01			
incomes...1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr. 25, '01			
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917		12,100,000	J & J	123	Sept. 25, '01			
registered...1917			J & J	127½	Sept. 18, '01			
gen. g. 4's...1908		65,581,000	J & J	108½	Oct. 31, '01	106½	106	181,000
registered...1905			J & J	108½	Sept. 23, '01			
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's...1905		1,200,000	J & J	94½	Feb. 20, '01			
1st 2½'s...1905		1,200,000	J & J	88½	Aug. 26, '99			
extension 4's...1923		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19, '99			
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's...1923		2,750,000	A & O	111½	Aug. 5, '01			
small bond...1923			A & O	107	Oct. 1, '01	107	107	600
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's...1900		14,418,000	J & D	140½	Oct. 24, '01	140½	139½	39,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's...1918		1,999,000	M & N	140	Oct. 28, '01	140	139½	52,500
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's...1900		798,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22, '01			
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's...1919		6,070,000	A & O	129	Oct. 31, '01	129	127	43,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's...1947		18,585,000	J & J	98	Oct. 31, '01	94	98	75,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s.k. f'd g. 6's...1919		870,000	M & N	107½	July 11, '99			
gen'l mortg. g. 6's...1932		9,868,000	Q M	118	Sept. 18, '01			
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '98			
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5's...1919		4,800,000	J & J	108	Jan. 17, '99			
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s.k. f'd 7's...1905		998,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '99			
2d g. 4½'s...1937		2,000,000	J & J	118	Oct. 10, '99			
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's...1941		3,500,000	M & N	114	July 3, '01			
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's...1903		14,634,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 28, '01	105	103	24,000
do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's...1909		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01			
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's...1901		4,000,000	J & J	101	Oct. 10, '01	101	101	1,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's...1900		9,750,000	M & N	103	Oct. 25, '01	103	103	1,000
registered...1940			M & S	99	May 1, '99			
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...1940		1,035,000	M & S	100	June 4, '01			
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's...1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22, '99			
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's...1936		7,685,000	Q F	104½	Sept. 20, '99			
registered...1920		689,000	M & N	95	Nov. 15, '94			
con. 6's...1928		2,571,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '98			
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's...1928			J & J	115½	Oct. 10, '01	115½	115½	2,000
Clev., C. & Ind. con. 7's...1914		3,991,000	J & D	131½	July 28, '01			
sink. fund 7's...1914			J & D	119½	Nov. 19, '99			
gen. consol 6's...1934		3,205,000	J & J	133	July 22, '01			
registered...1940			A & O					
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pf'd 4's...1938		981,500	Q J					
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pf'd. 5's...1938		590,000	A & O	98	Oct. 28, '01	99	98	148,000
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...1940		8,103,000	A	73½	Oct. 29, '01	76½	71	517,000
income 4's...1900		4,000,000						

BOND SALES.

917

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1933		5,000,000	A & O	115	Oct. 28, '01	115	115	1,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1938		2,938,000	J & J	129½	May 29, '01	....	....	....
" registered.....			Q J	.....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's..... 1947		7,500,000	J & J	81½	Oct. 28, '01	81½	79½	228,000
" 1st g. 4's..... 1947		1,448,000	J & J	81½	Oct. 28, '01	82	80	43,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's..... 1929		18,050,000	F & A	88½	Oct. 31, '01	88½	87½	874,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtgs 7's. 1907		3,087,000	M & S	120¾	Apr. 10, '01	....	....	....
" Morris & Essex 1st m 7's..... 1914		5,000,000	M & N	188	Oct. 30, '01	188	188	2,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's..... 1915		12,151,000	J & D	140	Oct. 17, '01	140	140	10,000
" registered.....			J & D	140	Oct. 28, '98	....	....	....
" N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's..... 1921		12,000,000	J & J	135½	Oct. 26, '01	135½	135	6,000
" const. 5's..... 1923		5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	....	....	....
" term. imp. 4's..... 1923		5,000,000	M & N	104½	Sept. 25, '01	....	....	....
" Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's..... 1916		1,986,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	....	....	....
" Warren Rd. 1st rtdg. gtd g. 8½'s. 2000		905,000	F & A	.....		....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's..... 1917		5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	....	....	....
" reg..... 1917			M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	....	....	....
" Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's..... 1906		3,000,000	A & O	116	Oct. 18, '01	116	116	10,000
" registered.....			A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	....
" 6's..... 1906		7,000,000	A & O	111	Oct. 21, '01	111	110½	12,000
" registered.....			A & O	112	June 27, '01	....	....	....
" Bena. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's..... 1921		2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8, '01	152	152	5,000
" 1st r 7's..... 1921			M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's..... 1926		28,650,000	J & J	102¾	Oct. 29, '01	103	102	148,500
" con. g. 4½'s..... 1926		6,382,000	J & J	111	June 11, '01	....	....	....
" imp. m. g. 5's..... 1928		8,103,500	J & D	113	Oct. 2, '01	113	113	9,000
" Den. & Southern Ry. g. a. fg. 5's. 1929		4,923,000	J & D	93½	Oct. 17, '01	93½	93½	21,000
" Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's..... 1917		628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s..... 1905		900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	....	....	....
" g. 4s..... 1905		1,250,000	J & D	92	Oct. 31, '01	92	91	8,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's..... 1937		6,734,000	A & O	118	Oct. 17, '01	118	118	1,000
" registered.....			A & O	101½	July 23, '99	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s..... 1916		2,000,000	J & J	.....		....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's..... 1937		4,000,000	J & J	116	Oct. 22, '01	116	116	2,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's..... 1941		7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	....	....	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's..... 1947		2,492,000	M & N	118½	Jan. 28, '01	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's..... 1919		2,149,000	M & S	120½	Apr. 13, '01	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s..... 1923		2,926,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's..... 1920		4,618,000	A & O	123¾	Mar. 6, '01	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's..... 1928		709,500	J & D	107	July 1, '19	....	....	....
" 1st cons. gold 7's..... 1920		15,890,000	M & S	140	Oct. 23, '01	140	140	18,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's..... 1920		3,699,500	M & S	135¾	May 17, '01	....	....	....
" Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds. 1906		34,000,000	J & J	99	Oct. 31, '01	99	97½	511,000
" registered.....			J & J	99	Aug. 16, '01	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1906		33,857,000	J & J	87½	Oct. 31, '01	88	86½	543,000
" registered.....			J & J	.....		....	....	....
" Penn. col. trust g. 4's. 1961		33,000,000	F & A	94½	Oct. 31, '01	94½	92½	443,000
" Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's..... 1916		2,380,000	J & D	136½	Oct. 18, '01	136½	136½	1,000
" Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's. 1908		1,500,000	J & J	.....		....	....	....
" small.....			J & J	.....		....	....	....
" Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's..... 1932		12,000,000	M & N	122¾	Sept. 25, '01	....	....	....
" Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's..... 1909		2,800,000	A & O	105	Oct. 7, '01	105	105	2,000
" Long Dock consol. g. 6's..... 1935		7,500,000	A & O	137½	Aug. 29, '01	....	....	....
" N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N	.....		....	....	....
" 1st gtd. currency 6's..... 1922			
" N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		3,398,000	J & J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	....	....	....
" Co. 1st currency 6's..... 1913			
" N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's..... 1946		1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	....
" small.....			
" Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's..... 1910		3,500,000	A & O	115½	Oct. 30, '01	116	115	7,000
" N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st retdg. g. 5's. 1937		3,750,000	J & J	118	Oct. 28, '01	119	118	2,000
" 2d g. 4½'s..... 1937		453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's..... 1940		2,548,000	F & A	107½	Oct. 30, '01	107½	107½	3,000
" term. 1st g. 5's..... 1943		2,000,000	M & N	115½	June 8, '19	....	....	....
" registered..... \$5,000 each			M & N	.....		....	....	....
" Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's..... 1942		8,000,000	J & D	110	Oct. 15, '01	110	110	4,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933		500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10, '97	....	....	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's. 1921		3,000,000	J & J	123	Oct. 30, '01	123½	123	3,000
1st General g 5's.....1942		2,223,000	A & O	109	Aug. 27, '01	....	....	.....
Mount Vernon 1st 6's...1923		875,000	A & O	110	May 10, '98	....	....	.....
Sul. Co. Boh. 1st g 5's...1930		450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g 6's...1926		1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug. 28, '01	....	....	.....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's...1918		3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6, '99	....	....	.....
1st land grant ex. g 5's...1930		423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5's.....1943		4,870,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s. 1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. cts. dep. 1st 6's. 1921		8,176,000	.....	107	Oct. 30, '01	108	102½	774,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's. 1923		2,863,000	J & J	85½	Oct. 31, '01	87	85½	86,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s...1913		2,000,000	A & O	105	Oct. 30, '01	105	103½	2,000
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g 5's...1945		2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12, '88	....	....	.....
1st con. g 5s.....1945		2,822,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27, '19	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's. 1927		5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 23, '19	....	....	.....
Hook. Val. Ry. 1st con. g 4½'s...1909		10,237,000	J & J	107	Oct. 29, '01	107	106½	139,000
registered.....		1,401,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Col. Hook's Val. 1st ext. g 4's. 1848		1,401,000	A & O	104	Oct. 17, '01	104	104	1,000
Illinois Central, 1st g 4's.....1951		1,500,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		2,499,000	J & J	113½	Mar. 12, '19	....	....	.....
1st gold 3½'s.....1951		2,499,000	J & J	104	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		2,500,000	J & J	102½	Apr. 15, '98	....	....	.....
1st g 2s sterl. £500,000...1951		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '96	....	....	.....
registered.....		15,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
total outstg. \$18,950,000		15,000,000	A & O	104½	Oct. 14, '01	104½	104½	7,000
collat. trust gold 4's...1952		15,000,000	A & O	102	Oct. 4, '01	102	102	1,000
regist'd.....		24,679,000	M & N	106	Oct. 26, '01	106	105½	79,000
col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex. 1953		24,679,000	M & N	109½	Dec. 13, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Calro Bridge g 4's.....1950		3,000,000	J & D	123	May 24, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		14,320,000	J & J	102	Oct. 29, '01	102½	102	26,000
Louisville div. g 3½'s. 1953		14,320,000	J & J	88½	Dec. 8, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21, '99	....	....	.....
Middle div. reg. 5's...1921		600,000	F & A	90½	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. g 3's...1951		4,939,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		6,321,000	J & J	101½	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	.....
g 3½'s.....1951		6,321,000	J & J	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	.....
registered.....		2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7, '19	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s. 1951		2,000,000	J & J	124	Dec. 11, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		5,425,000	F & A	113½	Sept. 26, '01	....	....	.....
West'n Line 1st g 4's. 1951		5,425,000	F & A	101½	Jan. 31, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		470,000	J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
Belleville & Carott 1st 6's.....1923		470,000	J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
Carbondale & Shaw'n 1st g 4's. 1932		241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22, '19	....	....	.....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's...1951		241,000	M & S	128	Oct. 14, '01	128	128	1,000
gold 5's, registered.....		18,555,000	J & D	124	Sept. 24, '01	....	....	.....
g 3½'s.....1951		1,852,000	J & D	101½	Oct. 3, '01	101½	101½	10,000
registered.....		1,852,000	J & D	106½	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	.....
Memph. div. 1st g 4's. 1951		8,500,000	J & D	106	Oct. 16, '19	106	106	25,000
registered.....		538,000	M & S	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g 4's. 1931		538,000	M & S	102½	Nov. 16, '19	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g 5's.....1935		1,824,000	J & J	120	Sept. 24, '01	....	....	.....
1st gtd. g 5's.....1935		833,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7, '01	105½	105½	5,000
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4's. 1950		4,500,000	J & J	99½	Oct. 2, '01	99½	99½	10,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st 6's, gold. 1919		8,611,000	M & N	126½	Oct. 30, '01	127	125½	83,000
2d g 5's...1906		7,711,000	M & S	100½	Oct. 29, '01	101	99½	249,000
3d g 4's.....1921		2,728,500	M & S	80	Aug. 30, '01	....	....	.....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.....1933		7,650,000	J & D	117½	Oct. 16, '01	118	116½	16,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st		3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
gtd g 5's.....1929		3,000,000	A & O	68½	Oct. 31, '01	69	66½	133,000
Kansas City Southern 1st g 3's. 1950		26,197,000	A & O	63½	Oct. 16, '19	....	....	.....
registered.....		7,250,000	J & J	121½	Oct. 28, '01	122	120½	17,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g 5's...1937		7,250,000	J & J	118½	Oct. 11, '01	118½	118½	14,000
2d mtge. g 5's.....1941		3,625,000	J & J	118½	Oct. 11, '01	118½	118½	14,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's...1945		2,500,000	A & O	110½	Oct. 18, '01	110½	110½	2,000

BOND SALES.

919

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1907		8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 13,'01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940		15,000,000	J & J	110½	Oct. 18,'01	110½	110½	5,000
" registered.....			J & J	108½	Oct. 21,'01	108½	108½	10,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941		10,000,000	A & O	118½	Oct. 24,'01	118½	114½	15,000
" registered.....			A & O	100½	Oct. 18,'99	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933		10,230,000	J & J	109	June 27,'01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	M & S	96½	June 4,'01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st prd 6's 1914		750,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" g. gtd 5's.....1914		1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1,'99	.....	.....	.....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1931		3,610,000	Q J	121	July 23,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1931		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	.....	.....	.....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1938		3,000,000	J & D	102½	Oct. 31,'01	102½	101½	19,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June 24,'01	.....	.....	.....
" g. 4's.....1932		325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	.....	.....	.....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,685,000	M & S	98½	Oct. 22,'01	98½	98	22,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1934		1,135,000	J & L	95	Feb. 15,'01	.....	.....	.....
{ Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109½	June 17,'98	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. B'kin & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's.....1936		1,801,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's.1927		883,000	M & S	105	May 4,'19	.....	.....	.....
" Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch					
1st con. gold garn't'd 5's.1932		1,425,000	QJAN	118	Dec. 28,'19	.....	.....	.....
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1930		9,221,000	J & D	119½	Oct. 23,'01	119½	119½	40,000
" gold 5's.....1937		1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Unified gold 4's.....1940		28,394,000	J & J	101½	Oct. 31,'01	102	101½	169,000
" registered.....1940			J & J	88	Feb. 27,'98	.....	.....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's.1931		5,129,000	M & N	114½	Oct. 28,'01	114½	114	17,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g. 4's.1903-1918		8,600,000	A & O	99½	Oct. 31,'01	99½	99	42,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's.....1907		325,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31,'19	.....	.....	.....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's.1919		1,895,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9,'01	.....	.....	.....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.....1931		3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	.....	.....	.....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's.1930		5,000,000	J & J	180	July 23,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 6's.....1930		1,000,000	J & J	119½	May 17,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's.....1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5,'19	.....	.....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921		3,500,000	M & S	126½	Jan. 22,'01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 8's.....1930		3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 28,'01	.....	.....	.....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. g. 6's.1931		1,652,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1937		6,742,000	J & J	100	Oct. 19,'01	100	100	11,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg					
1st g. 4½'s.....1945		4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 28,'01	.....	.....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's.1937		2,096,000	F & A	111	Aug. 29,'01	.....	.....	.....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's.1921		2,659,000	F & A	117	Sept. 27,'01	.....	.....	.....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.1936		3,673,000	F & A	115	Sept. 30,'01	.....	.....	.....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6's.1910		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	.....	.....	.....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19,'01	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1930		28,065,000	A & O	108	Oct. 30,'01	108	102	92,000
" registered.....			A & O	105½	May 7,'01	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	116	Oct. 31,'01	116½	115	49,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's.1934		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Central.					
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	83½	Oct. 31,'01	84½	82½	234,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939		20,511,000	JULY	29½	Oct. 31,'01	81½	28½	930,000
" 2d 3's.....1939		11,724,000	JULY	20	Oct. 28,'01	20½	20	123,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		865,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's.1942		4,636,000	M & S	90½	July 29,'01	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		10,779,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,'19	.....	.....	.....
" 2d inc. g. 6's "A".....1927		12,265,000	M & S	95½	Oct. 28,'01	96½	92	121,500
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917		12,265,000	A	83	Oct. 31,'01	34½	32	415,000
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2,'19	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927	950,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	....	....
Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's. 1909	1,015,000	J & D	119	June 23, '01	....	....	....	....
Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's. 1921	1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14, '19	....	....	....	....
Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's. 1910	638,000	J & D	123½	Feb. 7, '01	....	....	....	....
1st con. g. 6's. 1904	5,000,000	M & N	121½	Oct. 29, '01	121½	120½	15,000	....
1st & refunding g. 4's. 1949	7,500,000	M & S	103½	Oct. 30, '01	104	103	130,000	....
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's. 1936	8,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26, '87	....	....	....	....
stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.	....	....	98	Oct. 8, '01	98	98	1,000	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's. 1926	8,280,000	J & J	89½	June 18, '01	....	....	....	....
stamped pay. of int. gtd.	....	....	98	Apr. 3, '01	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's. 1938	21,949,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
stamped pay. of int. gtd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's. 1990	39,718,000	J & D	100	Oct. 31, '01	100	98	270,000	....
2d mtge. g. 4's. 1990	20,000,000	F & A	80	Oct. 31, '01	82	79	236,500	....
1st ext gold 5's. 1944	1,868,000	M & N	105	Oct. 31, '01	105	103	121,000	....
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's. 1916	458,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 22, '99	....	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1940	1,340,000	M & N	98	Sept. 26, '01	....	....	....	....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942	3,285,000	M & S	105	Oct. 31, '01	106½	105	15,000	....
Sher. Shreveport & Soist gtd. g. 5's. 1943	1,886,000	J & D	108½	July 23, '01	....	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's. 1990	2,500,000	F & A	90½	July 24, '01	....	....	....	....
Tebco. & Neosho 1st 7's. 1908	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942	4,000,000	A & O	110	Oct. 31, '01	110	110	6,000	....
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's. 1920	14,904,000	M & N	125½	Oct. 28, '01	126½	123½	80,000	....
3d mortgage 7's. 1908	3,528,000	M & N	115	Oct. 21, '01	115	114	5,000	....
trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917	14,376,000	M & N	105	Oct. 22, '01	106½	103½	132,000	....
registered	....	M & S	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st collateral gold 5's. 1920	9,636,000	F & A	107	Oct. 31, '01	107	106½	18,000	....
re-istered	....	F & A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1919	3,459,000	F & A	89½	Oct. 10, '01	90½	89½	12,000	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's. 1926	620,000	J & J	100	May 1, '01	....	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's. 1938	7,000,000	M & S	107	Oct. 30, '01	107	107	3,000	....
2d extended g. 5's. 1936	2,573,000	F & A	115	Oct. 25, '01	115	115	1,000	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R. R. & I. gr. 5's. 1961	35,716,000	A & O	115½	Oct. 31, '01	116	114	77,000	....
stamped gtd gold 5's. 1981	6,945,000	A & O	116½	June 5, '01	....	....	....	....
unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's. 1929	23,090,000	J & J	92	Oct. 31, '01	92½	90½	318,000	....
registered	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's. 1936	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm. prior lien, g. 5's. 1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31, '19	....	....	....	....
small	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inc. g. 4's. 1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
small	600,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's. 1946	1,000,000	J & D	180½	Oct. 29, '01	180½	180	21,500	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's. 1927	7,000,000	J & J	125	Aug. 2, '01	....	....	....	....
1st extension 6's. 1927	974,000	J & D	95½	Oct. 29, '01	95½	95½	6,000	....
gen. g. 4's. 1936	9,472,000	Q J	114½	Oct. 22, '01	114½	114½	6,000	....
Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's. 1947	4,000,000	F & A	101½	Apr. 24, '19	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's. 1941	4,000,000	M & S	99	Oct. 23, '01	99	95	2,000	....
collateral g. 4's. 1930	2,494,000	Q F	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's. 1913	6,800,000	J & J	128	Oct. 29, '01	128	127½	21,000	....
1st cons. g. 5's. 1928	7,412,000	A & O	112½	Oct. 7, '01	112½	112	2,000	....
1st g. 6's Jasper Branch. 1923	371,000	J & J	128	Mar. 29, '01	....	....	....	....
1st 6's McM. M. W. & Al. 1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24, '96	....	....	....	....
1st 6's T. & P. 1917	800,000	J & J	115	Dec. 20, '99	....	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's. 1915	1,520,000	A & O	106½	Aug. 13, '94	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's. 1908	18,830,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 23, '01	105½	105½	5,000	....
1st registered. 1908	....	J & J	106	Sept. 27, '01	....	....	....	....
g. mortgage 3½'s. 1997	38,161,000	J & J	109½	Oct. 23, '01	109½	109½	62,000	....
registered	....	J & J	109½	May 20, '19	....	....	....	....
debenture 5's. 1884-1904	4,501,000	M & S	101	Sept. 11, '01	....	....	....	....
debenture 5's reg. 1904	....	M & S	103	Oct. 23, '01	103	103	30,000	....
reg. debent. 5's. 1890-1904	649,000	M & S	108½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	....	....
debenture g. 4's. 1890-1906	5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30, '01	....	....	....	....
registered	....	J & D	102½	Jan. 18, '01	....	....	....	....
deb. cert. ext. g. 4's. 1906	8,661,000	M & N	101½	Oct. 19, '01	101½	101½	2,000	....
registered	....	M & N	100½	Sept. 26, '99	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s. 1998	90,578,000	F & A	96½	Oct. 31, '01	96½	96½	171,000	....
registered	....	F & A	96½	Oct. 18, '01	96½	94	26,000	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s. 1998	19,101,000	F & A	94½	Oct. 29, '01	95½	94½	27,000	....
registered	....	F & A	97	Jan. 11, '01	....	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st gtd. 4's. 1936	5,000,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 10, '01	111½	111½	1,000	....
registered	....	J & J	106	June 17, '98	....	....	....	....
2d gtd. g. 5's. 1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
regis'-'red	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....

BOND SALES.

921

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981		1,100,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, {		770,000	J & J	95	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940 {		33,100	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" small bonds series B.		300,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942		2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1991		3,900,000	Sept.	108	Oct. 31, '01	108	105½	2,076,000
" inc. 5's. 1992		1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97	.....	.....	.....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1986		4,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" reg. certificates.		130,000	A & O	103	May 22, '96	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1993		50,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1916		8,428,000	J & J	112½	Oct. 30, '01	113½	112½	128,000
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2361		40,760,000	J & J	112½	Oct. 28, '01	113	112½	65,500
" registered.	J & D	109½	Oct. 23, '01	109½	109½	1,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's. 1903		J & D	109½	Sept. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
" con. 2d registered. 1903		J & D	110½	Oct. 15, '01	110½	108½	38,000
" g 3½'s. 1997		J & D	111	May 2, 19'	.....	.....	.....
" registered.		924,000	F & A	117½	May 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1906		840,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1938		1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's. 1934		2,250,000	J & J	146½	Apr. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's. 1932		900,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d gtd 6's. 1934		600,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		8,000,000	M & N	104½	Oct. 24, '01	104½	104½	5,000
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's. 1902		2,000,000	M & N	101½	Sept. 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. 5's. 1902		1,500,000	M & S	119	June 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 6's. 1909		3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
" coup. 5's. 1931		Q M	125	Oct. 29, '01	125	125	1,000
" reg. 5's. 1931		2,600,000	J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
" mort. 4's. 1940		476,000	J & J	106½	Nov. 26, 19'	.....	.....	.....
" mtge. 4's reg.		11,444,000	J & D	102½	Mar. 13, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's. 1989		1,200,000	M & N	102½	Apr. 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900		9,081,000	M & N	102½	May 8, '01	125½	125½	1,000
" 7's registered. 1900		400,000	A & O	125½	Oct. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		375,000	A & O	113	Apr. 13, '94	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922		1,800,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" coup. g. bond currency.	M & N	110	Oct. 15, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915		J & J	107	Oct. 31, '01	107	106	73,000
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918		A & O	105	Sept. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's. 1922		J & D	102½	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1937		19,425,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 22, '01	202½	201½	9,000
" registered.		15,007,500	A & O	200	Oct. 2, '01	200	200	500
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1993		1,430,000	M & N	134½	July 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" con. deb. receipts. \$1,000		2,838,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15, '94	.....	.....	.....
" small certifs. \$100		575,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5, 19'	.....	.....	.....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		4,000,000	J & J	108	Sept. 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1905		16,937,000	M & S	103½	Oct. 31, '01	103½	102½	178,000
" 1st 6's. 1905		M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1992		1,350,000	M & N	112½	July 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered. \$5,000 only.		7,283,000	M & N	132	May 21, '01	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		5,000,000	F & A	131	Oct. 17, '01	131	131	2,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1931		2,000,000	A & O	131½	Oct. 11, '01	131½	131½	5,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1934		A & O	103	Oct. 31, '01	103	100½	311,500
" New River 1st 6's. 1932		30,704,600	A & O	97½	July 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1996		600,000	A & O	107½	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.		5,000,000	J & J	104	Oct. 28, '01	104	102	35,000
" small bonds.		96,844,500	Q J	104½	Oct. 31, '01	104½	104	738,500
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g. 5's 1922		56,000,000	Q J	104	Oct. 2, '01	104	104	7,500
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's. 1989		9,215,000	Q F	73½	Oct. 31, '01	73½	71½	560,000
N. P. Ry prior 1st gtd g. 4's. 1997		7,985,000	Q F	70	Oct. 31, '01	70	70	12,500
" registered.		1,000,000	J & D	99½	July 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. lien g. 3's. 2047		2,000,000	J & D	128	Sept. 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1996		1,000,000	F & A	132	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's. 1923		1,000,000	Q F	122½	Feb. 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered certificates.		2,000,000	A & O	110½	Oct. 7, '01	110½	110½	5,000
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	106	July 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d 5's. 1917		1,538,000	A & O	88½	May 31, 19'	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. g. 4's. 1968		3,764,000	J & J	117	Oct. 15, '01	117	117	5,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's. 1948		Q MCH
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1933	

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				Price.	Date.	High	Low.	Total.
Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1948		4,400,000	J & J					
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's. 1899		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 8 '01			
" gen. mortg. g 6's. 1897		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19			
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's. 1946		4,440,000	J & D	110½	Oct. 31, '01	110½	109	8,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s. 1917		1,616,000	A & O	105	Aug. 10, '01			
" s. f. subsidy g 6's. 1910		1,340,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99			
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s. 1st. 1921		19,467,000	J & J	112½	Oct. 29, '01	113½	112½	14,000
" reg. 1921		5,000,000	J & J	112	Oct. 24, '01	113	112	5,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts. 1937		10,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99			
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. cts. ser B 1941		1,506,000	F & A	121½	Oct. 3, '01	121½	121½	4,000
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's. 1932		3,000,000	A & O	110	May 8, '92			
" registered. 1940		2,000,000	A & O	121	Oct. 22, '19			
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		2,000,000	J & J					
" Series B. 1942		3,000,000	A & O					
" Series C 3½'s. 1948		1,718,000	M & N					
" Series D 3½'s. 1950		2,250,000	F & A					
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½'s Ser. B. 1940		1,508,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19			
" C. 1940		1,400,000	J & J					
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		10,000,000	A & O	114	Sept. 12, '01			
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s. 1940		8,786,000	A & O	114	July 2, '01			
" Series B gtd. 1942		1,879,000	M & N	116½	Feb. 14, '01			
" Series C gtd. 1942		4,983,000	M & N	106¾	July 24, '01			
" Series D gtd. 4's. 1945		5,859,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19			
" Series E gtd. g. 3½'s. 1949		2,917,000	J & J	133	Oct. 22, '01	133	133	2,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's. 1912		2,546,000	J & J	136¾	Apr. 12, '19			
" 2d 7's. 1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01			
" 3d 7's. 1912								
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's. 1923		1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12, '97			
con. sterling gold 6 per cent. 1905		22,762,000	J & J					
con. currency, 6's registered. 1905		4,718,000	Q M 15					
con. gold 5 per cent. 1919		4,998,000	M & S					
" registered. 1943		3,000,000	Q M					
con. gold 4 per cent. 1943		5,399,000	M & N	110	Aug. 28, '19			
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's. 1942		1,250,000	M & N	112½	Mar. 7, '19			
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1935		1,800,000	F & A	112	Jan. 30, '01			
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1936		500,000	J & J					
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1941		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19			
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936								
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's. 1944								
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's. 1921		1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26, '01			
" 2d m 4½'s. 1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19			
Pere Marquette.								
Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's. 1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01			
" 1st con. gold 5's. 1939		2,850,000	M & N	114	Aug. 10, '01			
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's. 1939		3,325,000	A & O	114½	Aug. 22, '01			
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A					
Pine Creek Railway 6's. 1932		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '93			
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '93			
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's. 1922		478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11, '01	120	120	1,000
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25, '93			
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	118½	Sept. 11, '01			
" 1st cons. 5's. 1943		408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12, '19			
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,589,000	J & J	101½	Oct. 31, '01	101½	100½	7,000
" J. P. M. & Co., cts. 1917		8,111,000		100	Aug. 8, '01			
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01			
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's. 1997		63,146,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 31, '01	97½	94¾	932,000
" registered. 1997			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19			
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's. 1839		15,200,000	J & J	101½	Oct. 31, '01	101½	100½	67,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		10,000,000	A & O	96	Aug. 14, '01			
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	90	Oct. 10, '19	90	90	1,000

BOND SALES.

928

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Rio Grande June'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1899		1,850,000	J & D	105	Feb. 27, '01	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,238,000	J & J	85	Oct. 22, '01	85	88	52,000
" guaranteed		2,277,000	.....	98	Oct. 15, '01	98	98	27,000
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s. 1941		2,380,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1949		1,350,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's. 1913		297,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2,342. 1947		3,500,000	J & J	95	Oct. 31, '01	95	98½	124,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1996		800,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 6's. 1996		400,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's. Class B. 1906		1,025,000	M & N	114½	June 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 6's. Class C. 1906		857,000	M & N	114½	May 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. g. 6's. 1931		3,727,000	J & J	128½	Sept. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
" gen. g. 5's. 1931		5,821,000	J & J	116	Oct. 30, '01	116	115½	29,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's. 1937		446,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17, '19'	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		1,705,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" S. W. div. g. 5's. 1947		831,000	A & O	100½	Sept. 5, '19'	.....	.....	.....
" refunding g. 4's. 1951		89,798,000	J & J	98½	Oct. 31, '01	98½	98½	410,000
" registered...			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. cts. 1989		20,000,000	M & N	99	Oct. 31, '01	99½	97½	891,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. cts. 1989		10,000,000	J & J	79	Oct. 31, '01	79½	77½	694,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		889,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's. 1909		7,858,000	A & O	115½	Oct. 24, '01	115½	115½	35,000
" 1st con. 6's. 1933		13,344,000	J & J	139½	Oct. 14, '01	141	139½	7,000
" 1st con. 6's registered			J & J	137½	Feb. 23, '99	.....	.....	.....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s.		20,734,000	J & J	114½	Oct. 24, '01	114½	114	6,000
" 1st cons. 6's registered			J & J	115½	Apr. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's. 1910		5,625,000	M & N	118½	Oct. 24, '01	118½	117½	21,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1937		7,907,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 29, '01	105½	105	6,000
" registered			J & D	106	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Ry Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's. 1908		4,700,000	A & O	108	Oct. 11, '01	108	108	10,000
" registered			A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered			A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's. 1922		2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4, '19'	.....	.....	.....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd. 1937		6,000,000	J & J	139½	Oct. 2, '01	139½	139½	8,000
" 1st 6's registered		2,700,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '97	.....	.....	.....
" 1st g. g. 5's. 1937			J & J	121	Aug. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1938		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '99	.....	.....	.....
" registered			J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1942		4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 23, '01	111½	111½	9,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's. 1934		4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13, '19'	.....	.....	.....
" 1st g. 5's. 1934		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '99	.....	.....	.....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1934		1,350,000	J & J	94½	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1928		2,800,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1938		3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1918		1,107,000	J & J	91½	June 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's. 1926		2,500,000	J & J	104½	Feb. 5, '98	.....	.....	.....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		2,847,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's. gold. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '86	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s. 1906		15,000,000	J & D	100½	Oct. 31, '01	101	100½	183,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		28,818,500	J & D	93½	Oct. 31, '01	94	91	1,018,500
" registered			J & D	89	Oct. 14, '01	89	89	3,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Cent. Pac. 1st refund. gtd. g. 4's. 1949		58,065,000	F & A	102½	Oct. 31, '01	102½	101	550,500
" registered			F & A	99½	June 1, '19'	.....	.....	.....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s. 1929		19,252,500	J & D	87½	Oct. 28, '01	88	86½	447,000
" registered			J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g. 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	111	Oct. 15, '01	111	111	2,000
" 2d g. 7's. 1905		1,000,000	J & D	107½	Feb. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Mex. & P. div. 1st g. 5's. 1931		13,418,000	M & N	107½	Oct. 14, '01	107½	107½	2,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	108	Oct. 15, '01	108	108	15,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1933		501,100	M & N	106½	Feb. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1933		2,190,000	M & N	104½	July 13, '19'	.....	.....	.....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g. 5's int. gtd. 1937		6,244,000	J & J	111	Oct. 28, '01	112	111	6,000
" con. g. 5's int. gtd. 1912		3,081,000	A & O	111½	Oct. 2, '01	111½	111½	1,000
" ven. g. 4's int. gtd. 1921		4,297,000	A & O	91	Oct. 25, '01	91	89	15,000
" W & Nwn. div. 1st g. 6's. 1930		1,105,000	M & N

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920		1,494,000	J & J	123	Aug. 15, '01
1st 7's....1918		5,000,000	A & O	187	June 19, '01	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's....1912		1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's....1907		3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30, '97	....	....	....
gtd. g. 5's....1907		4,761,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4, '01	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's....1927		19,742,000	J & J	107½	Mar. 23, '01	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's....1943		18,900,000	J & J	87½	Oct. 31, '01	87½	85	780,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's 1909-1910		10,000,000	J & J	111½	Sept. 25, '01	....	....	....
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A. 1906		A & O	109½	Sept. 17, '01	....	....	....
ser. B. 1906		A & O	106½	Apr. 22, '01	....	....	....
C. & D. 1906		A & O	106½	July 16, '01	....	....	....
E. & F. 1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3, '99	....	....	....
1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15, '01	....	....	....
1st con. gtd. g 5's....1987		6,808,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27, '19	....	....	....
stamped....1906-1937		20,420,000	....	111	Oct. 30, '01	111½	110½	74,500
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's....1937		5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's....1911		4,180,000	J & J	114½	Oct. 14, '01	114½	114½	5,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's....1906		1,094,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11, '01	....	....	....
Sabine div. 1st g 6's....1912		2,575,000	M & S	108½	Nov. 17, '97	....	....	....
con. g 5's....1943		1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29, '01	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's....1994		33,271,000	J & J	119½	Oct. 31, '01	120	116½	448,000
registered....		J & J	117½	July 12, '19	....	....	....
Memph. div. 1st g. 4-½ 5's....1996		5,983,000	J & J	112	Sept. 25, '01	....	....	....
registered....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's....1961		10,750,000	J & J	100	Oct. 19, '01	100	96	74,000
registered....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's....1918		1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25, '01	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's....1948		3,175,000	J & J	96½	Oct. 29, '01	96½	96½	70,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s....1949		1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's....1916		2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12, '01	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g 5's....1980		3,108,000	J & J	118½	Oct. 25, '01	118½	118½	4,000
con. 1st g 5's....1968		12,770,000	M & N	119½	Oct. 25, '01	120	119	15,000
reorg. lien g 4's....1938		4,500,000	M & S	113½	Oct. 16, '01	113½	113½	10,000
registered....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's....1922		5,680,000	J & J	127½	Sept. 26, '01	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's....1925		2,000,000	J & J	126	July 16, '01	....	....	....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's....1938		7,865,000	M & S	95½	Oct. 28, '01	95½	95	41,000
registered....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....1916		5,597,000	J & J	123	Oct. 12, '01	123	123	1,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's....1909		818,000	M & S	101½	July 20, '19	....	....	....
deb. 5's stamped....1927		3,368,000	A & O	110	Oct. 14, '01	110	110	2,000
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's....1948		15,000	M & N	83	Dec 10, '19	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's....1919		5,250,000	M & S	108½	Oct. 14, '01	109½	108	6,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's....1906		600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. B 6's....1911		1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. C 6's....1916		1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. D 4-5's....1921		950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13, '99	....	....	....
small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. E 5's....1926		1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10, '01	....	....	....
small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
ser. F 5's....1931		1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's....1936		2,392,000	M & N	117	Oct. 2, '01	117	117	1,000
gen. 5's gtd. stamped....1926		2,466,000	M & N	116	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's....1924		1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14, '99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's....1914		2,581,000	J & J	120½	June 12, '01	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's....1939		2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25, '19	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s....1943		500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s....1939		7,000,000	A & O	113	Oct. 8, '01	113½	113½	11,000
1st con. g. 5's....1894-1944		4,500,000	F & A	116½	May 23, '01	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's....1930		3,500,000	A & O	115	Mar. 6, '01	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's....1906		3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15, '19	....	....	....
fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th....2000		21,822,000	J & D	119½	Oct. 30, '01	120	119	66,000
1st gold 5's....2000		967,000	M.A.R.	97	Oct. 24, '01	97	92½	10,000
2d gold income, 5's....2000		2,112,000	J & J	111	June 18, '01	....	....	....
La. Div. B.L. 1st g. 5's....1931	
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935		3,000,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 30, '01	115½	114	16,000
1st M. g 5's West. div....1935		2,500,000	A & O	114	July 13, '01	....	....	....
gen. g. 5's....1935		2,000,000	J & D	107	Oct. 28, '01	107	105	5,000
Kanaw & M. 1st g. r. 4's....1990		2,484,000	A & O	96½	Oct. 16, '01	98½	96½	29,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917		4,400,000	J & D	93	Oct. 31, '01	94	92½	14,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	90	Oct. 4, '01	91	90	2,000
" registered.....			J & J					
" fifty years g. 4's..... 1925		6,500,000	A & O	81½	Oct. 31, '01	82	81	95,000
" registered.....			A & O					
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	98½	July 24, '01			
Utah & Delaware 1st c. g 5's..... 1925		1,852,000	J & D	108	Oct. 9, '01	108	108	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id gt g 4s..... 1947		99,556,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 31, '01	106	104½	472,500
" registered.....			J & J	104½	Sept. 4, '01			
" 1st lien con. g. 4's..... 1911		91,957,000	M & N	108½	Oct. 31, '01	108½	105½	15,031,500
" registered.....			M & N					
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's. 1909		547,000	J & J	110	Apr. 25, '01			
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		19,634,000	J & D	103½	Oct. 31, '01	104	102½	79,100
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's. 1922		13,651,000	F & A	127	Oct. 30, '01	127	126½	13,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		12,328,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 22, '01	117½	117	19,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's..... 1946		636,000	SEPT.	103½	Oct. 15, '01	103½	103½	5,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's..... 1908		4,993,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01			
" g. 5's..... 1928		1,877,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7, '01			
Wabash R. R. Co. 1st gold 5's..... 1939		31,664,000	M & N	120	Oct. 31, '01	120½	119	104,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..... 1939		14,000,000	F & A	110½	Oct. 22, '01	111	110½	7,000
" debent. mtg series A..... 1939		3,500,000	J & J	99	July 25, '01			
" series B..... 1939		25,740,000	J & J	58½	Oct. 31, '01	62½	55½	3,148,000
" 1st g. 5's Det. & Chic. ex. 1940		3,411,000	J & J	111	Oct. 14, '01	111	111	1,000
" Des Moines div. 1st g. 4s. 1939		1,600,000	J & J	98	Sept. 23, '01			
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.								
" 1st 6's..... 1908		1,000,000	A & O	110½	Sept. 30, '01			
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	120½	Oct. 29, '01	120½	119½	43,000
" gen. g. 3-4's..... 1943		9,799,000	A & O	100	Sept. 6, '01			
" inc. 5's..... 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01			
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's. 1911		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01			
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1926		2,000,000	A & O	112	Oct. 15, '01	112	112	2,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928		894,000	J & J	113	May 23, '01			
" exten. and imp. g. 5's..... 1930		343,000	F & A	112	June 24, '01			
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		10,211,000	M & S	91	Oct. 29, '01	91½	90	297,000
Wisconsin Cen. Ry 1st gen. g. 4s. 1949		24,635,000	J & J	88	Oct. 31, '01	88½	87½	359,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's..... 1945		6,325,000	A & O	104½	Oct. 31, '01	105½	103½	70,000
" Atl. av. Bkn. imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99			
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1916. 1941		4,373,000	J & J	113½	Aug. 23, '01			
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..... 1941		2,255,000	M & N	102½	Oct. 31, '01	102½	102	19,000
" Union Elev. 1st. s. 4-5s. 1950		12,890,000	F & A	100½	Oct. 31, '01	101	100	409,000
" stamped guaranteed.....								
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		7,000,000	F & A	90½	Oct. 28, '01	91	89	132,000
" stamped guaranteed.....								
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1951		10,474,000	J & J					
City & Sub. R'y. Balt. 1st g. 5's..... 1922		2,430,000	J & D	105½	Apr. 17, '95			
Conn. Ry. & Lightg 1st & rfg. g 4½'s. 1951		8,355,000	J & J	100½	Oct. 31, '01	101	100½	65,000
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, '19			
" Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's..... 1910		1,219,000	J & J					
" Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. 6's. 1911		913,000	J & J					
Detroit Cit'ens St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		5,485,000	J & J	102	Oct. 30, '01	102	101½	17,000
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's..... 1918		2,500,000	J & D					
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98			
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's. 1913		3,000,000	J & J					
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1997		12,500,000	F & A	119	Oct. 25, '01	120	118½	82,000
" B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		7,450,000	J & D	121½	Oct. 28, '01	122	121½	12,000
" registered.....			J & D	119½	Dec. 3, '19			
" Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1993		3,000,000	M & S	123	Oct. 29, '01	123	123	6,000
" registered.....			M & S					
" Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1993		5,000,000	M & S	120	Oct. 23, '01	122½	120	7,000
" registered.....			M & S					
" Thrd Ave. R.R. 1st c. gtd. g 4's. 2000		85,000,000	J & J	103½	Sept. 26, '01			
" registered.....			J & J					
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1938		10,000,000	F & A	101	Oct. 10, '01	101	101	2,000
" registered.....			F & A					
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's. 1926		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99			
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..... 1919		4,050,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01			
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937		2,480,000	J & J	111½	Jan. 24, '01			
" gtd. gold 5's..... 1937		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99			
Thrd Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g. 5's. 1937		5,000,000	J & J	103	Oct. 31, '01	103½	102	39,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945		4,397,000	A & O	100½	Dec. 14, '99			
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928		3,969,000	M & N					
" 40 years con. g. 5's..... 1936		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's. 1948		12,000,000	M & S	104¼	Oct. 29, '01	104½	103½	91,500
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st g. 5's. 1948		6,500,000	F & A	83½	Oct. 30, '01	85	83½	13,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's. 1945		17,084,000	F & A	75	Oct. 31, '01	75½	73	73,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's. 1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Det. Mack & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½ S A. 1911		3,021,000	A & O	31¾	Oct. 31, '01	31¾	29	227,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's. 1926		1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3, '92	.....	.....	.....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. 1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '94	.....	.....	.....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. 1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97	.....	.....	.....
Manh. Beh H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's. 1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95	.....	.....	.....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. 1890-1990		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6's. 1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s. 1951		8,000,000	J & J	91½	Oct. 31, '01	91½	91¼	56,000
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A registered.			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s. 1930		1,250,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis Term. Station Cupples & Property Co. 1st g. 4½'s. 5-20. 1917		3,000,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. com. g. 6's. 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st g. 6's. 1906		4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18, 19'	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g. col. tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s. 1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" E 4's. 1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" F 4's. 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" G 4's. 1903-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, 19'	.....	.....	.....
" H 4's. 1903-1918		1,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" I 4's. 1903-1919		1,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" J 4's. 1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" K 4's. 1905-1920		1,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small bonds.	
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. 1910		400,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's. 1919		9,000,243	M & S	69	Oct. 29, '01	69	61½	114,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s. 1915		2,919,000	.....	101	Oct. 29, '01	101	101	11,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. 1919		8,375,000	M & S	92	Oct. 31, '01	92	90	52,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1915		1,899,000	M & S	75	Oct. 21, '01	78	75	23,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's. 1919		6,900,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's. 1942		4,080,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's. 1951		104,158,100	F & A	64	Oct. 31, '01	66½	62¾	4,191,000
" registered.			F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g 5's. 1911		1,000,000	J & J	83½	Oct. 29, '01	84	82	161,000
Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st g. 6's. 1923		1,400,000	A & O	99½	Apr. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. 1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99	.....	.....	.....
" non. conv. deb. 5's. 1910		7,000,000	A & O	100½	June 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
Internat'l Paper Co. (Chic) 1st g. 5's. 1918		9,253,000	F & A	109	Oct. 31, '01	109	108¼	157,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st g. 6's. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g. 6's. 1920		3,002,000	J & J	110	Oct. 19, '01	110	109½	9,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. 1925		3,724,000	J & J	91	Oct. 17, '01	94¾	91	14,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's. 1946		2,785,000	F & A	55	Oct. 23, '01	55	51	23,000
" inc. g. 5's. 1946		7,500,000	.....	6	Oct. 31, '01	6½	5¾	164,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. 1918		2,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Leather Co. 6¼ g. s. fd. deb. 1915		5,280,000	M & N	115	Oct. 29, '01	115½	115	11,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. 1900		2,766,000	F & A	101	Sept. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
Colo. C'I & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2, 19'	.....	.....	.....
" Coupon off.	
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. 1919		2,674,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's. 1943		2,958,000	F & A	101½	Oct. 29, '01	104	101	64,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's. 1919		949,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date: highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
1st g. 5's.....1923	1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98	....	....	....	....
2d g. 5's.....1923	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	....	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s. f. 5's. 1923	1,213,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19	....	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl. & Ir. Co. pur my 5's. 1944	1,062,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 5's. 1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, L. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's.....1917	1,244,000	A & O	107	Oct. 4, '01	107	107	8,000	....
" " Bir. div. 1st con. 5's.....1917	8,366,000	J & J	111	Oct. 24, '01	111	111	7,000	....
" " Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's.....1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19	....	....	....	....
" " De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's.....1910	2,771,000	F & A	101	Oct. 11, '01	101	100	25,000	....
" " Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's. 1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15, '19	....	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's. 1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boet. Un. Gas 1st cts s'k f'dg. 5's. 1939	7,000,000	J & J	80½	Feb. 20, '01	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's. 1945	14,210,000	M & N	119	Oct. 25, '01	119	117½	51,000	....
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's.....1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28, '98	....	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.....1923	5,908,000	J & J	96½	Oct. 20, '01	99	96	60,000	....
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's.....1918	381,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21, '99	105	105	105,000	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's.....1932	3,500,000	M & S	118½	Oct. 9, '01	118½	118½	7,000	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c. g. 5's. 1949	1,148,000	J & D	67	Oct. 2, '01	67	67	43,000	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's. 1915	1,225,000	F & A	107½	Dec. 17, '19	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's. 1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's. 1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " purchase money 5's.....1997	5,000,000	J & J	124	Oct. 14, '01	124	124	1,000	....
" " Edison El. Ill. Bk'n 1st con. g. 4's. 1939	4,275,000	J & J	96	Oct. 4, '01	96	96	1,000	....
" " Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's. 1919	10,000,000	Q F	110	Oct. 30, '01	110	109	12,000	....
" " small bonds.....	10,000,000	Q F	97½	Nov. 1, '96	....	....	....	....
Newark Cons. Gas. con. g. 5's.....1948	5,472,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Gas EL. H. & P. Colstool tr g 5's. 1948	11,500,000	J & D	115	Oct. 18, '01	115	114	27,000	....
" " registered.....	20,386,000	F & A	97½	Oct. 31, '01	97½	95½	464,000	....
" " purchase mny col tr g 4's. 1949	4,312,000	M & S	106½	Oct. 19, '01	106½	105	3,000	....
" " Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's. 1910	2,156,000	J & J	121½	Apr. 23, '01	....	....	....	....
" " 1st con. g. 5's.....1936	1,980,000	F & A	102½	June 15, '01	....	....	....	....
" " N. Y. & Qus. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930	8,317,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's. 1949	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13, '19	....	....	....	....
" " Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's. 1904	2,500,000	J & D	102½	June 18, '01	....	....	....	....
" " 2d gtd. g. 6's.....1904	4,900,000	A & O	124½	June 19, '01	....	....	....	....
" " 1st con. g 6's.....1943	2,500,000	M & S	105	Dec. 16, '98	....	....	....	....
" " refunding g. 5's.....1947	10,000,000	M & S	111	Oct. 24, '01	111	111	4,000	....
" " refunding registered.....	4,348,000	J & D	108	June 25, '01	....	....	....	....
" " Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's. 1937	2,000,000	J & J	104	Oct. 14, '01	104	104	9,000	....
" " Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1936	5,000,000	M & N	105½	Oct. 3, '01	105½	105½	1,000	....
" " Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1905	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	1,500,000	M & S	109	Feb. 8, '01	....	....	....	....
" " registered.....	500,000	J & J	107½	Jan. 16, '01	....	....	....	....
" " Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's. 1949	8,805,500	M & N	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's. 1950	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's.....1933	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's. 1929	15,000,000	J & J	100½	May 29, '01	....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's. 1907.	11,204,500	Q & J	100½	Oct. 3, '19	....	....	....	....
" " registered.....	....	Q & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Total amount of lien, \$20,000,000.	8,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	....	....	....	....
" " Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g. s. f'd 5's. 1926	2,000,000	M & N	108	Feb. 17, '99	....	....	....	....
" " Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's. 1918	1,261,000	M & N	113½	Oct. 4, '01	113½	113½	1,000	....
" " registered.....	8,504,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 25, '01	112	111½	2,000	....
" " N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.....1920	10,000,000	M & N	108½	Oct. 31, '01	109½	107	24,000	....
" " Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's.....1938	1,957,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	....	....	....	....
" " fundg. & real estate g. 4½'s. 1950	1,260,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Mutual Union Tel. s. f'd. 6's.....1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Northwestern Telegraph 7's.....1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	YEAR 1901.		OCTOBER SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered...1930			Q J	109	105½	109	109	25,000
con. 2's coupon.....1930		445,940,750	Q J	109¼	105¼	....	....	....
con. 2's reg. small bonds...1930			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
con. 2's coupon small bds...1930			Q J	105¾	105¾	....	....	....
3's registered.....1908-18			Q F	111½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
3's coupon.....1908-18		98,254,220	Q F	112	108¼	106¼	108¼	75,500
3's small bonds reg.....1908-18			Q F	....	....	....	....	....
3's small bonds coupon...1908-18			Q F	112	108¾	108	108¾	900
4's registered.....1907		248,241,700	J A J & O	114¼	111¼	112½	111½	10,000
4's coupon.....1907			J A J & O	115	112	112¾	112	27,500
4's registered.....1925		153,454,800	Q F	139	137	....	....	....
4's coupon.....1925			Q F	139½	136¾	139½	139½	1,000
5's registered.....1904		21,041,450	Q F	111½	111½	....	....	....
5's coupon.....1904			Q F	113½	108	109½	108	9,000
District of Columbia 3-65's.....1924			F & A	126	125	126	126	3,000
small bonds.....		14,224,100	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
registered.....			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 3½'s series 1.....1901		15,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Four marks are equal to one dollar.		(Marks.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec 5's.....1908		3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's.....			Q J	96	96	....	....	....
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200.....		£22,555,720	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds denominations of £20.....		
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000.....		

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Barber.—Peleg S. Barber, President of the Pawcatuck (Ct.) National Bank, and also President of the People's Savings Bank, died October 3. He was born April 29, 1823, and besides his financial connections he was largely interested in other lines of business and had held a number of town offices, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1885.

Belderbecke.—Charles Belderbecke, President of the Iowa National Bank, Davenport, and a member of the wholesale grocery house of Belderbecke & Miller, died October 21 at Macon, Mo., where he was visiting his daughter. He was born in Prussia in 1836, and came to this country in 1863.

Brooks.—John W. Brooks, Vice-President of the Brooks National Bank, Torrington, Ct., died October 15, aged sixty-five years.

Emery.—Hon. Matthew G. Emery, the last mayor of the city of Washington, D. C., under the old form of government, and President of the Second National Bank of that city, died October 12. He was born at Pembroke, N. H., in 1818.

Gibson.—Frank A. Gibson, Cashier of the First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., died October 13.

Hospers.—Henry Hospers, proprietor of the Orange City (Iowa) Bank, died October 21, aged seventy years. He was born in the Netherlands in 1830, and came to America in 1840, locating at Pella, Iowa. He was elected mayor of the town, and later served in both branches of the Legislature.

Leinkauf.—Major Wm. H. Leinkauf, head of the banking-house of W. H. Leinkauf & Son, Mobile, Ala., died October 15. He was consul for Norway and Sweden, and a member of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Austria-Hungary in 1827 and came to America in 1848.

Sanborn.—Wm. A. Sanborn, Cashier of the First National Bank of Sterling, Ill., and one of the founders of the bank, died October 24, aged sixty-nine years.

Wales.—C. E. Wales, President of the Bank of Medora, Ill., died September 29, aged seventy-six years.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

DECEMBER, 1901.

VOLUME LXIII, No. 6.

THE NEW CONGRESS meets under circumstances which will preclude any great eagerness to commence the serious work of legislation, until there has been time to settle the relations of the legislative branch of the Government to the new Administration. Questions of patronage are sure to arise, which may or may not prove to have a very important bearing upon the degree of weight which Mr. ROOSEVELT will have in the shaping of legislation. It may be encouraging to hear that Mr. MCKINLEY's successor will conduct his Administration on lines marked out by his lamented predecessor. But the history of previous changes in the Presidency because of the death of the elected President has shown that there has always been a great change of policy. TYLER absolutely reversed the policy marked out by HARRISON; FILLMORE disappointed the hopes of TAYLOR's friends, as did JOHNSON in the case of LINCOLN and ARTHUR in that of GARFIELD. A new President must indeed be an exceedingly negative character, if in all respects history can detect no break where the effects of his power join those of the power of his predecessor. With a new Congress Mr. MCKINLEY himself would have been obliged to recognize new men and meet new conditions, in endeavoring to carry out his own policy, and as no one can fairly say what he would have done under the new circumstances, so no one can fairly criticize his successor for not adopting this or that hypothetical course, said to be the one which would have been pursued by Mr. MCKINLEY had he not fallen by the hand of an assassin.

These considerations or analogous ones will probably be in the minds of the legislators. Mr. ROOSEVELT, whatever promise his previous career may give, is an untried man in the Presidency. How he will meet all the complicated duties of the office, what attention he will pay to advice of the elements that are powerful to advance or block legislation, is unknown.

The success of an Administration is important not only to the President himself but to his party, and the greatest success is that which elevates the President and his party, because of the prosperity it confers on the whole nation. It is impossible, however, to carry out ideal principles without yielding wisely and consistently to the personal ambitions of followers, some of these ambitions being worthy and others unworthy.

It is probable, therefore, that Congress will move slowly in its work until the President has been tried thoroughly, and his methods of wielding his power have been more clearly revealed. It is believed therefore that the expectations of those who are looking for either tariff or financial legislation to be at once taken up will not be fulfilled. The matter of the inter-oceanic canal seems to be ripe for Congressional action. This is a question unlikely to arouse political animosities and therefore a safe one for Congress to occupy itself with, more or less conclusively, while the legislative and executive branches of the Government are testing and trying the ground on which they can work in mutual agreement.

The trust question is another important though vague question on which ideas have not yet settled themselves and on which as yet no direct issue has been evolved. The reduction of taxes, necessary as it seems, is a matter that may involve the whole tariff, including reciprocity. The financial question is intimately connected with the tariff question, because if the revenues are changed so as to reduce the surplus one of the immediate evils of the present monetary system, the locking up of money in the Treasury, would become less apparent, and it might appear less necessary to change the present monetary laws. The same effect would follow if expenditures ever increased by the payment of subsidies, or increasing pensions, or by extravagant appropriations of any kind. A large surplus is a temptation to extravagance, and there are, unfortunately, always plenty of ways of spending money easily discoverable by those who look for profit from the Treasury of the country. The President has it in his power to put the brake on many of the schemes for public plunder, which masquerade under the disguise of popular benefits. In doing this he runs great risk of losing popularity by having his motives misinterpreted and misrepresented. Men with the best of motives and the purest intentions are often entirely misunderstood because of faults of manner and temper in enforcing their principles.

It is not difficult to see that the country is in somewhat of a waiting attitude. Great expectations have been formed of the abilities and moral qualities of the President, but on the other hand there is an undercurrent of feeling lest he may unconsciously, through the very strength of his personality, too strongly contrast his policy

and method of carrying it out with those of the previous Administration.

It is probable that Congress will move slowly until the situation has been more clearly revealed in all its bearings.

THE WORK OF EDUCATION taken up by the American Bankers' Association has made considerable progress during the last year. The committee appointed to take charge of this branch of the work has not only endeavored with much success to enlighten the general public as to the proper relation of the banking business to business prosperity and progress, but it has undertaken to inaugurate a system of instruction in practical business methods, of correspondence, book-keeping and the various branches of knowledge required by the man who desires to make himself valuable from a banking standpoint.

To understand the value of the opportunity for such studies, it is only necessary to refer to the inadequacy of the ordinary public school and academic education, and perhaps to that afforded by many so-called business colleges. The graduates of these institutions, when inducted into actual positions in banks and business offices, find that they have great difficulty in applying what they have been taught to the particular work which is at first given them. In fact, they often have to unlearn much before they can make themselves serviceable in the management of the practical details that come before them. The ordinary education, while it trains and exercises the mind, and gives it endurance of fibre, does not at the same time train the senses and physical system to apply the mental knowledge. One may conceive in thought just how a plan may be carried into effect, but unless the plan is put in operation no real experiment is gained. The mind and the hand must work together. This may be done by one's own hand, or vicariously through the hand of another.

Most of those who enter on a business training are at first merely the hands through which the concepts of other minds are carried into effect. They do not at first know or appreciate the reasons why they do certain things in certain ways. Their own mental training may lead them to think at first that they can do the same thing better or easier. This is the stumbling-block at first of many beginners who are naturally bright. They do not at first realize the slow evolution which has, for instance, made it necessary to write a business letter or draw up the documents for a business transaction in a certain prescribed way. They are inclined to think they could do it easier or better. Improvements are no doubt made from time to time, but they are usually not made by beginners. They are results of only the widest and most searching business experience. In the details of

business, in the methods of handling papers and records, there is also much diversity of method in different offices. Although the general principle is the same, its application to different kinds of business, and even in different offices doing the same business, is apt to vary. An experienced clerk, going from one bank to another, generally has to adapt himself to noticeable variations of routine. But to a novice who has only a school, college, or even business college, education, the atmosphere of a real business office is an entire novelty.

In the practical work of a bank, therefore, the youth who enters at an early age and learns by actual manipulation to carry out the plans devised in the minds of his superiors, has the advantage of the youth who devotes the same years to school and college. The younger the novice the more easily he learns the trade. As to the ulterior reasons for the technique of business, superior mental training may enable one to grasp them more easily than another, but superior natural ability frequently puts mere general mental training in the shade, although natural ability being equal the novice with the greater mental training of the schools will no doubt in this respect have some advantage, perhaps sufficient to overcome the disadvantage of a later practical acquaintance with the technique.

Bank clerks generally are caught young and are inducted gradually into the various practical work of the bank. As they learn to do this under the direction of their superiors, they are at first mere instruments and tools working with little more intelligence than a well-devised machine. As their experience progresses, they depend less on the outside mind that first directed them, and become in their special routine more and more automatic. The employer who first watched over and directed them is relieved of the burden of direction. As the practical education progresses, and the mind gradually assumes greater sway, it reaches out beyond the routine it has conquered, and seeks for the underlying principles which will enable it to direct the mechanical execution of other routines. It is just here that the apprentice begins to look for further education in both principles and methods. The committee of education is meeting this demand by organizing institutes and chapters where bank clerks can meet and learn both practically and theoretically the principles of banking and financial science. Instruction is conveyed by correspondence, by written examinations and by lectures, and, where there are actual gatherings of clerks, by the relation of mutual experiences. In the meetings of the institute not only the bank clerks and employees should be interested, but also the high officials. These latter are better fitted to convey to the less experienced the results of their wider experience of power in the financial field.

The greater portion of monetary theories and financial plans have

in the United States been built up outside of the bank. Those who are actually engaged in the business, if the scope of their experience has been sufficient, should, it would seem, be better fitted to point out the steps necessary to weld the incongruous elements of the present system of banking into a system of more compact coherence than politicians or professors of political economy. It was actual, practical banking experience which hit upon devices like the clearing-house, which have magnified to such incalculable extent the power and availability of banking resources. The politicians devised the independent Treasury, which is now the greatest impediment in the way of banking progress. They also devised the restrictions which now bind and clog the use of bank credit. The bankers of the United States, in knowledge of their craft, yield place to no bankers in any part of the world, but there is a great necessity that this knowledge should not remain in its present scattered state. It should be collected and amalgamated or codified, as the lawyers would say, so that it may impress its weight on the public mind. The educational committee of the American Bankers' Association has marked out a feasible and promising way of accomplishing this.

THE TENDENCY TOWARD CONSOLIDATION of banking interests in the great financial centres appears to be increasing, and the same tendency, to a lesser degree, is noticeable in all parts of the country.

The chief motive leading to the consolidation of two or more banks to form one large institution is the desire to get rid of competition, the same incentive that prompts to consolidation in other lines of business. Banks have been the last to be influenced by this movement toward combination, because, notwithstanding competition, profits on bank capital have not been reduced as fast as in other lines, and with the growth of the wealth of the country deposit lines in proportion to capital have increased, and the banks, although rates of interest have been gradually lowering, are yet able to make reasonable dividends on their capital by handling larger amounts of money.

In banks, as well as in other corporations, there are a large number of parties interested as officers and managers, who may or may not be stockholders. These receive, in salaries and other perquisites, a large part of the earnings of the bank. When those receiving pay for bank management are also stockholders, the profit of the institution to them is much greater than appears in the mere rate of dividends.

However this may be, the stockholders simply as such are beginning to realize that as it is necessary to handle larger sums to secure dividends, greater expenses are entailed, less of which go to stock-

holders who serve the bank in an official capacity. An individual may start a private bank, of which he acts as President, Cashier, board of directors and staff of clerks. The gross earnings of the business are not in his case reduced by any payment of salaries to others. But as a bank becomes more complicated in its organization, the expenses which are not recouped by personal service to those interested as stockholders become proportionately greater. The result at last is that the stockholders of banks begin to see that their only hope to increase profits is to reduce expenses, and then they recognize consolidation as a way to obtain a more economical banking plant.

In great financial centres such as New York, Boston, and some other large cities, consolidation is not altogether due to the desire to save expense, but arises from the necessity of securing strength to meet expanding business conditions. The profits of banking in the financial centres are derived not so much from the immediate use of the capital subscribed by stockholders as from the immense lines of deposits attracted to those centres from all parts of the country. If capital was the only desideratum in creating a bank sufficiently large to meet all the requirements of modern business, no doubt any of the larger New York banks could secure any amount by increasing their stock and offering it to the outside public. The ideal bank from the bankers' standpoint, however, is the one that with the least amount of capital can attract the largest line of deposits. The market value of the shares in a successful modern bank is out of all proportion to the par value. Banks have seldom if ever resorted to the practice of watering their stock, so often resorted to by other corporations.

It is not the capital that is sought in consolidations; it is the combination into one mass of the large deposit lines accumulated by years of successful business management. Probably the banks of New York city, for instance, each working energetically in their independent capacity, have attracted to that money centre all the deposits that it is possible up to date to obtain. The same may probably be said of other financial centres. There is undoubtedly rivalry between these various centres. New York has outgrown them all, because of natural advantages, improved by enterprise. Other centres are, however, growing, and some of them, notably Chicago, are gaining on New York.

In the contest for deposits from all sources, all that are available at any time have been attracted to some bank or other. An ambitious institution, desiring to increase its power, does not undertake to increase its capital, and as all deposits are already placed, it can only increase its deposit line by obtaining the control of the deposit line of some other institution.

To the casual observer noticing the growing demands of the busi-

ness of the country for a bank larger than any single institution now in existence, it would seem to be the most natural thing in the world and the most profitable, too, for a number of the large banks in a financial centre to consolidate their resources and form the great bank. This seems to have been easy for corporations in other lines of business. That there are difficulties in the way is evident from the deliberation which attends this process among banks. It is easy to see that the pressure of diminishing profits has not yet been as great in the case of banks as in the case of other corporations. Such consolidations as have been formed have usually been brought about by the wish to meet new conditions, rather than by any serious discontent with present profits. But perhaps another influence against consolidation has been the pride of management in the record and history of the several separate institutions. This is especially the case in such a money centre as New York city, and some degree of force is necessary to overcome this. The Presidents of the clearing-house banks are all men selected and trained for their positions, who have proved their fitness by their skillful management in every contingency. Were the associated banks of New York to be combined in one great institution, who of the present bank Presidents would be best fitted to be placed at its head. The President of such an institution could not of course exercise the same personal control over all its operations as the President of the New York Clearing-House bank does over his present institution, but he would be called upon to exercise a power and influence superior to that of any financial institution in the world. In reviewing the bank Presidents of New York city to make a selection from among them, many would at once be eliminated on account of age, and perhaps narrowness of training, which last does not work to their disadvantage in their present position. This narrowness is often praised as conservatism, and this praise under the circumstances is not undeserved. But the conservatism of the President of the great institution would be a vastly different thing from the conservatism of the President of any one of the banks absorbed in its creation. After a first elimination there would remain ten or twelve names any one of which would be a satisfactory selection, and the final choice, personal fitness being admitted, would depend upon other influences.

The opposition to consolidation which springs from pride of position and banking record, will be very strong. The recent talk of the union of two of the most important banks in New York city, the First and the Chase, both organized by JOHN THOMPSON, in what is called a community of interest, is a case in point. It would seem that a consolidation of the resources of the two institutions under one head would be a much more difficult proceeding than this scheme of com-

munity of interest. Here are two Presidents, each a leader in financial circles, and two corps of bank managers and employees, and in case of a consolidation one would have to be paramount. There are two honored bank names, difficult if not impossible of combination. One would have to be effaced were it a veritable consolidation. In many cases it would not be difficult to choose between the Presidents of banks entering into a consolidation, but in this instance either is well fitted to control an institution of any degree of power. Both have had experience in the highest operations of finance. Mr. CANNON is the younger man and has had the advantage of holding a high Governmental position. Both are extremely conservative in the best sense, though not lacking in courage and confidence in the efficient use of resources where prompt action is necessary to avert danger.

THE PROPER COURSE to be pursued by banks in times of panic, has been the subject of much controversy. Whether, with the single aim to the public good, they shall expand their credits and aid their customers, or with a sole view to their own self-preservation, they shall call upon their debtors to liquidate in cash and bring every pressure to protect their reserves.

It has always been apparent that if the banks in times of distrust would or could act as if there were no distrust, such a method of procedure would tend to palliate the existing evil and restore credit. It is, however, easy to admit this as a theory; but when the bank itself, as well as its customers, becomes involved in the general suspicion of the time, it is not so easy to put this theory into practice.

Mr. STICKNEY's admirable address before the convention in Milwaukee, one part of which was commented upon last month, ably argues in favor of the expansion of bank credits in financial crises, and insists that the reason the banks of the United States fail lamentably to pursue what reason and experience point out as the better course, is because the country lacks a coherent system of banking. He criticizes the use of the word system as applied to banking in the United States, and from his point of view he is right. When the word system is used in regard to banks as they are found in this country, it is employed in the very widest and loosest sense, and simply means the system of National, State and private banks under Federal and State law which has been evolved by the business customs and political predilections of the people of the United States. In a narrower sense it is used to indicate the system of National banks, and the systems of State banks, each of these several systems marked by a certain body of law peculiar to it.

No one of these systems, as here marks, is bound together closely

enough to give the banks composing it that confidence in each other which would enable them to pursue a policy of mutual support in time of panic. In fact, at such a time banks working under the National system, do not, any more than banks working under the laws of the several States, look to banks in their own system for help. Such mutual support as there is is given regardless of lines of these several systems. A National bank may look for support to a State or private bank as easily as to other National banks, and *vice versa*. The only system, in the sense used by Mr. STICKNEY, giving support to the banks belonging to it, that can now be found in this country, is the large bank of the money centre, with its following of correspondent banks. The great city bank does to some extent, and perhaps to the best of its ability, sustain and aid its *clientele* of correspondent banks. Imperfect as it is, this support and assistance have been of great advantage to the business public. But this assistance has been very far from what it might be, because of the lack of a general policy. No city bank has yet been in the position to dictate to its correspondents a plan of campaign to be pursued by all in time of financial crisis. For the lack of common understanding, the city bank has frequently been called upon to meet the drafts of some of its correspondents, seeking to protect themselves, and has thus had its cash and credit so reduced that it could not respond to calls for assistance from other correspondents. In times of panic, each business man seeks to save himself. They have such imperfect knowledge of each other's business and so little in common that there cannot be that degree of mutual support that would be possible under a more homogeneous system. The banks of the country are in this respect in almost as bad condition as isolated business men. Any one will agree that there is such a lack of inter-dependence among the banks of the country, such competition and business rivalry among them, that they cannot look for mutual support for an advanced policy, and that they are therefore forced as a rule, in times of panic, to trust to their individual efforts for self-preservation. Knowing this, each bank finds it almost impossible to extend any credit to the customers who need it.

It is easy to see why the branch system is favored by many bankers as a remedy for this. If each large city bank had over its correspondents the same control that the typical parent bank has over its branches, it would be easy to dictate a policy for the whole aggregation. Recognizing, however, the difficulty of introducing the branch system in this country, where the independent small bank has so much to say in regard to legislation, is it not possible for the great city banks to mark out a general policy which is to be pursued by themselves and their correspondents when a financial crisis occurs. There are indications that each succeeding crisis finds the correspond-

ents of the large city banks more conservative about demanding their balances. The mutual support which the banks in the centres give to each other prevents confidence in any one of the associated banks from being easily shaken.

As far as any real system of banking in the sense of the term as used by Mr. STICKNEY has been developed in the United States, it is due to the confidence and trust in the banks of the great money centres, associated in clearing-houses, which has gradually grown up among the country banks, composing their clientage of correspondents.

It must be evident to the thoughtful observer that although considered as a system the banks of the United States are still in the nebular stage of development, nevertheless, there are many signs of a satisfactory evolution. The perfected system, which may be the outcome of the present apparent confusion, may not be exactly like either the English or the Scotch or any existing system of banks. The principles on which it will work must, however, be the same on which all good banking systems must found their success. It will be adapted to the country, for it will have been formed under the pressure of business demand, against political and banking prejudice. Many things may be done to hasten this evolution. An asset currency would aid greatly. Branch banks would also aid, but it is impossible to predict whether the system will be consolidated by these devices or not, or by some other new device. It may be that the use of checks drawn by depositors or by the banks themselves, which has already attained to such great proportions, may be still further developed so as to supply the means of an extension of credit. What Mr. STICKNEY really contended for in his paper is the consolidation of the banks of the United States into a real system, that is, one in which the banks would have such mutual confidence in each other as will enable them to pursue a consistent and united policy in times of panic. When this is accomplished, it would be possible for them to expand instead of contracting their credits, and prevent the destructive scramble which is now the accompaniment of the financial crisis.

THE COMPETITION OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES with the banks in the remittance of money brought out a very interesting discussion at the convention in Milwaukee upon the report of the committee appointed to consider what could be done to obviate this competition. The express company, having offices in every part of the country, like a bank with an almost perfect branch system, has special facilities in itself for remitting moderate sums. In addition, wherever there are banks, it avails itself not only of its own facilities but also of those afforded by the banks.

It is not very apparent how the companies can be prevented from doing this remittance business. Of course they are chartered to carry goods and valuables for the public from one part of the country to another. They began by taking the actual money from one party and sending it for him to its destination in the same form in which it was received. This business they still continue. As a cheaper method for themselves they devised the business of selling at any office drafts or orders on any other of their offices. Of course this is exactly on the same principles as a bank selling exchange. But the drafts or orders induce and enable the recipient of the draft to do his own transporting.

The express companies are not the only ones who compete with the banks in the business of remitting money. Any depositor in a bank can remit money by his personal check either for himself or for others. In fact, through banking facilities enjoyed by depositors and in other ways the business of remittance has been made so easy that it is plainly no longer possible for the banks to have any monopoly of it, but it is no wonder that they feel a little sore that the use of bank conveniences enable the express companies and the public to deprive the banks of one possible source of profit. The fact is apt to be overlooked that this very facility of remittance with, and often without, charge tends to increase the deposit line of banks. Since the imposition of the war tax on exchange drawn by banks, the express companies being declared exempt by rulings of the Government authorities has made the competition of the express companies particularly galling. But even a change of the ruling putting the companies on a par with the banks as far as taxation is concerned would not do away with this form of competition. The committee of the American Bankers' Association having this matter in charge recommended the bringing of a suit to test the justice of exempting the express companies from the tax the banks are obliged to pay. Mr. CALDWELL HARDY, the new vice-president of the association, pointed out that in all probability the tax now paid by the banks on exchange would soon be repealed, and that if it were repealed the banks and express companies would be on equal footing. Still, he justly observed, the competition for this kind of business would still continue, and if the banks are determined to try to break up this practice of the companies they must set about it in some other way. The only feasible way would be to satisfy the courts that the express companies exceeded the powers granted by their charters, in doing this business, and to a disinterested person, to accomplish this will be an extremely difficult undertaking. The growth of the banking business, and the facilities afforded by it to all its customers to make remittances by their personal checks in all domestic transactions has tended to reduce bank profits from this

source. The express companies make another inroad on the same line of profit, although probably the extent of their competition with the banks is somewhat exaggerated. It is probable that a certain proportion of those who resort to the express companies for convenience of remittance would not use the banks, and that only a few who might use the banks are attracted to the companies. Where the companies get the profit and make the banks do the work, the banks have the redress in their own hands. They can make charges if they see fit for cashing express orders. But in this they will be guided by the same considerations that control when they cash checks outside of their own locality. It all depends on the customer, and the amount of competition. If the banks could find it for their interest to act uniformly and unitedly, they could obviate this difficulty. Experience has shown that they have difficulty in uniting on much more important phases of their business.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY deals at length with the question of reforming the country's banking and currency system. No radical proposals are made, however, and the suggested changes are such as would render the banks better able to meet the wants of our growing population and commerce without disturbing the present method of organizing banks or introducing any dangerous elements into the plan of issuing circulating notes.

One of the greatest defects in our present banking system is the lack of any effective means of co-operation and mutual support in times of panic; and while Secretary GAGE believes that a large central bank with branches would repair the weakness inherent in the small independent banks, he justly observes that "the proposition for large central banks, with broad powers for the establishing of branches, offends the common instincts of our people, and may fairly be looked upon as at present impossible of realization." He suggests that the principle of federation be applied, so that while the banks as individual units will still preserve their independence of action in their local relationships, they may yet be united in a great central institution. This central institution is to be formed by some certain percentage of capital contributed by the banks themselves, and is to be under their control. Its dealings are to be confined to the existing banks and the Government.

This is in line with the opinion expressed by the *MAGAZINE*, that a central bank, if organized at all, should be so formed as not to interfere with the existing institutions, particularly in their local business. No other plan, in fact, will stand the remotest chance of getting through Congress.

Realizing that in the near future it may be necessary to find some security for National bank notes other than Government bonds, Secretary GAGE proposes that any National bank which shall deposit thirty per cent. of its capital in the form of United States bonds at their par value, and twenty per cent. of its capital in United States legal-tender notes, as security therefor, shall be entitled to issue its circulating notes to an amount equal to its paid-up and unimpaired capital. As an additional security for such notes a semi annual tax of one-eighth of one per cent. is to be paid on the bank's capital. Notes of insolvent banks to be paid from the proceeds of the bonds and legal-tender notes and the deficiency made up from the guaranty fund, the Treasurer of the United States to have a claim on the bank's assets, in the same proportion as other creditors, for the amount of notes so redeemed from the guaranty fund.

The Secretary shows that had this law been in operation since the establishment of the National banking system, the notes of all insolvent banks would have been redeemed and a surplus of \$27,421,950 would still remain in the guaranty fund.

Mr. GAGE points out that two beneficial results would follow the adoption of his proposals: first, some \$60,000,000 in United States bonds would be released for sale in the general market, to the advantage of the private investor; second, the impounding of the greenbacks as security for the bank notes would relieve the Government from all the burden now incident to their redemption, to the extent of two hundred millions. If the \$150,000,000 gold reserve were reduced to \$146,000,000 to cover the balance of \$146,000,000 legal-tender notes outstanding, the greenbacks would become virtually what they ought to be in reality—gold certificates.

The part of the Secretary's report relating to the currency and banking will be found elsewhere in this issue of the *MAGAZINE*.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AN ASSET CURRENCY are unquestionably capable of clear demonstration, but their application to the present system of banks in the United States appears to be more difficult. Nobody doubts, for instance, that the notes issued by the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, the Scotch banks, or the banks of Canada, are perfectly sound. It is not so easy to convince the skeptical that notes issued by our numerous independent banks could be made equally good. Figures have been given in reports of the Comptrollers of the Currency showing that a tax of a fraction of one per cent. on the circulation of National banks from the institution of the system, if the notes had been a first lien on the assets, would have been more than sufficient to redeem the notes of the insolvent

banks, even if no bonds whatever had been deposited for their security. But the question arises, whether, if the privilege of issuing notes had been granted to all National banks, they would have made such a satisfactory showing, or would there have been more of a disposition to organize banks chiefly for the profits to be derived from circulation, and in consequence more or less reckless banking with its attendant disasters. It is, of course, impossible to answer this question satisfactorily, and yet it is one that demands serious consideration. There is no more danger in allowing a prudently managed bank to issue notes than there is to permit it to certify checks—each act creates a liability that no properly conducted bank will create without the means to pay. It is the badly managed banks that constitute the uncertain element; their losses must be provided for in part by the institutions that make a wise use of the privilege, and these must depend for compensation upon the greater profits under the freer system of note issue.

There is a more or less injustice in a safety fund to insure note-holders, however. A bank in Portland, Me., might object to a tax to pay the notes of a failed bank in the Sandwich Islands, and banks in the latter Territory might as justly object to paying a tax to redeem the notes of an insolvent New England bank. The banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia might justly oppose a tax to make good the notes of banks in some remote section over which they had no control and as to whose methods of management they were in the dark. But if Boston were compelled to contribute to a safety fund to redeem the notes of insolvent New England banks only, and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities similarly required to look after the notes of banks in their respective territories, this objection would lose most of its force. New York could keep a close watch on the banks of New York State, New Jersey and perhaps Connecticut, and so on. If the clearing-houses in the reserve cities were given practical control of the issue of bank notes, it is hardly possible that they would abuse the privilege. To do this it might be necessary to incorporate the clearing-houses, as has been done in the case of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and for a similar purpose.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY contains as usual a large amount of statistical and other interesting information relating to the National banks of the United States. As the new Comptroller has been in office but a short time, he makes but few recommendations. He favors a more extended use of the National banks as depositories of public moneys, to avoid locking up money in the Treasury. The report is published elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

PERFECTING THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF BANKING.

Although there is, without doubt, a growing sentiment in favor of a central banking institution, which like the banks of England and France and other nations shall regulate foreign exchange, perform great financial operations for the Government and perhaps furnish a bank circulation, yet this sentiment is rather based on the knowledge that the functions fulfilled by such an institution are imperfectly performed by the existing banks, than upon a real willingness that a great central bank should be organized. In other words, the advanced bankers of the country know that such an organization is really needed, and yet they are very much afraid of its influence and power. Expressions of opinion are frequent that there should be greater centralization of banking power, and yet in the same breath come utterances that indicate opposition to this centralized power coming into the possession of any one bank. The desire for centralization is noticeable among the bankers who control existing banks, that to a certain extent already exercise within a restricted circle some of the functions of a central bank.

The feature of the National Banking Law creating central cities of reserve like New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and the numerous secondary cities of reserve, has, together with the natural laws of finance, brought into existence a number of centres of influence. To a certain extent, each of these centres is in rivalry with the others. Each would be pleased to see itself developed into one leading centre recognized by all the others. If a great central bank were established it is not difficult to see that, wherever located, it would soon overshadow and dominate all the other banks and banking centres, if its powers were the same as those now possessed by the other banks with the addition of other powers enabling it to handle the finances of the Government.

Banking opinion has not yet come to the point that it is willing to substitute what might be styled a monarchical for the present democratic system. From the commendations of the Canadian banking system, lately so often heard, it might be surmised that many of our leading bankers are prepared to welcome a system on oligarchical principles. This would afford room and distinguished place for many of the large banks in the centres of finance. On the supposition that the thirty odd banks of Canada supply all necessary facilities for the Dominion, there would be room for perhaps five hundred similar institutions in the United States. These, allowed full sway in establishing branches, would easily absorb and replace all the banks and banking offices outside of the monetary centres.

It is apparent, however, that most of those who talk so glibly about branch banks do not appreciate what an overturn of the present system, or lack of system, would be the consequence of a national law permitting the establishment of branches by existing banks. However advantageous the system might be when once perfected, the period of transition from the old to the new would be one of contention and confusion. It will also be noticed that the opinions in favor of reform of the present system by means of branch

banking are chiefly expressed by men connected with banks already prominent in resources, that would be likely to outstrip the majority in competition for valuable banking fields. If Mr. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, has been correctly quoted, he placed the whole matter in a nutshell when he said, "All the legislation that would be necessary to secure the establishment of several large banks throughout the country would be the granting of permission by Congress to National banks to establish branches. Consolidation would follow as a natural result." Very true; and how far would this consolidation go? Congress need only touch the button, and natural laws of business, so evident in all other lines, would do the rest.

The great mass of bankers outside of the money centres do not want to encounter the danger to their existence manifestly the consequence of free branch banking. Their opposition has been expressed in many of the conventions of the State banking associations. Of course, there are exceptions even among this class of bankers, but the country banker who advocates branch banking conceives of it in a restricted sense, the branch expansion being confined within circles, and within the circle in which he happens to be he conceives himself powerful enough to gain more than any one else from the privileges of a branch system.

Practically, the permission granted by Federal law to its banks to establish branches wherever their capital and enterprise enabled them to do so, would result in the absorption of the whole banking field by several great banks, as Mr. Forgan is quoted as saying, and perhaps it is not going too far to say, considering the tendency of the time to consolidation, that the ultimate result would be one great central institution. It may be objected that this has not been the result in the Dominion of Canada. The thirty great banks there all swing clear and safe in their several orbits, and so far have not coalesced or clashed. In Canada, however, the tendency to consolidation has not yet manifested itself so strongly as in the United States. The banks there have grown up gradually under their special charters. Any one of them is large enough to handle the revenues and financial operations of the Dominion Government. There is a stronger spirit of conservatism in all lines of business than in the United States.

It may be asked, what serious harm would result were branch banking established, and branches of one or more central parent banks substituted for most of the present National, State and private banks. Would not the change be beneficial? Would not the rate of interest be equalized all over the country? Would not the capital in excess in one section be judiciously applied to develop the resources of sections lacking capital? Would not speculation be restricted and panics guarded against? Admitting all these benefits, the question arises, is the necessary legislation attainable in face of the evident opposition of the numerous banks, whose fate would be sealed? To convince Congress as to the advisability of branch banks, even if it could be proved beyond a peradventure that it would bring about an elysium in banking, would be impossible, when equally indubitable proof would be forthcoming that some twelve or fourteen thousand small banks would have to become martyrs to attain the desirable result. Ordinary trusts and consolidations are generally the result of agreement; all parties, by one means or another, are convinced and willing. But vested by Congress with the power to establish branch banks, a few banks, comparatively, would possess

a club with which they could force all others, willingly or unwillingly, to yield to their wishes. To convince these established banks, each now supreme in its own sphere, that it was their duty to permit themselves to be sacrificed for the general good of humanity, would require too lengthy a campaign of education.

Desirable as reform of present banking conditions is, and ideal as would be a system made up of one or more great central banks with branches thickly strewn over the banking field, it will be unattainable, because it must surely displace existing banks, which have a powerful political influence. Reform must be reached, if at all, along lines and by methods that will least disturb existing banks, and which will not give some of the existing banks advantages over others.

The bankers who see advantages for themselves in branch banking are those who desire legislation permitting it. No banker will support any measure of legislation that by any possibility, near or remote, may injure the business of the institution with which he is connected. This class of men are intensely practical, and will sacrifice nothing for theory. They are the trustees of the money of others, for which they have under certain conditions assumed responsibility. While these conditions remain the same they see their way to meeting their engagements. Any change of conditions, by legislation or otherwise, disturbs their calculations for meeting their obligations. Hence bankers justly fear change. A great central bank, or a congerie of central banks, would no doubt greatly simplify the issue of a bank currency based on assets, which as well as branch banking is one of the monetary reforms now strongly recommended. It has been proposed to grant the privilege of using their credit in the form of promissory notes to the National banks, without requiring the segregation of a portion of their assets in the form of United States bonds. The bankers of the country know their weakness as a class as well as they know their strength. The expressions of disapproval called forth by proposed banking reforms, show that bankers generally are indisposed to encounter the dangers of a general law which would be so liable to abuse as would a free asset currency law in the hands of weak banks. If the issue of an asset currency could be restricted to the clearing-house banks, or even to the institutions that came up to a certain standard of strength, then its advantages would be enjoyed without its dangers. The same taint of impracticability attaches to this plan as to the plan of branch banking. Both make discriminations between existing banks. These discriminations are no doubt founded in reason, but the principle of general banking laws in the United States is that all banks conforming to their provisions, although these provisions do not require equal degrees of banking strength, must be granted equal privileges.

The same impracticability attaches to the suggestion that United States deposits shall be placed exclusively with the strong banks of the reserve cities. The smallest National bank of the country would burst with indignation if Congress should deprive it of the possibility of writing depository of public moneys on its cards and advertisements.

But the small banks are no wise distinguished by their jealousy of the privileges of their larger confreres. The latter are just as jealous of each other and of any competitor that may throw them in the shade.

Theoretically, it will doubtless be conceded, a great central financial

institution could be organized which could easily supply all the deficiencies which are acknowledged to exist in the monetary system of the United States. It could regulate the foreign exchanges, furnish a bank currency, receive and pay out public moneys, negotiate and pay loans for the Government, and in fact generally supply all that is lacking in the powers and capabilities of the existing banks. Opposition to such an institution is, first, traditional. Many still look upon the abrogation of the old Bank of the United States and the establishment of the independent Treasury as a sort of second declaration of principles equal in force to the constitution. It was a declaration of independence of all banks. Opposition, in the second place, comes from the existing banks, large and small. The large banks admit the need of such an institution, by their consolidation and attempts at consolidation, and by the suggestions they throw out that the powers to issue currency and receive public deposits should be confined to banks of the class to which they belong. But the large central bank is usually conceived as a bank having the same general powers as existing banks, only larger and more powerful. Opposition to such an institution is reasonable. But a great financial machine capable of supplying the deficiency in the powers of existing banks may perhaps be so organized as not to compete with them in ordinary business. If this is possible all reasonable opposition to it should be removed on the part of the great majority of the banks of the country. Such an institution should be precluded from receiving deposits from or making ordinary loans to individuals or corporations. All of its deposits should be those of the United States Government, and on these it should pay interest equal to the rate indicated by the borrowing power of the Government. It should have the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes in the United States. It would deal with banks, issuing its notes to them whenever they required currency, to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of good commercial paper presented as collateral. It should redeem its notes in gold or silver dollars at the option of the holder. The profits on the note privilege and loans of public moneys would be sufficient to enable it to undertake the business of receiving and collecting all checks at par, this doing away with the trouble now agitating the banks as to foreign checks. It would also regulate foreign exchange. The amount of its capital and gold reserves, and other details, are matters requiring careful consideration, as well as its relations with the Government and degree of subjection to Government supervision. The most important feature is that the bank should as far as possible be prevented from competing with existing banks, in dealing with the general public. In dealing with other banks it should be confined to transactions for the loaning of public money, the collection of foreign checks and the issue and redemption of currency. All of the functions of the bank should be such as are not performed by existing banks or only imperfectly performed by them.

If the suspicion could be removed that a great central bank would in some way or by some misconstruction or evasion of law become a competitor of the banks already in existence, it is believed that opposition to it on the part of the great banks of the money centres would be reduced to a minimum. The smaller banks would not have the same fear of competition as the larger ones.

All will probably admit it is desirable that there should be a safe and elastic bank currency; all will admit that there should be an outlet for the temporary surplusage of public moneys; that a homogeneity of bank checks in all parts of the country would be an advantage to the public; that it would enable banks in times of financial crisis to expand their credits, were there any means of securing on short notice an acceptable currency in exchange for good assets. No one of these functions is now perfectly performed by existing banks. They cannot, in the opinion of good judges, be granted to or required of existing banks, without discriminations that would

arouse jealousy or be tainted with injustice. The object to be attained is pretty well agreed upon, but the method of attainment is the subject of controversy. A central bank on the restricted lines laid down would seem to be less liable to opposition than any other plan yet proposed.



Face of Note.



Back of Note.

SAMPLE OF CONTINENTAL MONEY—REPRODUCED FROM ORIGINAL.

*THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKING FORCE.

VIII.

The key to increasing the efficiency of the working force of the bank will be found in the initiation of each individual member of it into a high and serious conception of its vocation. Generally speaking, it may be said that until the individual has attained to a realizing sense of the solemnity of all life, his ideas of responsibility will be weak and unstable. A little reflection will convince us of the truth of this statement. It is evident, in every phase and stage of existence, that the usefulness as well as the beauty of any human life is according to the individual's recognition of what may be called the law of responsibility.

This principle is universal in application. Therefore it is necessary to apply to our business the highest precepts of truth, and when so applied persistently they can produce but one result. Let us at the very outset fix definitely in our minds the meaning of the word "business." Simply defined, it is a pursuit or occupation that employs or requires energy, time and thought. This definition clearly excludes from our conception of business indifference in every form. The employment of time, thought and energy is by necessary implication constructive and progressive as opposed to inaction and decay.

The salutary effect of business upon character is happily expressed by Lowell as follows: "There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel and saving from all risk of crankiness than business." The invaluable qualities which are called into action, through the business life, are thus set forth by another eminent author: "Attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality and dispatch are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business of any sort."

The working force of the bank must be brought into harmony with these fundamental principles of all rational human effort, as a first condition of substantial growth and development. The rule will apply with equal force to the smallest as well as the largest institution. All enterprises expand into greatness in proportion to the degree with which these basic principles have found expression either consciously or unconsciously in the personal life of officers and working force. Obviously, therefore, the task of increasing the effectiveness of the working force is one of the most important ones to which officers and managers must address themselves. If they are men of large plans themselves, the problem before them is to create a body of men who will loyally and intelligently accept their leadership in the relation of trusty and devoted lieutenants, rather than in the impassive and odious role of hirelings.

* A series of articles to be published in competition for prizes aggregating \$1,050, offered by THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. Publication of these articles was begun in the July, 1901, number, page 18.

To inspire with such a feeling those with whom he is surrounded will call for all the discrimination, tact, and finesse that the bank officer can command. Argument will not be needed to enforce this statement upon the mind of the thoughtful and discerning official. It will assume, in the performance of his duties, a place scarcely less important than the care of the bank's treasure or the dispensing of credit. No matter how brilliant his attainments, and be his plans never so ambitious, they will fall to the ground if he is surrounded with a working force that is shiftless, indifferent and incompetent, even as regards what may be called the minor details of banking and finance. More especially will this be found true under existing conditions where detail has multiplied with the vast expansion of banking and all other business operations.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEED OF MORE THOROUGH TRAINING OF BANK EMPLOYEES.

That our bankers have not been indifferent to the necessity of raising the standards of efficiency among the working force is evident from the frequent discussion of this topic at their State and national conventions. Higher education for bank clerks has come so persistently to the front as to be called, if not the burning question of the day at bankers' conventions, certainly at least one of the leading subjects of discussion and debate at those gatherings. That this subject has recently forced itself, in a rather imperative manner, upon the notice of the thoughtful members of the profession, is but another sign of the present wonderful movement in the industrial life of our country, upsetting all previous notions and standards, and demanding a general readjustment of methods and relations. These readjustments are slowly taking place throughout the world of business, and transformations must be anticipated in ideas and methods which have heretofore prevailed in the internal organization and government of banks.

In addition to the higher education, in a general sense, the tendency also is toward further specialization and greater thoroughness. The outcome should prove to be a decided step in advance for all bank employees. It cannot be otherwise if high moral standards are maintained by both employer and employed, and when this ceases to be the future will have grown dark indeed for all concerned. We can congratulate ourselves that no such crisis is upon us. On the contrary, circumstances justify the optimistic prediction that human society is entering upon an era of unprecedented achievement in all lines of activity. In the banking fraternity, at least, there seems to prevail an era of good feeling. Our leading bankers have heartily entered into the movement known as the American Institute of Bank Clerks, and have displayed a disposition to help along the work of self-improvement in every possible way. The need for men of a high grade is recognized and the opportunity of the ambitious young man is at hand. His adherence to right, and the cultivation of his highest talents, will inevitably receive their just reward. It may come to him as a surprise at some moment of defection or through avenues entirely unsuspected. Let him, therefore, while laboring with zeal and sincerity, cultivate that high and confident faith which assures him, through storm and stress, of the ultimate day of triumph.

CHARACTER AN INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE.

In casting about for ways and means for increasing the efficiency of the working force, it will be necessary, as a preliminary step, to first secure a body of individuals who possess in themselves that subtle and indefinable something which we designate character. Happy the bank officer who, by dint of patient discrimination and selection, has been able to attach to his service a corps of youth and men who bear this distinguishing mark, and to whom he may confidently look for steady growth and development, as the bank advances in the scope and importance of its operations. The bank officer himself, therefore, must be one who has passed with honor through the rugged school of experience; who with justice, prudence and temperance combines those finer intuitions which enable him to distinguish between truth and falsehood, between substantial merit and its counterfeit imitation.

It is impossible, however, to combine men in an efficient working system without the application of discipline. "In fleet and army, in schools and colleges, discipline means success, anarchy means ruin;" likewise will the bank's working force sink into a condition of aimless and impotent chaos without the imposition of those guiding and restraining influences that can alone qualify it for harmonious and effective action.

With our working force well grounded in the foregoing principles of conduct, which are primary and fundamental, we may expect it to move forward in the line of steady growth and increased efficiency. It is then susceptible of combination and direction toward definite ends; but the movements and evolutions of this miniature battalion will be accurate and harmonious only on condition that it has individual intelligence and character back of it.

MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS AMONG BANKS.

Close observation of the trend of affairs in the higher fields of banking and finance will always furnish valuable instruction to the men in the ranks. One of the object lessons of the day is the movement toward the closer affiliation of bankers through State and national organizations for the dissemination of knowledge and mutual protection. Notwithstanding that competition tends toward division, it has been seen that coöperation in some measure is an imperative necessity. A certain uniformity of method has become indispensable to the intelligent transaction of the financial business of the nation, and it is discovered that there are broad considerations to be taken into account which transcend isolated individual interests. These assemblies of bankers, with the interchange of ideas incident thereto, have effected reforms, have eliminated much that was crude in American banking and have acted as a stimulant to reciprocity and the amenities of personal intercourse.

Bank employees will do well in the future to cultivate more assiduously this spirit of association as offering means and opportunities for growth and improvement scarcely attainable by any other method. They may be assured that they can make a beginning along these lines without exciting any alarm or hostility in the breasts of employers. The prophecy is heard that the world is advancing toward perilous extremes in the way of consolidation, but there is much that the bank clerk can legitimately undertake in the way of association before arriving at the danger point of combination. In the evolution of the working force of the future, therefore, the principles and

methods contained in the community-of-interest idea, must play an important part. Carefully unfolded and developed it should bring about, within each individual bank, a distinct and general improvement in the quality and effectiveness of the working force. It should in no wise diminish, but ought rather to emphasize, that *esprit de corps* which should characterize the body of employees of each individual institution. Furthermore, in reaching out after improved methods, care must be exercised that the field is left open to superior ambition and industry. The suppression of individual aspiration and ambition would be a policy of suicide in the present state of human nature and is not in the plans of the intelligent leaders of American enterprise. Assuredly, at least, it has no place in the system of our well-poised and far-seeing bankers, who are well aware of the fact that talent is too precious a commodity to be ignored or thrust aside.

The perfection of organization and service cannot be considered as the work of a moment; adjustment and readjustment must accompany the difficult task of adapting means to ends in the gradual development of an efficient working corps, for it must be remembered that the working force is recruited, to a very large extent, from the ranks of raw and inexperienced youth. Many, if not the majority, of these enter the service with life's most serious lessons still to be learned. It is highly important to them and of the gravest consequence to the employer that standards of the right sort, in duty and deportment, be set before them at this critical period. The messenger may possibly rise to the post of manager, carrying with him into the higher field of activity the impress of all his previous experience, and he will acquit himself with credit and dignity at his new post according to the preparation received in the preceding years of discipline.

PAY AND PROMOTION DEPENDENT UPON SERVICE.

Where there is character, coupled with discipline rightly understood and applied, a fair adjustment will follow of all those questions relating to pay and promotion as well as to pensions and profit-sharing.

The pay of the bank clerk is far from being governed by any fixed set of rules, and perhaps it is better that it is not so. The employee cannot dictate terms of remuneration, but by maintaining the right attitude he will place the employer under a clear moral obligation. It is the clerk's concern, primarily, to deserve by meritorious conduct the most liberal recompense that an employer is able to bestow. Having established this equitable claim to recognition, the clerk has arrived at a point where he has but to await with confidence the result.

Unfortunately, this question gets very much befogged because men are unable, or unwilling, to see things from the same point of view. Through vanity and ignorance a man will overvalue his services and through the same causes those services may be undervalued by another. Therefore we constantly see not a little dissatisfaction and resentment, either open or concealed, where the relation exists of employer and employed. As we all become more enlightened, we should be able to form a more correct estimate of ourselves and of one another. Let the bank clerk be willing to put himself through a searching examination before passing harsh judgment on his employer. He may find some fault to correct, some besetting sin to eradicate, for either of which he may have been justly regarded with disfavor and perhaps with sus-

picion. On the other hand, there rests on the bank an undoubted moral obligation to see to it that faithful and intelligent service is generously rewarded. Those high-grade men whom it is sought to raise up and who will be expected to consecrate time, thought and energy to the bank's service must be admitted to participation in the prosperity they will vitally aid in creating.

The same line of thought is suggested by a consideration of the question of promotion. It must be borne in mind, however, that as men inevitably develop special talents and tendencies they are often adapted by nature for some particular line of work, which will be taken into account when changes and promotions come to be made. Notwithstanding, it has become the fixed aim of banks of recent years to subject their clerks to more thorough drilling in every branch of bank work and to enforce the rule of rotation as much as possible.

SUCCESSFUL CAREERS THE RESULT OF SUPERIOR INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRY, INTELLIGENCE AND ENTERPRISE.

It seems scarcely necessary to go very deeply into the subject of the relative value of influence and efficiency. Sporadic cases of the abuse of influence are undoubtedly found from time to time, but in the long run efficiency is the only certain road to preferment. As a matter of fact, influence alone is utterly inadequate to maintain a man long in a difficult and trying position. Experience and efficiency only are able to accomplish this, and talent will prove the only passport to distinction. These are unalterable conditions affecting all men alike, the sons and friends of directors equally with those who are not. It were useless to deny, however, that other things being equal, promotion would be very likely to go to the friend or relation in preference to the stranger. To expect the contrary would be exacting perhaps a degree of disinterestedness not to be found in human nature even at its best. Yet it is a mistake to assume that the prizes of life are generally preempted and parceled out according to a system of nepotism; a glance over the field of business will quickly disabuse the mind of such an opinion. If candid and impartial, we will be forced to admit that successful careers are on the whole the result of superior individual industry, intelligence and enterprise. He who would succeed is not permitted to distrust; perseverance creates opportunity; tact and resolution demonstrate the existence of an adequate and inexhaustible abundance.

PENSIONS AND PROFIT-SHARING.

Pensions and profit-sharing systems, if not general and uniform, have received some recognition from American bankers. A regular plan is reported to have been adopted in Chicago by the First National Bank, in New York by the National City Bank, and in St. Louis by the National Bank of Commerce. The rules and regulations governing the administration of the pension and participation funds of the latter institution have been made public. The creation of the fund was sanctioned by a regular shareholders' meeting in January, 1900, and went into effect December 31, 1900. It provides, after the payment each year of six per cent. on the capital, surplus and undivided profits, that six per cent. of the remaining net profits of the year shall be appropriated for the pension fund and four per cent. for the participation fund. These funds are distributed among officers and clerks according to

settled rules; with reference to length of service and disability, as to the pension fund; the participation fund being divided at the end of every year among officers and clerks in proportion to salaries received. It is not to be inferred, however, that the principle of profit-sharing has received recognition only in the banks above mentioned. The custom has prevailed for years at Christmas, and at the annual or semi-annual dividend period, of setting aside a certain sum from the net profits, which sum is divided *pro rata* among the executive staff and employees or, in some instances, among the employees only. If the matter were investigated it would undoubtedly be found that this policy has been pursued for years in a large number of banks throughout the country. It is a matter that has not been proclaimed from the housetops, and though not definitely and formally announced in any stated set of rules, the working forces of numerous banks are perfectly familiar with this periodical distribution. It can hardly be said that there is any novelty in this proposition, but since the tendency of the times is to reduce all things as far as may be to method, it will be the natural outcome, if we should witness the further adoption of plans such as are now in vogue in the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis; it cannot be doubted, moreover, that as we progress we shall also see an extension of the principle of pensions for the faithful, superannuated and disabled employee.

Neither pensions nor profit-sharing ought to be considered in the light of philanthropy, but as a legitimate enlargement of the system of remuneration; as something which the self-respecting employee can accept without sacrifice of dignity, and which comes from the employer, not only as a graceful token of good will, but as the discharge of a fair and obvious business obligation.

OTHER QUALIFICATIONS THAT INCREASE THE EMPLOYEE'S EFFICIENCY.

Deference toward officers and consideration for one another are invaluable aids to the smooth and harmonious conduct of the internal work of a bank. Heads of departments in large institutions have a great deal of authority delegated to them over the junior clerk, and it is important that they exercise this authority with dignity and courtesy as well as firmness. Politeness will procure a readier obedience to rules than a rough and hectoring manner can possibly command. In the enforcement of discipline, therefore, within the bank the observance of civility is indispensable; the man who is boorish among his assistants and associates will be likely to display an offensive demeanor toward the bank's patrons, and it should permanently bar him from filling responsible and representative positions. In the present state of competition for business no bank can afford to tolerate discourtesy, especially on the part of those who come into touch with the public, and the man at the window must be no less proficient in good manners than he is efficient in the quick and correct despatch of banking routine.

A good address, a ready command of language and a fair range of general information are important additions to the bank clerk's qualifications; they will commend him sooner or later to the notice of his employers. Such a man may become invaluable in the bank's relations with the outside public. By every such addition to the strength of the working force, the bank is enabled to extend the sphere of its influence among those who are already clients, as well as among those whom it may be desired to reach.

Courtesy and affability on the part of officers and employees will play an

important part in bringing a bank into favorable public notice. Little attentions that cost nothing confirm old clients in their loyalty and send them forth into the highways and by-ways as missionaries in the bank's service.

How may the clerk put himself on a better footing with the officers of his bank and be able to feel that their interests are identical? It is hoped that the preceding argument has contributed in some degree toward a satisfactory answer to this question. In pleading for a higher intelligence and the best moral qualities, no Utopia is advocated but something eminently practical and absolutely necessary to success in any large sense.

Let us select for our motto the following words of a distinguished American poet and philosopher: "A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart in his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace."

ONE OF THE WORKING FORCE.

CHANGING GREENBACKS INTO GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The ease with which the Treasury notes of 1890 have been converted into non-legal-tender silver certificates shows how easy it would be to convert all or a part of the present greenbacks into gold certificates. It would be a very easy matter for Congress to provide for the substitution of \$150,000,000 gold certificates to replace an equal amount of greenbacks. This would not make any difference whatever in the amount of money in circulation, the greenbacks simply being called in and the gold certificates put out in exchange for them, the gold coin and bullion for the redemption of the certificates being held in the Treasury as now. This would absorb the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 created by the act of March 14, 1900, but as the Government has still \$109,000,000 of gold remaining (November 1), not covered by certificates, this would prove ample for the redemption of the balance of the \$196,000,000 greenbacks not replaced by gold certificates.

It would no doubt be still better to go even further than this. If the \$259,000,000 gold in the Treasury on November 1, not held as a reserve on outstanding certificates, were applied to the conversion of the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks into gold certificates, it would leave only \$87,000,000 still unprovided for. Counting the notes destroyed or lost, and those the banks would hold as reserves, there is little likelihood of this amount embarrassing the Treasury. Such notes as are now held by the Government together with those received for taxes could be gradually retired, the large surplus making this entirely feasible.

If it be said that this proposal would work a contraction of \$87,000,000 in the currency, it should be borne in mind that the probable effect of the retirement of this amount of paper would be to attract a like amount of gold from abroad to take its place. It is a singular fact that in the past few years, with a phenomenal trade balance in our favor, we have imported comparatively little gold, and in the past month have actually exported a considerable amount. The existence of so much paper money—silver certificates, legal-tender notes and bank notes—has been partly responsible for this.

In his annual report just laid before Congress, Secretary Gage says that the greenbacks ought to be in reality gold certificates. Of course, there is no novelty in the suggestion. It was made nearly twenty-five years ago by John Sherman, and has been urged repeatedly since by Mr. Gage and other authorities.

There will perhaps never be a more favorable time than now to deal intelligently and economically with the greenbacks. Without the issue of bonds, and by a simple process, and with no material reduction in the volume of the currency, they may be replaced by gold certificates—the best money ever devised by the wit of man.

THE SCOPE OF BANKING EDUCATION.

[An address by C. W. Haskins, C. P. A., Dean and Professor in the New York School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, before the New York Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks, November 21, 1901.]

The employments in which men are engaged have been classified under two principal heads. In the first order are the production of raw materials, transportation, and the transformation of products. Under the other head are the occupations that provide our means of culture, of production, and of creature comfort and luxury; the latter including transformation or manufacture requiring a higher order of technical skill. Protection is medical, legal, administrative, and, as many think, recreative. Prominent among the administrative agencies opposed to the disorganization of society are banking and accounting. I mention these two professions because, as a distinguished advocate of economic education has pointed out, accounting and banking are first among the processes and methods of conducting business which, in the development of modern American mercantile practice, "have assumed stable forms; and the knowledge of these forms," he continues, "is an essential part of the equipment of men of affairs."

The employments devoted to culture have been grouped under religion, morality, intellectual development, esthetics, the pursuit of science, invention, and the acquisition of information. This entire field of culture, but especially the training of the intellect and the impartation of knowledge, is within the province of pedagogy, or the profession of education.

BANKING STILL BEHIND THE TIMES.

A consideration, then, of the scope of banking education will bring us in touch with two of the giant forces of the world of thought and action—education and banking; education, a silent power of so irresistible and permanent influence that a noted New York ecclesiastic was known to say: "Give me the education of the children, and you may do with them as you like thereafter;" and banking, a sturdy Vulcan of business, untiring servant of the world of affairs, but rising, at the call of public necessity, to be the arbiter of economic destiny.

Not only does this question introduce us to these two forces, but the movement itself in behalf of banking education will acquaint them with each other. Each has gone on in its own way, cutting its own extended swath, and hardly knowing of the existence of the other. Banking, in its growth from unrecognizable beginnings to its present colossal proportions, has adopted or invented one improvement after another, but is still confessedly and dangerously behind the times; and in nothing so much as in the want of professional education. Pedagogy, again, has founded universities and built its colleges and schools, and has taught many things and taught them well; but has known so little of banking, and that for so few years, that to-day it can hardly tell you whether banking is an economic institution or a branch of applied mathematics.

This vast importance of the science of education on the one hand and of banking on the other invests every feature of the question of banking education with a twofold dignity that will command the respect and service of the best thinkers of our age. Hereafter, there will be little banking, or bank service, without professional education; as already, under modern monetary conditions, there is little education without banking. Educators will lecture and will write on the object of banking education; on the value of banking education; on the need of banking education; on the incentives to banking education; on the theories of banking education; and on a hundred kindred topics; and sometime they will have even a history of banking education.

In view of all that is yet to be said and written on this important branch of education, as to who should pursue the study of banking, and why, and how, and when, and where, a mere introductory inquiry as to what it is, or the scope of it, may seem very limited and easy to answer. Possibly we all thought, until we came to look into the matter, that we knew a great deal more about the scope of banking education than we now think we do after we have begun to look into it. Ask the first two men you meet on Wall street; and the first will likely tell you that banking, banking of course, is the total extent and limit of banking education; while the other will contend that banking education, in our day, must comprehend a knowledge of everything. Either answer, alone, would close the controversy before it had secured an opening. The consciousness, however, that both are right yet only right in the main, and that the wide interval between them has rights of its own, will convince you that the question of the scope of banking education is an open one.

The American Bankers' Association took up this question about ten years ago; and under the guidance of that organization the recently established American Institute of Bank Clerks is giving it a good degree of attention. The universities, for a number of years, have not been quite silent on the subject; and now that the movement is becoming urgent, banking literature is tending in the same direction. This urgency is brought about by the wonderful growth of banking in connection with modern business expansion, both domestic and international, and by the restless spirit of economic inquiry characteristic of our time. So that the question is rather asked than answered, and asked with more or less of insistency, by every man inside the bank, by every educator who is not a mere classical scholar, by every student imbued with the spirit of the age, and by a very large proportion of bank depositors. This latter class comprehends three-fourths of the voters of the United States, and a no insignificant number of ladies of inquiring mind; and "what a dignity," says the genial Thackeray, "it gives a lady, that balance at the banker's!"

A KNOWLEDGE OF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.

The scope, the horizon, of banking education will be as the prospective height of the student. If his ambition is easily satisfied, a thorough knowledge of routine up to the point of his position, and an intelligent though limited acquaintance with his surroundings, will render his services of marked value to the bank. With higher aim and a broader view, his outlook will be proportionably extended, and education will have for him, as it were, another meaning. But to get to the top, wherever that top may be, it may be said, in the educational sense, that one must begin at the bottom. And it must be

further remembered that to the lowest round of any professional ladder there must be an approach by way of preliminary capacity and education. By "beginning at the bottom" is not meant, however, as is sometimes charged, that the young man must sweep out the office and run errands at the expense of an education, while he slowly works his way up, or is dead, or ought to be; but it is meant that to know banking one must know it from its foundation principles.

The old Greeks had a saying that to become an able man in any profession, three things are necessary—nature, study and practice. Rousseau but elaborates this dictum when he says: "We are born feeble, and have need of power; we are born without anything, and have need of assistance; we are born stupid, and have need of judgment. Whatever we have not at our birth, and which we shall need when we are grown, is given to us by education. This education comes of nature, of men, and of things. The internal development of our faculties and organs is nature's education; the use we are taught to make of this development is man's education; and the acquisition of experience by means of the objects which affect us is the education of things." And Rousseau has also shown that as these three educations ought to concur to their mutual perfection, we ought duly to balance our study and practice, both of which we can control, and to direct them according to nature, which we cannot control.

With due consideration, then, for individual tendencies and aptitudes, and for this natural sifting and shaking of men into their appropriate places, we approach our professional curriculum by way of such preliminary education as will be of recognized utility in the bank. The penmanship, bookkeeping and mathematics of the common school are indispensable as foundation studies; and so important is the high school, in our American system of education, that the superintendent of public schools of the city of New York, addressing the Chamber of Commerce, advises employers "to give preference for positions of trust or positions involving executive ability, to graduates of high schools or colleges," and recommends the establishment of high schools whose teaching shall include banking; the systems of money used in different countries; systems of exchange; explanation of the settlement of balances by export and import; political economy; commercial law; "and all other matters," he continues, "which it concerns a business man in these modern days to know." The business college, under the weeding-out process adopted by the Regents of the State of New York, will furnish also an indication of preparatory studies in the "facilities." Its ideal curriculum, as reported to the United States Commissioner of Education, is founded upon bookkeeping; and with this are correlated arithmetic; elementary commercial law; penmanship; business correspondence, with typewriting and stenography; business practice, including the fictitious bank; a view of the history and geography of commerce; a little rhetoric and some practice in public speaking; an elementary knowledge of civil government; and the foundations of economics. All this, we may say, is not far outside, and much of it is within the limits of training for bank service.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, to the number of some seven or eight hundred, offer, under the supervision of an international examiner, a course in social economics and political science, in which banking is taught historically as follows: Banking experience in the United

States; New England banks—the Suffolk system; first and second Banks of the United States; the State banking system; the sub-Treasury system; the National banking system; the English banking system; the Canadian banking system; banking in France and Germany, and banking reform. Other courses, under international examiners, include the elements of banking arithmetic, banking accountancy and banking law.

The instruction mailed to members of the American Institute of Bank Clerks embodies penmanship, spelling, grammar, composition and rhetoric, business correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, commercial geography, commercial and financial history, bank arithmetic, double-entry and bank bookkeeping, practical banking and finance, and commercial law. It is officially announced that the operation of the Institute does not create any obligation "which might in any manner forecast the policy of the American Bankers' Association in the matter of educational work." The bank clerks of Minneapolis, united for education, have sat together under university instruction in law and political economy; individual banks and trust companies have adopted educational methods involving a respectable degree of economic culture; and the American Bankers' Association looks forward to the erection of "an educational superstructure in keeping with the dignity, wisdom and pride of the bankers of America."

But when we have arrived at the central point of our professional inquiry, when we stand at the foot of the ascent and look up and about us, asking for an educational guide, we realize that we have come to a lonesome place, where few meet us, and these but newcomers and inquirers themselves. Their investigations, however, have been earnestly pursued, and their advice as to the course to take will be of the highest value. Those who have written our few modest books, or who are lecturing in our colleges on banking education, may differ somewhat here and there in detail; but on one important point they all agree with the distinguished professor who said: "If I had a son, I should tell him many times a day to make himself as big a man on the inside as possible."

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE WAY OF HIGHER COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL TRAINING.

The commercial education movement at present affecting the universities of Europe and the United States has resulted in the establishment of special departments and colleges in which banking is taught more or less fully, and always from a high standpoint. And banking has a place also in the more general economic courses of our leading universities, in which a number of writers of recognized authority on banking subjects occupy important chairs. The same movement has also brought about the establishment of commercial high schools, in which the elements of banking are correlated with the economic and mathematical studies leading to the new commercial departments of the universities. And it is upon these secondary and higher courses in commerce that a proportion of the best thought of modern educators is being expended as to the scope of banking education.

In the curriculum of the Superior School of Commerce at Paris, and in that of the School of Higher Commercial Studies at Paris, banking is divided up and parcelled out to the courses in general accountancy, mathematics applied to commerce, history of commerce, commercial law, and political econ-

only. The Superior School of Commerce has been taken as the model for similar institutions outside of France, notably in the establishment of the Commercial Academy in Prague, and in the foundation, by one of its graduates, of a commercial school of three grades in Turin. The Technical Institute of Turin has a school of banking whose instruction is organized under the two heads of administration and accounting. This institution was awarded a gold medal at the international exposition of accountancy at Turin. Education for the banking profession is one of the distinct objects of the Leipsic University College of Commerce, in which the curriculum is organized upon the Paris model, except that it more clearly distinguishes between theory and practice.

The department of commerce of the new University of Birmingham is in charge of a former professor in the department of economics at Harvard, where the course in banking is as follows:

After a summary view of early forms of banking in Italy, Amsterdam and Hamburg, a more detailed account is given of the development, to the middle of this century, of the system of banking in which notes were the principal form of credit and the chief subject of discussion and legislation. The rise and growth of the modern system of banking by discount and deposit is then described. The work is both historical and comparative in its methods. The banking development, legislation and present practice of various countries, including England, France, Germany, Scotland and Canada, are reviewed and contrasted. Particular attention is given to banking history and experience in this country: the two United States banks; the more important features of banking in the separate States before 1860; the beginnings, growth, operation, and proposed modification of the National banking system; and credit institutions outside that system, such as State banks and trust companies. Existing legislation and practice in various countries are analyzed and compared. The course of the money markets of New York, London, Paris and Berlin is followed during a series of months, and the various factors, such as stock exchange operations and foreign exchange payments, which bring about fluctuations in the demand for loans and the rate of discount upon them, are considered. The relations of banks to commercial crises are also analyzed, the crises of 1857 and 1893 being taken for detailed study.

The course concludes with a discussion of the movement of securities and money in the exchanges between nations and in the settlement of international demands. After a preliminary study of the general doctrine of international trade, a close examination is made of some cases of payments on a great scale, and the adjustments of imports and exports under temporary or abnormal financial conditions are traced. Such examples as the payment of the indemnity by France to Germany after the war of 1870-71, the distribution of gold by the mining countries, and the movements of the foreign trade of the United States since 1879, are used for the illustration of the general principles regulating exchanges and the distribution of money between nations.

The University of Pennsylvania has a special course in business practice and banking which includes, as indispensable to an adequate preparation for the business of banking, the theory and history of money, credit and banking; bank notes as issued in the United States, Canada, England, France and Germany; the experiences of State banks prior to 1860; the economic and

financial causes affecting the rate of interest and the prices of securities; the nature and history of panics; stock exchange operations, investments; the mechanism of foreign and domestic exchange; the international movements of gold, and commercial law. A subdivision of the course, intended to prepare the student to meet the technical and legal requirements of the banking business, is thus described: "It takes up the details of the organization and operation of a bank, with special reference to its legal aspects. The study of methods of organization involves a knowledge of both State and National bank acts and the advantages to be gained under each. The rights, duties and liabilities of the stock subscribers and the trustees during the formative period are considered at length. After the organization has been completed a new set of questions arise. These are grouped around rights, duties and liabilities of bank officers: (1) toward each other; (2) toward the stockholder; (3) toward the depositor; (4) toward the public. The authority of bank officers, its source and extent; what an officer may and may not do; what acts he is personally liable for and for what acts the corporation is liable, are practical questions which the President, the director, the Cashier, the minor officer and special agent of the bank must each answer for himself." A determining consideration in the presentation of this course is, "that bankers and men of business need more than a special training for their vocation."

The Ohio State University, in its special course in money, credit and banking, offers a comparative study of the principles and methods of banking, involving the history and theory of the subject; an account of National and State banking; the clearing-house system, and a critical analysis of proposals for reform.

The course in banking in the University of Michigan "breaks into two parts, devoted respectively to theory and history." It includes a study of the nature and social functions of the bank, of the natural laws of banking phenomena, and of systems of bank regulation. It is regarded as one of the marked advantages of this university that all its departments are available to the student of any special branch, and that mathematics, law, government and other kindred courses may be taken in connection with those arranged under political economy and finance.

The University of Chicago offers a course in banking, including a study of principles and a comparison of modern systems. This course comprehends a study of the banking systems of the United States, England, France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries, with special attention to the matter in which each meets the problems of currency (coin, note and deposit), reserves, discount and exchange. The relations of the banks to the public, their influence on speculation, their management in financial crises, special dangers, and most efficient safeguards are discussed. Relative advantages and different fields of action for National banks, State banks, deposit and trust companies, and Savings banks are noted, and lectures are given on the history of banking.

The course in money and banking in the University of Wisconsin is designed "to acquaint the student with the nature and functions of money and banks; the monetary systems of the great commercial nations; the laws and methods of foreign exchange; and the history of the currency systems of the chief commercial nations." It includes a practical study of the machinery of banking; clearing; and domestic and foreign exchange; and discusses the relative advantages of bank currency as compared with government notes.

The department or school of mercantile and financial administration of Dartmouth College is intended to be post-graduate. "Leaving the business colleges," we are told, "to do their work for clerks, and the high schools to teach the rudiments of accounts, and such as will to offer courses that are parallel to the regular college courses, it boldly limits itself to picked men who have completed at least three years of college work." Banking is presented under three heads—law, organization, and operation. It includes a detailed study of the bank laws of the United States and of typical States; the organization of banks for business; banking methods, clearing houses; various forms of credit transactions; relations of banks to the public; their management in times of crisis; National, State, private and Savings banks; loan and trust companies; money and exchange brokers; stock and produce exchanges and their practical working; the banking problem in the United States; and a comparative study of British and Continental banks.

A list of the studies pursued in Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Brown, Western Reserve, Barnard, Minnesota, Radcliffe, Vanderbilt, Stanford, Yale, Princeton, and other higher institutions of learning, especially in the commercial departments of the Universities of Iowa, Vermont and California, brings into further relief the historical, theoretical and legal aspects of banking; and emphasizes the fact that, with a strong current setting in everywhere towards the practical, the subject is approached in the United States on its economic side, as in Europe it is viewed by educators in the light of mathematics.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

New York University has a department of commerce, accounts and finance which, as announced by the chancellor, "differs from the several schools of finance and commerce established by prominent universities in America, in that its entire instruction is intended to be professional in character." My own relation to the faculty enables me to state, with some fair degree of fullness, the view of the scope of banking education held by our distinguished professor of political economy and practical banking. The course of training in the principles and practice of banking, professedly "of positive and practical value to any young man who wishes to prepare himself for usefulness in the office of a bank or kindred financial institution," is correlated with the general study of the principles of finance; the value of money; the demand for money; circumstances affecting this demand; the supply of money; metallic money; monometallism and bimetalism; investment and speculation; international balances; the mechanism of foreign exchange; payments between countries having different standards; the money market; panics and crises; the theory of credit; and a discussion of the proposed reforms of our monetary system. A presentation of banking theory leads to a historical review of the bank-note system and of banks of issue; the Bank of England; the Bank of France; the Bank of Germany; bank-note issues in the United States; our National banking system; National bank notes; and a discussion of the "independent Treasury" question.

Banking itself, in this professional course, is viewed as an imposing financial edifice, resting on the broad foundations of political economy, alive within with the hum of all the machinery of credit, and in vital touch with every

other institution of the commercial world. Its functions, of which credit is the one important element, are classed under the three heads of deposit, discount and issue. Its dependence for profit is located as at the credit centre of the community. Its credit assets are described and classified; and according to the class of these assets the bank is studied as a commercial bank, collateral loan bank, or Savings bank; and these three kinds of banks, with their three several rates of interest, are treated at length. The double service performed for society by banking is noted; and the bank thus again undergoes examination as rendering credit available and as bringing capital into the hands of those who can use it to the best advantage. This brings up a discussion of wise and unwise extension of credit, of inflation, and of their effect upon prices and capital. The clearing-house and its administrative machinery are described, and the historical development of the clearing-house system is studied. The bank note and the bank deposit are compared in their relation to the question of debt and the amount of reserve needed; and the different services performed for society by the note on the one hand and the deposit on the other are carefully distinguished. The effect of legal restraint upon issue is discussed; and the various bank-note systems growing out of governmental regulation are described. Conditions of safety are stated; and security, convertibility and elasticity in the performance of its functions by the bank note are treated exhaustively. Branch banks and quasi-banking institutions are treated as to their relations to the general system and as to their methods of procedure. And the course throughout, it may be added, is perhaps as fully descriptive of routine as a due regard for theoretical and historical unity will permit, or as is necessary in view of the cognate courses in law and practical accountancy.

SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A THOROUGHLY-EQUIPPED BANKER.

The institutions and associations at whose educational courses we have glanced—and to extend the list would hardly increase the variety—approach the matter of banking from different directions; and according to the views thus obtained their curricula take on distinctive features. Theory, practice, and the idea of being eminently and only practical; economics, applied mathematics, and Italian accounting or *ragioneria*; university convenience, the will or wish of a founder, and the pressure of public demand; academic and even political predilection on the teaching side, and leisure and opportunity on the one hand and immediate insistent necessity on the other on the part of the student; all these and many other considerations have given color, and not only color but limitation, to the various programmes of banking study. Our present inquiry, however, is not concerned with individual limitation, but with collective extent of suggestion; and when we have gathered up these suggestions, and added the few that present themselves as natural corollaries, we must confess that we have in outline a body of banking lore that ought to lower the conceit of any man who thinks he has an original conception of what constitutes a course of banking education.

Yet, in the face of this developing giant of pedagogy, who already carries a portfolio of studies in banking law; banking theory; banking practice; banking history; banking economics; banking utilities and facilities; banking organization; banking administration; banking statistics; banking common sense; banking relationships; banking accountancy; banking politics and

patriotism; banking mathematics; banking methods; and a little of everything on banking problems and questions, unless it be the religion and personal appearance of the bank itself; in face of all this, a Boston economic writer says that banking is only a little money, an unmeasured amount of character, prudence, forethought and integrity in the banker, and an unlimited amount of confidence on the part of the community.

But religion and the personalities of banking have not been altogether overlooked. The study of bank ethics is one of the tacitly recognized occupations of the modern business mind. This quiet study has already evolved a body of moral sentiment, of silent though powerful authority in the commercial community. And this body of thoughtful, stern and upright sentiment, in the performance of its moral function, looks down into the soul of every living representative of the bank and lays a weight of accountability alike upon the boy who is saucy at the telephone and upon the board of directors who allow the bank to be robbed through some hole in a decayed system of financial accounting.

AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BANK'S EMPLOYEES AND CUSTOMERS.

The *personnel* of banking is of primary importance as an object of educational thought, because it is with living beings that banking people have to do. Depositors, with their common rights, their liabilities, their individual cares and anxieties, and even their idiosyncrasies, will not be excluded; and the shareholders will have a measure of this educational attention; but it is the collective make-up of the body of workers in the bank, their official relations one with another, and their professional duties individually, that the student must devote his care to know with some degree of thoroughness and familiarity. It is sometimes said that such knowledge comes of practice in the path of promotion. But, first, our present inquiry is as to what is needed, not how to get it; second, the objection will not cover the fact that the true scope of banking education embraces mutual official acquaintanceship among the workers, so that the clerk must know a good deal concerning the administrator's duties long before he himself takes on executive functions; and third, certain departments of banking knowledge are self-contained. As an illustration, take the case of the general bookkeeper, whose duties call for technical knowledge known only in a general way outside of his own department. It is well known that one may advance from the lowest round of the banking ladder to the responsible position of Cashier, and still be ignorant, without detriment to his own office, of the special duties and details of that of the general bookkeeper. Banking culture embraces a general mutual knowledge of individual functions, such as might be compared to an *esprit de corps*; and this mutual knowledge, or collective intelligence, is an important organizing force in the interrelations of President, Vice-President, Cashier, Assistant Cashier, chief clerk, collection clerk, country bookkeeper, dealers' bookkeeper, ledger-keepers, discount clerk, note teller, receiving teller, paying teller, general bookkeeper, and all other employees of the bank.

Banking accountancy should include not only such advanced knowledge of the art of bookkeeping as will enable one to handle the accounts of the bank intelligently, but a fair comprehension of the relations of auditing to the clerical keeping of the accounts, as well as some conception of the value of an independent examination of the affairs of the institution and the intro-

duction of scientific systems and methods of accounting in keeping with the magnitude and variety of modern financial transactions. It is for the want of a business culture adequate to the grasp of this latter conception that uncanny losses of millions of dollars still continue to startle the half-awake consciousness of the public brain.

Banking mathematics is concerned with some of the most difficult and complicated calculations. Mathematics, as we have seen, is the view-point of banking education in the higher commercial teaching of continental Europe; and it is in this light, and for its indispensable connection with the study of banking statistics, that it assumes importance as a branch of the professional study of banking.

Banking law, studied as a department of banking education, will not, indeed, make every banker and bank clerk his own lawyer; far from it, for as long as law remains a human institution it will lack that divine element of simplicity which alone can ever render it understood unassisted. A general acquaintance, however, with the principles of commercial law, and of their application to banking life, is a kind of institutional hygiene warding off the million unseen evils that fill the social atmosphere on which the activities of that life are conducted.

Banking history, as truly as any other department of history, is the story of a development. It is said of one banking house in London, that its history from the time when it was a goldsmith's shop with the sign of a grasshopper hanging without and only a strong-box within in which the neighbors might deposit their money, up to the present time, unfolds the whole story, chapter by chapter, of English banking. An American writer on banking says that a complete theory of banking might be constructed from events and experiences that have taken place on our continent; and that all the wisdom and all the folly of the ages, as to banking, have been exploited on our shores within the space of less than three hundred years. To one who would embark on this sea for life, the most instructive and thrilling tale of adventure is this story of banking development. And by its side is banking biography. The amiable Rogers, of "Pleasures of Memory" fame, was a London banker and so was Grote, the distinguished historian of Greece.

Banking, studied as a branch of economics or political economy, carries the curriculum into the very heart of the science of getting on in the world. Jules Simon, a French Minister of Public Instruction, once said: "Do you know what political economy is? It is the science of common sense. It first of all shows you where to look for your interests, and that is a primary service; and then it teaches you not to put them where they do not belong, and that, perhaps, is a service as great."

COMBINATION OF THE THEORETICAL AND THE PRACTICAL.

Banking theory and banking practice are legitimate divisions of banking education. Theory and practice, however, here as along other lines of professional inquiry, will evade any search after a middle point of balance between them. An easy medium, with elbow-room for individuality and the use of opportunities, is desirable; but it must be admitted that we are prone to extremes in this matter; either too theoretical and unpractical, or too vainly "practical" and unthinking. A story is told of the poet Southey, who was a hard worker and a very methodical man, that he once explained

to a good Quaker his habit of dividing time into little parts and filling each part up with its appropriate work; one thing for this hour, another for that, and so on all day and every day and far into the night. The Quaker listened to the end of it all, and then calmly said: "Well, but, friend Southey, when does thee think?"

These suggestions as to what constitute the essentials of professional education in banking have been gathered from whatever sources were available, and are modestly offered in the hope of being able somewhat to assist our educators and bankers in their effort to keep the standard abreast of the times. "Banking," says Proudhomme, "is the queen of negotiation;" and one would need to be king of theoretical and practical economics who should tell so shrewd a lady all she ought to know. But the crowning feature, they say, of our American shrewdness is that we are teachable; and as an illustration of how the American metropolis is becoming, if indeed it has not already become, the money-center of the world, I will repeat what a former importer of raw silk—now mayor-elect of this city—has related of our home silk manufacture. The people of Lyons, he tells us, once thought they knew all about silk manufacture that was worth knowing; while the silk manufacturers of Crefeld and Zurich thought they knew it all. So Crefeld would not learn from Zurich and Lyons; Lyons would not learn from Crefeld and Zurich, and Zurich would not learn from Crefeld and Lyons. But the American silk manufacturers knew that they did not know all that could be known about it, and they sat at the feet of all three and learned from every one. That is the great reason why Americans have progressed so rapidly and gone so far in so short a time; that is, they are teachable.

GOOD INVESTMENTS FOR BANK CLERKS.—There is a manifest tendency among the younger bank officers and employees of the United States to take advantage of every opportunity to increase their knowledge of the duties of their calling. They are more disposed than ever to look beyond the narrow limits of the daily routine and to acquire a broader understanding of banking as a profession.

To the progressive young banker, who desires to fit himself thoroughly for his work, his practical daily experience can be supplemented in no better way than by a careful study of Patten's *Methods and Machinery of Practical Banking*. This book has had a wider circulation than any work on banking ever published in this country, and its practical usefulness is evidenced by its constantly growing sales—many banks ordering additional copies for use among junior officers and clerks.

Another book that may be read with interest and profit by all who wish to know something of banking history is Knox's *History of Banking in the United States*, which is the only complete and authentic record of the country's banking development ever published.

With these two books, and *THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE* to keep one posted as to current matters of interest in the banking and financial world, the bank employee or officer will be well supplied with helpful educational literature.

The *MAGAZINE* is now publishing a series of articles on "The Practical Work of a Bank" which should be read by every bank man who wishes to keep thoroughly informed as to the latest ideas in regard to the details of his work.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE's Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

NOTICE TO TELLER—WHEN IT AFFECTS BANK.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, January 2, 1901.

ZEIS vs. POTTER, *et al.*

Where a borrower from a bank presented collaterals to the Assistant Cashier, who was authorized to represent the bank in the transaction, and was directed by the latter, in accordance with custom, to take such collaterals to the note teller, who had charge of the collaterals, to be checked up, notice to the teller in regard to the rights of a third person in one of the securities pledged was notice to the bank.

The original bill in this case was brought by Edwin A. Potter, Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, for the purpose of subjecting to sale certain personal property, including a certificate of sale of certain mortgaged real estate, held by the bank as collateral security for a debt of E. S. Dreyer & Co. to the bank. Andrew R. Zeis, was allowed to intervene and file a cross bill, whereby he claimed that, to the extent of two thousand dollars and accrued interest, the certificate belonged to him in priority to the rights of the bank. The evidence showed that on May 29, 1896, E. S. Dreyer & Co. borrowed of the National Bank of Illinois \$100,000 for the purpose of reducing an overdraft on their checking account with that bank, giving at the time as collateral security for the loan, which was applied in the manner proposed, the certificate of purchase. The certificate was at the time in an envelope on which was indorsed, in the handwriting of Berger, one of the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., and who was conducting the transaction, the following: "Eugene Prager, \$4,750, due June 1, 1897. Master's Certificate." Prager was the owner of the mortgaged property. This envelope, with a bunch of other collateral, was delivered with a list thereof by Berger to Moll, the Assistant Cashier of the bank. Moll glanced over the list, and directed Berger to take the same to Greenshields, the bill clerk or note teller of the bank, to be checked up. Berger thereupon went to Greenshields, who, according to custom when Berger presented collateral, checked up the list. Coming to the item set down in the list as "Master's Certificate, \$6,740," Greenshield observed on the envelope the figures "\$4,750," and called Berger's attention to the apparent mistake. Berger answered that it was not a mistake; that there was somebody else interested in the certificate to the amount of \$2,000, which did not belong to E. S. Dreyer & Co., whose interest only, amounting to \$4,750, he could pledge. Whether Zeis was then named as the one interested in the certificate is left in uncertainty; the testimony of Berger being that he believed he named him, but "would not be positive."

Before Woods and Grosseup, Circuit Judges, and Seaman, District Judge.

WOODS, *Circuit Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): It is urged, on the authority of *Mechem, Ag.* (1889) Sec. 729, citing *Congar vs. Railway Co.* (24 Wis. 157) and *Bridge Co. vs. Baker* (75 Ill. 140), that notice to the note teller, Greenshields, was not notice to the bank. It is not denied that Moll, the Assistant Cashier, to whom Berger presented the list of collaterals, had full power to represent the bank in the transaction; but, instead of taking the labor and responsibility himself, he simply "glanced over it"—whether the bundle or list, or both, is uncertain—and, according to custom, directed Berger to go to the teller, "who had charge of the collaterals," to check them up, to see that everything on the list was delivered.

To hold that the knowledge of the teller in this instance, acquired as it was in the very transaction committed in the usual way to his charge, should not be binding on the bank, would be to establish for such institutions an effective but most unreasonable and unfair method of evading just and wholesome responsibility under the law. It is hardly to be doubted that the teller communicated to Moll the information which he obtained. No proof to the contrary was offered. Besides, it is to be observed that the certificate of sale was presented to Moll himself with the same indorsement upon it which proved sufficient to put the teller upon inquiry; and, if Moll had been careful to observe, he doubtless would have made the same inquiry. If the duty to investigate was his alone, it was negligence on his part, attributable to the bank, that he did not recognize the significance of the notice put under his eyes.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—LIMITATIONS—INTEREST.

Supreme Court of New Mexico, October 1, 1901.

BANK OF COMMERCE vs. HARRISON.

1. A certificate of deposit, like a deposit credited in a pass book, represents money actually left with the bank for safe-keeping. It is to be retained by the bank until demanded by the depositor, and the statute of limitations does not begin to run against it until presentation and demand of payment.
 2. The rule which applies to negotiable instruments has no application to a certificate of deposit until the certificate has been indorsed and transferred by the original holder. Then a new relation arises between all parties, which must be tested by the rules and customs of the law merchant.
 3. The time limit in a certificate of deposit fixes the time the deposit must remain with the bank before the depositor will be entitled to interest thereon. If a depositor withdraws his deposit before the expiration of the time limit, he thereby waives all claim of interest. It is within the power of the bank, after the expiration of the time limit, to call in a certificate of deposit, or to reduce the rate of interest agreed to be paid thereon, by proper notice to the holder of the certificate.
- (Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action by George Harrison against the Bank of Commerce, of Albuquerque, to recover upon a certificate of deposit issued to him by the bank.

The certificate of deposit was in the following form: "The Bank of Commerce. Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 13, 1890. Certificate for \$5,000. No. 1,022. This certifies that Dr. G. W. Harrison has deposited in this bank five thousand dollars, which is payable on return of this certificate, properly indorsed, six months after date, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. W. S. Strickland, Cashier."

This certificate was made on a printed blank form. The words "six months after date, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum" were written in at the end of the blank, and above the signature of the Cashier. On April 19, 1900, Harrison caused this certificate of deposit to be presented to the Bank of Commerce for the purpose of returning the same to the bank, as provided in the certificate, and demanded payment thereof in the sum of \$5,000 and interest thereon from December 13 1890. The bank refused to make payment, and protest was then and there made on account of the non-payment of the certificate. On August 15, 1900, Harrison filed his complaint, setting forth the making and delivery of the certificate of deposit, demand of payment, and refusal on the part of the bank.

The bank demurred to the complaint on the grounds: First, that the cause of action accrued more than six years before the commencement of the action, and was barred by the statute of limitations; second, the agreement of the bank was to pay only \$5,000, and interest for the period of six months; third, protest was unnecessary. Concurrent with this demurrer, and on the same day, the bank filed its answer, which—First, admitted the making and delivery of the certificate of deposit; second, denied that it refused to pay the sum of \$5,000 at the time demand of payment was made, and alleged that the bank offered to pay the sum of \$5,000 and interest thereon for the period of six months, which was refused by the holder of the certificate; third, the bank had at all times since six months after the making and delivery of the certificate of deposit been ready to make such payment, and now brings the money into court, to wit, the sum of \$5,150, being the amount of the certificate and six months' interest thereon; fourth, alleged the rule and custom of the bank as to payment of interest on certificates of deposit, of which plaintiff had knowledge; fifth, alleged that the cause of action set forth in plaintiff's complaint did not accrue within six years previous to the commencement of the action.

The plaintiff thereupon demurred to the answer upon the following grounds: First, the answer did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense; second, the sum tendered by the bank in payment was not the full amount due on the certificate of deposit; third, the allegation that the bank was at all times after the expiration of six months from the making and delivery of the certificate of deposit ready to pay the amount due thereon constituted no defense; fourth, that the terms of the certificate of deposit did not require the plaintiff to present it for payment at the expiration of six months subsequent to the making and delivery thereof; fifth, that the rule or custom of the bank could not vary the terms of the certificate; sixth, that plaintiff's cause of action did not accrue until the month of April next preceding the commencement of this action. On the hearing of these demurrers the court overruled the defendant's demurrer to the complaint, and sustained the demurrer of the plaintiff to the answer, and held that the plaintiff's complaint was sufficient in law to justify recovery. The defendant declined further to plead, and judgment absolute was ordered in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for \$7,993.33, being the amount of the certificate of deposit and interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the certificate up to the rendition of judgment. Defendant prayed appeal to the supreme court, which was allowed.

McMILLAN, J.: The transaction of Harrison with the bank, upon which

the certificate in question was issued, was a deposit, and not a loan. The certificate so stated on its face. "This certifies that Dr. G. W. Harrison has deposited," etc., and it was so recognized by the parties to the transaction. This cause must therefore be considered and disposed of on this basis. The rule which applies to negotiable instruments should not be invoked with reference to a certificate of deposit until the certificate has been indorsed and transferred by the original holder. Then a new relation arises between all the parties, which must be tested by the rules and customs of the law merchant other than those applicable to the case at bar. With the exception of its negotiable character, there is no distinction between a certificate of deposit and an ordinary deposit written on a bank book.

Daniel, *Neg. Inst. Sec. 1698a*, says: "The very nature of the instrument, and the ordinary modes of business, show that a certificate of deposit, like a deposit credited in a pass book, is intended to represent moneys actually left with the bank for safe-keeping, which are to be retained until the depositor actually demands them; and it is not dishonored until presented."

A deposit draws no interest, is payable on demand, and the statute does not run against it. These are the inherent characteristics of a bank deposit, unless modified by some written condition. The ordinary deposit may be, and often is, modified by an entry in the bank book to the effect that interest will be allowed on all sums remaining on deposit for a term specified, or on monthly or quarterly balances. So, too, the terms of a certificate of deposit may be, and often are, modified by conditions written into it. The trend of authorities is, however, that the statute of limitations does not begin to run on a certificate of deposit until it has been presented for payment and demand made.

In *Daniel, Neg. Inst. Sec. 1707a*, it is stated: "If the statute of limitations begins to run at once, suit must, of course, be maintainable at once, and therefore no prior demand would be necessary. But such is not the usual contemplation of either the depositor or the bank. * * * The better opinion seems to us to be that the statute of limitations only begins to run when there is an actual demand of payment in due form, and that such demand must precede a suit. The bank may—indeed, we think, has the right to—pay the demand certificate at any time, for the reason that the policy of the law interdicts a perpetual loan; and, while the creditor holding the certificate may not regard the bank as in default, and is not himself in default until a demand has been made, yet these circumstances should not prevent the operation upon their certificates of deposit of the ordinary principle that a debtor owing a demand loan has the right to pay at any time."

In the case of *Pardee vs. Fish* (60 N. Y. 265), the Court says: "It is recognized that there is no right of action upon the certificate of deposit in ordinary form, issued by a bank, until demand of payment has been made." In *Payne vs. Gardiner* (29 N. Y. 146-169) it is said: "The reason assigned by the learned judge why a special demand should be made in such a case is 'that no one could desire to receive money in deposit for an indefinite period, with the right in the depositor to sue the next moment, and without any prior intimation that he wished to recall the loan.' This presents the whole argument. The injustice of the opposite rule is so apparent that it needs but to be stated in order to be rejected. * * * I entertain no doubt but that the transaction in question was a deposit, and that the rights and liabilities of the

parties are precisely the same as if the money had been in the bank; and hence there was no right of action against the depositaries until actual demand made, and the statute of limitations began to run from the same time."

In *Howell vs. Adams* (68 N. Y. 314), it is said: "The defendant insists that the cause of action on the certificate, issued in 1863, was barred by the statute of limitations. The action was commenced in 1871, and it is claimed that the right of action accrued immediately on the issuing of the certificate, without previous demand. * * * We think it is in accordance with the general understanding of the commercial community that a bank is not liable to depositors except after demand of payment. The fact that a certificate is given on a deposit being made, payable on the return of the certificate, instead of leaving the deposit subject generally to check or draft, does not change the reason of the rule that the banker must first be called upon for payment before an action can be maintained."

In the case of *Munger vs. Bank* (85 N. Y. 580), the Court says: "As the certificate of deposit was a negotiable instrument, and was, by its terms, payable only on the return of it to the bank that had issued it, it never accrued due and payable—never matured—until a return of it, and a demand of payment made of it. This is of importance, and we think did not have full weight in the formation of the judgment of the court below. In the opinion at special term, which we have mentioned, a distinction is made between a debt which, by the terms of the instrument, is due and payable, not at a certain day, but at a time to be determined by an act of the holder, and at his option. But the authorities in this State are that no right of action exists against a depositary of money until an actual demand of it, and that such is the case although it is in the power of the owner of the deposit to make it due and payable at any time by his own act of making the demand."

In *Smiley vs. Fry* (100 N. Y. 262), it is said: "Being a deposit, a demand of the money was essential to a right of action, unless there was a wrongful conversion or loss by some gross negligence on the part of the depositary. The distinction between a deposit and a loan is considered in *Payne vs. Gardiner*, *supra*, and within the rule there laid down the instrument in question was a certificate of deposit, and in such a case no indebtedness arose by reason of such deposit until a demand was made for the amount deposited. * * * As the instrument in question was not a promissory note, but a certificate of deposit, the defense of the statute of limitations interposed by the defendants was not available, for the reason that the demand of the money deposited was not made prior to six years before the commencement of the action." It therefore seems clear, from the authorities quoted, and the application of general legal principles, that a certificate of deposit in the ordinary form is not due until presentation and demand of payment made.

In the case at bar a condition was written into the certificate, and the main question presented on this appeal is the legal construction to be given this condition. The certificate recites that a deposit of \$5,000 had been made by Harrison, which was payable on the return of the certificate properly indorsed. The condition follows, in these words: "Six months after date, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum." It is clear that an agreement had been reached between Harrison and the bank that he should have interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, so that the technical question is the consideration of the effect of the words "six months after date," written into

the certificate. It is urged on the part of the appellant that in the case of a certificate due on demand it partakes of the characteristics of a promissory note, and no demand is necessary, but that the statute of limitations begins to run immediately the certificate is issued. If this contention were true, interest would attach at once to the certificate as overdue paper, and words written into the certificate as to interest would have no application, except as to the rate of interest to be paid. In the case at bar the legal rate and the rate agreed upon are identical, so that we are led to the conclusion that the parties understood that the certificate would not draw interest from its date, or from the expiration of six months from its date, without demand; but, to entitle the holder to any interest, the condition as to interest must be written into the certificate. This being a deposit, and not a loan, it is clear the holder of the certificate could withdraw it from the bank at any time, except as limited by the conditions written into the certificate, which, when legally construed, mean nothing more or less than this: If the depositor allowed the deposit to remain with the bank for a period of six months, or more, he would be paid interest at the rate of six per cent. for the period of time the deposit remained with the bank; if the deposit were withdrawn before the expiration of six months, all interest would be forfeited. A time limit in the certificate of deposit is part of the agreement whereby the bank agrees to pay interest. If the deposit is allowed to remain with the bank for the period specified in the time limit, the bank can afford to pay the interest stipulated. The time limit is agreed upon and written into the certificate of deposit because the bank can ill afford to pay interest if the deposit is left for an indefinite period at the option of the depositor. If the depositor sees fit to waive his interest, he may withdraw his deposit at any time, even when there is a time limit; but he cannot have his deposit and interest if the deposit is withdrawn before the expiration of the time limited in the certificate of deposit. This is the only just and legal construction that can be given the language used in the certificate. It cannot be said that the words written into the certificate are clear and specific, and that different constructions may not be contended for with a degree of plausibility; but in *Payne vs. Clark* (23 Mo. 261, 262), the Court says: "If bankers wish to obtain the advantages sought in this case, there is no hardship in requiring them to express their contract in such terms as will not mislead." In this last case the certificate was substantially on all fours with the certificate in this case, and of which the Court says: "Here is an instrument in writing, by which money is due, with interest, sixty days after date, on presentation of the instrument. Will any one say that the money on that instrument is not due sixty days after date? If it be necessary to present the instrument in order to maintain action on it, how does that affect the question of interest under the statute? This is a question to be determined by our statute law, and for its solution we do not look to the laws, usages and customs of other places. Persons not initiated in the mysteries of banking would take it for certain that such certificates would carry interest without interruption until they were paid, and, in their simplicity, would naturally suppose that the longer they were suffered to run the more the bankers would be benefited." This same question was considered in *Cordell vs. Bank* (64 Mo. 600), in which the Court says: "The only question presented is whether a certificate of deposit payable six months after date, with interest from date at six per cent. per annum, continues to bear that rate of

interest after the arrival of its maturity, although not presented when that period arrives. An affirmative answer to just this question was returned by this court twenty-one years ago in *Payne vs. Clark*, 23 Mo. 259."

In *Zane, Banks*, Sec. 169, page 290, it is laid down as a settled principle that "the rule ought to be, in reason and common sense, that the statute begins to run, both upon deposits and upon certificates of deposit, whether payable on demand or not, from the demand, or from the refusal to pay the deposit, or something equivalent thereto—such as a notification that the bank will not pay, or its suspension."

There is no doubt that, if the bank desired to stop the payment of interest on the certificate in question, but that it was its privilege to seek out the holder, and tender payment thereof. It also has the right to reduce the rate of interest by notice to that effect, leaving it to the option of the holder of the certificate to return the same and accept his money, or to allow it to remain on deposit under such new conditions as the bank may impose. The certificate of deposit in the case at bar not having been presented for payment within six months after the making and delivery thereof, it drew interest at the rate of six per centum per annum up to the time of payment, and the statute of limitations would not begin to run against the certificate until after demand of payment had been made of the bank, and payment had been refused.

For the foregoing reasons, the judgment herein is affirmed, and it is so ordered.

Parker and McFie, JJ., concur.

CHECK—TITLE TO—DEMAND—LIABILITY OF DRAWER.

Supreme Court of California, September 30, 1901.

GARTHWAITE vs. BANK OF TULARE.

An instrument which answers the definition of a check as given in Civ. Code Cal. Sec. 3254, is none the less a check because drawn by one bank upon another.

Where a check sent by mail is not received by the person to whom addressed, it remains the property of the sender.

The payment of a check upon a forged indorsement gives the bank no right to retain the check, or to claim a reimbursement for the amount paid.

Where a check was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, a subsequent verbal demand of payment by the payee was good, without a physical presentation of the check; the possession of the check by the drawee obviating the necessity of such presentation.

Where a debtor purchased a bank's check on another bank, payable to his creditor, and such check, having been lost during transmission through the mail, was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, demand by the payee, and notice to the drawer of the drawee's refusal to pay, fixed the liability of the former to the original purchaser for the amount paid by him for the check.

The drawer of a dishonored check, who has been notified of its dishonor, is not relieved of any part of his liability by the insolvency of the drawee occurring after notice of dishonor.

Under Cal. Civ. Code, Sec. 3177, making the obligations of the drawer of a check the same as those of the first indorser of any other negotiable instrument, and section 3116, declaring that an indorser of a negotiable instrument warrants to every subsequent holder that if the instrument is dishonored he will pay the same, with interest, the payee obtaining judgment against the drawer of a dishonored check is entitled to interest from the date of the check.

HARRISON, J.: The complaint herein alleges that on January 31, 1890, J. O. Lovejoy purchased from the defendant its check upon the Pacific Bank, at San Francisco, for the amount of \$750, payable to the order of B. F. Smith, and paid to it therefor the sum of \$750. Lovejoy at that time was indebted to Smith in an amount larger than the amount of the check, and on the same day sent the check by mail, directed to Smith at Oakland. Smith did not receive the check, but on February 5 it was presented to the Pacific Bank by another person, who represented himself to be the payee, and was paid to him. About February 17 Smith notified the Pacific Bank of the miscarriage or loss of the check, and was then informed by the bank that it had already been presented to it and paid; and at the same time the check was exhibited to him, with the indorsement of his name thereon. Smith thereupon pronounced the indorsement a forgery, and demanded of the bank that it deliver the check to him, or pay to him its amount. His demand was refused, and he immediately notified Lovejoy and the defendant herein of such refusal. July 31 Lovejoy sold and assigned the check to Smith, together with all his claim and interest in the moneys represented thereby, and his demand against the defendant therefor. The defendant and the Pacific Bank had each due notice of this sale and assignment. Smith died in 1893, and the plaintiffs herein were appointed his executors. The check remained in the custody of the Pacific Bank until January 25, 1894, when it was delivered to the plaintiffs herein. Thereupon they again demanded its payment from that bank, which was refused, and notice thereof given to the defendant; and on January 30 a demand for its payment was made of the defendant herein, which was refused. Thereafter on the same day this action was commenced. The defendant filed a general demurrer to the complaint, which was overruled, and it thereupon filed its answer. The cause was tried by the court, and upon the evidence presented by the plaintiff—the defendant offering no evidence—the foregoing facts were found, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. From this judgment and an order denying a new trial the defendant has appealed.

Stated in concise form, the facts alleged in the complaint show that on January 31, 1890, Lovejoy paid to the defendant the sum of \$750 in consideration of its agreement, evidenced by its check, that the Pacific Bank would pay the same to B. F. Smith upon his demand therefor; that upon Smith's demand the Pacific Bank refused to make the payment; and that the defendant had due notice thereof. The action is brought by the representatives of Smith, to whom Lovejoy had assigned his claim against the defendant for this breach of its agreement with him, to recover the amount of money so paid to it, with interest. The other allegations in the complaint, and facts found by the court, are merely matters of inducement, explanatory of these essential facts, and establishing the connection of the plaintiffs with the cause of action originally vested in Lovejoy.

The instrument which Lovejoy received from the defendant was drawn by it upon a bank, and is therefore a check. (Civ. Code, Sec. 3254.) It is none the less a check, though drawn by another banker. It was drawn at the direction of Lovejoy to the order of B. F. Smith, for the purpose of having him collect the same from the Pacific Bank and place the amount to the credit of Lovejoy's indebtedness to him. Although Lovejoy sent the check by mail to Smith, it was never received by Smith, and consequently remained the property of Lovejoy. The payment by the Pacific Bank on February 5 upon

a forged endorsement gave to that bank no rights against the defendant, either to retain the check, or to claim a reimbursement for the amount paid. (*Janin vs. Bank*, 92 Cal. 14, 27 Pac. 1100, 14 L. R. A. 320, 27 Am. St. Rep. 82.)

Smith's demand upon the bank for the payment of the check on February 17 was, in legal contemplation, as the agent of Lovejoy, and the refusal of the bank to pay him was a dishonor of the check. The possession of the check at that time by the bank obviated any necessity of its physical presentation by Smith. The notice to the defendant of this dishonor fixed the liability of the defendant to Lovejoy for the money originally paid by him for the check. He was not required to enforce this liability immediately, but could bring his action therefor at any time before it should become barred by the statute of limitations. When the defendant received this notice of the dishonor of its check, its proper course was to demand from the Pacific Bank either the return of the check, if it was of the opinion that it had been properly paid, or, if not, of the money which it had provided for its payment. Its Cashier testified that it ceased to transact business through the Pacific Bank in August of that year. In the usual course of business, there would then have been a settlement of the account between them, and the defendant would have demanded the return to it of the check, or of the money which it had provided for its payment. Instead thereof, it permitted the bank to retain the check, and did not insist upon the return of the money. If by reason of this conduct the defendant has sustained injury, it is to be borne by itself, and not by Lovejoy or his assignee. It received notice of the dishonor of the check soon after it was made, and, although it appears that some correspondence in reference thereto was had between it and the Pacific Bank, it took no steps to protect itself, but appears to have relied upon its view, as expressed in one of the letters of its Cashier, that it was under no responsibility in the matter.

In thus assuming that the payment by the Pacific Bank was properly made, and was a discharge of its obligation to Lovejoy, it was bound to show that the indorsement upon the check was genuine. When it appeared at the trial herein that this indorsement was a forgery, its liability for the money received by it from Lovejoy was established. Any delay in the presentation of the check was available as defense by it only to the extent of the injury which it had suffered thereby. (Civ. Code, Sec. 3255.) But there is no claim that it had suffered any injury thereby prior to its receipt of the notice of dishonor. Its only claim of injury is contained in the allegation in its answer that the Pacific Bank became insolvent in 1893. Lovejoy's right of action against it had, however, been fixed long prior to that date.

Section 3177 of the Civil Code makes the rights and obligations of the drawer of the check the same as those of the first indorser of any other negotiable instrument; and section 3116, Id., declares that every indorser of a negotiable instrument warrants to every subsequent holder thereof who is not liable thereon to him "(4) that, if the instrument is dishonored, the endorser will upon notice thereof duly given to him, or without notice where it is excused by law, pay the same with interest." The action of the court in awarding to the plaintiffs interest upon the check from its date was in accordance with these provisions. By the breach of the defendant's agreement it became liable to Lovejoy for interest upon the money from the time it had received it from him.

The introduction of the letters testamentary to the plaintiffs was sufficient evidence of the death of Smith, and of an order of the superior court appointing them as executors (*Dennis vs. Bint*, 122 Cal. 39, 54 Pac. 378, 68 Am. St. Rep. 17). The production of the check at the trial without any indorsement of the payee was evidence that it had not been paid to Smith, and there was no evidence tending to show that it had been paid to him.

The complaint herein was filed January 30, 1894, and a demurrer thereto was filed March 19, 1894. Before any action had been taken on the demurrer the defendant moved the court, March 19, 1897, to dismiss the action for want of prosecution, and on March 20, its motion was granted, and a judgment dismissing the action was entered March 22. Upon an appeal from this judgment it was reversed (123 Cal. 132, 55 Pac. 773) upon the ground that certain evidence had been improperly received. Upon the going down of the remittitur the clerk placed the cause upon the law and motion calendar, and at the first calling of this calendar the defendant asked to have its original motion to dismiss heard, and the plaintiff asked that the demurrer be heard. The court, after argument, entered an order denying the application of the defendant, and refused to hear its motion. When the demurrer came on to be heard, the defendant objected to a hearing thereof until the court had first disposed of the motion to dismiss. The court overruled this objection, and the defendant then asked leave to renew its motion to dismiss for want of prosecution. This motion was also denied. It is now urged by the appellant that the court erred in these rulings, and that for its errors the judgment should be reversed. We are of the opinion, however, that the action of the court in this respect did not affect any substantial rights of the defendant, and was not such error as to justify a reversal of the judgment. The order of the court refusing to dismiss the action is not itself appealable, and upon an appeal from the judgment this court can review only an intermediate order or decision which involves the merits or necessarily affects the judgment. (Code Civ. Proc. Sec. 956) The decision on the motion did not involve the merits of the action, nor did it necessarily affect the judgment thereafter rendered. The reversal of the judgment upon the former appeal had the effect to leave the parties to the action in the same position as they were prior to its rendition in the superior court. The motion for a dismissal of the action and the demurrer to the complaint were both before that court for its consideration in the same manner and to the same extent as they were before its former action thereon, or as if they had then been presented to the court for the first time. The defendant did not have an absolute right to have its motion considered and determined before the court could take up and consider the demurrer, but its application therefor was addressed to the discretion of the court. If the court had made a formal order denying the motion to dismiss, its discretion therein would not have been subject to review. But its determination to hear the demurrer was equivalent to a denial of the motion. Whether the court would hear the motion to dismiss or would hear the demurrer first, when both were brought before it, was addressed to its discretion; and the exercise of this discretion, as well as its subsequent refusal to permit the defendant to renew its motion, is not subject to review. In the exercise of its discretion upon the motion of the defendant, the court was at liberty to consider the fact that the plaintiff was at the same time seeking a disposal of the demurrer; and, if it was of the opinion that the plaintiff's motion for a

hearing upon the demurrer was a sufficient answer to the claim of the defendant that they were not prosecuting the action with sufficient diligence, its discretion was properly exercised in refusing to dismiss the action.

The judgment and order are affirmed.

CAPITAL STOCK—PAYMENT IN PROPERTY. .

Supreme Court of Indiana, October 10, 1901.

CODDINGTON, *et al.* vs. CANADAY.

In the absence of an express authority to that effect a banking corporation cannot receive notes, judgments, etc., in payment of subscriptions to capital stock.

But even if such property could be so received, it can be done only where there is reasonable ground for believing that the notes, etc. are good and collectible; and a failure on the part of the directors to exercise ordinary care in accepting them in lieu of money is a breach of their duty as agents of the corporation.

The fact that the receipt of such assets was authorized by the stockholders is no defense in an action brought against the directors by the Receiver of the bank.

This action was brought by the Receiver of the Citizens' Bank of Union City, Ind., against the directors of that corporation. Its object was to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the bank by reason of the negligence of the directors, and the gross mismanagement of the financial affairs of the corporation by them.

DOWLING, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): As a partial defence to so much of the complaint as charge the appellants with liability for accepting certain assets of the old bank in payment of stock subscriptions, the appellant Coddington first answered in a single paragraph, setting up substantially that the new bank with the consent of the stockholders, and acting upon reliable legal advice, accepted the real estate, notes, judgments, etc., of the old bank in payment of the subscriptions of the stockholders of the new, and that in the consideration of the transfer of this property the new bank agreed that it should be applied in discharge of all legal claims against the old bank; that this agreement and transfer were made before Coddington became a director of the new bank; that the new bank accepted said property, and proceeded to use, collect, sell, and convert it to its own use; and that the Receiver has also sold some of said property, and is attempting to collect the notes, judgments, etc., and otherwise to dispose of and to convert said property to the use of said new bank. The agreement of the stockholders was in writing, and a copy of it was made an exhibit. Upon demurrer this answer was held insufficient.

Was the agreement which formed the basis of this defense one into which the new bank could lawfully enter? If not, did the retention and use of the property by the new bank and its Receiver constitute a bar to an action by the Receiver against the directors for negligence in accepting it in payment of subscriptions for the shares of the bank? Both questions must be answered in the negative. It may be suggested that strong reasons exist for holding that the acceptance of anything but money in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of a banking association is illegal. No authority for such transactions is found in the statute, and the nature of the business to be carried on seems to forbid them. The purchase of real estate by a banking association, except for the use in its business, and under certain special circumstances, is expressly prohibited. (Burns' Rev. St. 1894, Sec. 2932.)

Corporations, other than banking, may, perhaps, take property of certain kinds at reasonable valuation, and under circumstances entirely free from fraud, in payment of such subscriptions; but banks stand upon a different footing, and the reasons which justify such dealings in the one case do not apply in the other. But even if notes, bills, judgments, and the like, could be taken by the directors in payment of stock subscriptions, they could not lawfully be so taken unless there was reasonable ground for believing that they were good and collectible, and of the value at which they were to be received. If they were worthless, as charged in the complaint, it was the duty of the directors of the new bank to refuse to recognize them as payment for such stock subscriptions, and a failure to exercise ordinary care in accepting them in lieu of money was a breach of their duty as the agents of the corporation. Such a transaction was a deviation from the usual course of business, and it devolved on the appellants to show that the notes, bills, judgments, etc., so taken and recognized by them were of the value at which they were transferred, or that they exercised ordinary care in ascertaining their value, and had reason to believe them to be worth the amounts for which they were taken. An agent authorized to sell the property of the principal, or to collect debts due to him, is guilty of a gross breach of his duty, if, instead of obtaining money, he carelessly receives worthless paper or securities.

But the appellants insist that the acceptance of notes, bills, judgments, and real estate by the directors of the new bank in payment of stock subscriptions was expressly authorized by the stockholders, and therefore the Receiver, who represents the stockholders, is estopped from asserting any claim against the directors on this account. If the stockholders are interested, the argument of the appellants on this question might deserve serious consideration. The complaint alleges that the corporation is insolvent. The Receiver therefore represents the interests of the creditors of the bank, as well as those of the stockholders. As against the claims of creditors of an insolvent corporation, the directors cannot shield themselves from liability for gross mismanagement of its affairs by interposing a pretended authorization for their wrongdoing by the stockholders. The partial answer of appellant Coddington, founded upon the stockholders' agreement, did not state a valid defense to that part of the complaint to which it was addressed, and there was no error in the action of the court in sustaining a demurrer to it.

CASHIER—DISCOUNT OF NOTES FOR—NOTICE.

Supreme Court of Michigan, April 25, 1901.

STATE SAVINGS BANK OF IONIA vs. MONTGOMERY.

The Cashier of a bank has no right to make notes running to the bank to pay private debts, and a person lending his name as maker or indorser for such purpose is bound to notice such limitation.

Where an officer is acting in his own behalf in a transaction with the bank his knowledge will not be imputed to the bank.

Where one makes or indorses notes for the accommodation of a Cashier, who discounts them at his bank, a false representation by the Cashier that former accommodation notes have been paid, is not a defense to the maker or indorser when sued by the bank.

This was an action on two promissory notes, the first of which was for \$1,500 and was made by the defendant, and the second was for \$1,000 and was indorsed by him.

MOORE, J.: The predecessor of the plaintiff bank was the First National Bank of Ionia. Mr. Sessions was a Cashier of this bank from 1880 until the plaintiff bank became its successor, when he became the Cashier of the plaintiff bank, and continued to be so until the last of March or the first of April, 1898, at which time it was learned that he was in debt to the bank in a large amount, and was insolvent. The notes sued upon were given for the benefit of Mr. Sessions. Mr. Montgomery was an accommodation maker of one note, and an accommodation indorser of the other. When he attached his name to these notes, he knew they were to be discounted by the plaintiff bank.

The bank had a discount committee, whose duty it was to pass upon original loans; and an examining committee, whose duty it was to look after the paper taken by the bank. The members of both of these committees testified they had no knowledge the first note was made for the accommodation of Mr. Sessions, but supposed it a note given by Mr. Montgomery in the due course of business. The discount committee knew the \$1,000 note was indorsed by defendant as accommodation indorser, but the members of the committee all deny they knew there was any defect in the paper. The record shows defendant was a customer of the bank, and had been for some time. The discount committee had fixed his line of credit at from \$3,500 to \$4,000. Outside of the two notes in question, the defendant was a borrower in small amounts, for which he put collateral securities in the hands of the Cashier.

It is the claim of the bank officers that they supposed all his notes were secured by these collaterals, and that when the examining committee questioned Mr. Sessions why the paper was not paid when it was due, they were assured by him that defendant was shipping horses at the time, and needed the money in his business, but the paper was secured by collaterals. When the pleadings in the case were first put in, the defendant gave notice that he would show he received no consideration for the notes, but they were made for the benefit of Mr. Sessions; that on March 15, 1898, he intended to require of Mr. Sessions, who was then solvent, indemnity against loss on the notes, but was informed by him that the \$1,500 note had been paid, and, relying upon this statement, he renewed the \$1,000 note; that he would not have done so if he had not believed the statement to be true.

It was the claim of defendant that the notes in controversy were given by him he supposing they were renewals of notes which had been given before, the proceeds of which were used by Sessions. Upon the trial of the case some of the books of the bank were introduced in evidence, and it is claimed by defendant they showed that when the two notes in controversy were made the two notes of like amount, for which Mr. Sessions said the notes in controversy were given as renewals, had in fact been paid. The defendant obtained leave to amend his plea according to his understanding of the facts. It is the claim of the bank that, though the books show Mr. Sessions gave a check for the amount of the notes, and the notes were charged to him upon the books of the company, they were not in fact paid. It is also the claim that, whether this was so or not, as the Cashier of the bank was acting in his own interest when the notes were discounted, his knowledge of his fraud in procuring the paper is not to be imputed to the bank, and that, as the bank discounted the paper without any knowledge by any other officer of the bank of any fraud in its procurement, the bank was entitled to recover the full amount of the notes.

In directing a verdict for the plaintiff, the circuit judge expressed himself in part as follows: "My view of the law is, the right to borrow funds from the bank on accommodation paper was not within the scope of Mr. Sessions' authority as the Cashier, under the law. It appears from the evidence that Montgomery knew of the character of the paper that was given, and its purpose, and that it was to be used for the private benefit of Mr. Sessions, made payable to the bank, and in law was presumed to know that Mr. Sessions had no authority to loan the money in this way without authority derived expressly from the board of directors. It was a transaction that, to bind the bank, in my judgment, required specific authority on the part of the directorate, and, when dealing with the Cashier under the circumstances shown here, must, before he can secure the benefit of his defense interposed here, show that such authority was conferred; otherwise, it will be held not to be done with authority. The Cashier, in law, has no legal right to make notes running to the bank to pay private debts. A private maker or indorser lending his name for such a purpose is participating in the act of the Cashier, and, unless the same was by authority and knowledge of the directorate, was ratified. In this case no such sufficient knowledge exists, and no such authority to bind the bank; hence his defense is not a sufficient one. The directorate are in law bound to protect the funds of the bank, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of those doing business with them in the regular way; and they are not in law bound to inquire into every transaction to see that no fraud is committed upon parties who have assisted the Cashier in diverting funds from their proper place to his own credit. It must be supposed that the party intended to be what he appeared on the paper, without it was brought to their knowledge, and, knowing it, they permitted the Cashier to handle it as he saw fit. It is to be regretted in this case that Montgomery must lose through the fraud and wrong of the Cashier, and innocently on his own part; but, if he lends his name in prejudice of the rights and interests of the bank, although ever so innocently, and as a result, without knowledge on the part of the directorate, a wrong was done to him by the party for the benefit of whom he lent his name, he cannot now complain. It must be considered he lent his name to be used on the paper of the bank in a transaction in which the Cashier had no right to act without authority, and where he was acting for himself; and this put him upon his inquiry if he desired to hold the bank for any wrong or fraud he claims had been perpetrated by the Cashier, for, without express notice or authority from the directorate, Mr. Sessions could not release him. It is a rule of law that persons dealing with an agent, knowing that he acts by delegated authority, must, at their peril, see in each case that the facts upon which they rely come within the power delegated. Upon the other question, I think the evidence does not clearly show such a change of position on the part of Montgomery as to make the defense in this case available."

It is the claim of defendant, through his counsel, that there is reversible error: "First. Because the notes in question were procured by means of the false representations of said Sessions, relied on by the defendant; and that Sessions, as plaintiff's Cashier, having acted for the plaintiff, in accepting said notes on the part of the bank, the plaintiff became and was chargeable with Sessions' knowledge of the fraud used by him in procuring such notes to be signed by defendant. Second. Because the plaintiff had notice or

knowledge of the accommodation character of said notes, so far as defendant's connection therewith is concerned, and was chargeable with the knowledge possessed in that regard by its Cashier, Mr. Sessions, who acted on the part of the bank in accepting such notes and was bound by Mr. Sessions' statement made by him to the defendant on March 15, 1898, that the fifteen hundred dollar note had been paid; particularly, if the jury found such statement was made, and the defendant was misled by it to his injury." It is very clear from the record that, unless the knowledge Mr. Sessions possessed is to be imputed to the bank, the latter had no knowledge of any want of consideration for the notes. If the knowledge of the Cashier is to be imputed to the bank, then it had full knowledge that Mr. Montgomery received nothing for the notes. It is said by the defendant that the Cashier is the executive officer of the bank, and is held out as its general agent in the negotiation and disposal of the notes, securities, and other funds of the bank; that it is his duty to receive payment of the notes held by the bank, and to give information as to whether a note had been paid or not; that what was done in relation to the notes in controversy by the Cashier was done for the bank, and that his knowledge was the knowledge of the bank—citing *Merchants' Bank vs. State Bank*, 10 Wall. 604; *Kimball vs. Cleveland*, 4 Mich. 606; *Oakland Co. Sav. Bank vs. State Bank of Carson City*, 113 Mich. 284; *Bank vs. Haskell*, 51 N. H. 116. Counsel say, "It is well settled that if an officer of a bank acts alone in discounting a note, and in placing the proceeds to his own credit, the bank will be bound by his knowledge of the circumstances under which he obtained it from the maker;" citing *Shaw vs. Clark*, 49 Mich. 384; *Bank vs. Lewis*, 22 Pick. 24, and many other cases.

An examination of the authorities shows a want of harmony in relation to how far the knowledge of an officer of the bank is to be regarded as the knowledge of the bank. We think, however, the great weight of authority is as follows (*Innerarity vs. Bank*, 139 Mass. 332): "While the knowledge of an agent is ordinarily to be imputed to the principal, it would appear now to be well established that there is an exception to the construction or imputation of notice from the agent to the principal in case of such conduct by the agent as raises a clear presumption that he would not communicate the fact in controversy, as where the communication of such a fact would necessarily prevent the consummation of a fraudulent scheme which the agent was engaged in perpetrating. (*Kennedy vs. Green*, 3 Mylne and K. 699; *Cave vs. Cave*, 15 Ch. Div. 639; *in re European Bank*, 5 Ch. App. 358; *in re Marseilles Extension Ry. Co.* 7 Ch. App. 161; *Bank vs. Harris*, 118 Mass. 147; *Loring vs. Brodie*, 134 Mass. 453.) * * * A bank or other corporation can act only through agents, and it is generally true that, if a director who has knowledge of the fraud or illegality of the transaction acts for the bank—as in discounting a note—his act is that of the bank, and it is affected by his knowledge. (*Bank vs. Cushman*, 121 Mass. 490.)

But this principle can have no application where the director of the bank is the party himself contracting with it. In such case the position he assumes conflicts entirely with the idea that he represents the interests of the bank. To hold otherwise might sanction gross frauds by imputing to the bank a knowledge those properly representing it could not have possessed. Whether Burgess acted or not at the meeting of the directors in the matter of the loan, he could not lawfully have done so as the representative of the

bank. His individual interest was distinctly antagonistic; and the question before the board related to its approval of a provisional transaction between himself and the President of the bank, in which he was the proposed borrower, and the bank was to be the lender. A director offering a note of which he is the owner for discount, or proposing for a loan of money on collateral security alleged to be his own property, stands as a stranger to it. 'That a joint-stock bank,' says, in substance, Sir W. M. James, 'should have imputed to it the knowledge which the director has of his own private affairs, is a most unreasonable proposition.' (*In re Marseilles Extension Ry. Co.* 7 Ch. App. 170.) The relation which a director, who is himself acting for another in a negotiation with a bank, occupies towards it, was considered in *Washington Bank vs. Lewis*, 22 Pick. 24, where it was argued that, although he was not the agent of the bank, yet his knowledge of facts showing the note to be invalid was that of the bank. 'Whatever a director or other agent of a bank,' says the court, 'may do within the scope of his authority, would bind the bank so as to make them responsible to the person dealt with.'

But, in the present case, Thompson was the party applying for the discount, and was not acting as director, nor could he with any propriety so act. He was the party with whom the bank contracted in discounting the note, and to whom the money was paid.' The proposition that a director of a corporation acting avowedly for himself, or on behalf of another with whom he is interested in any transaction, cannot be treated as the agent of the corporation therein, is well sustained by authority. (*Stratton vs. Allen*, 16 N. J. Eq. 229; *Barnes vs. Gaslight Co.* 27 N. J. Eq. 33; *Bank vs. Christopher*, 40 N. J. Law, 435; *Winchester vs. Railroad Co.* 4 Md. 231; *Wickersham vs. Zinc Co.* 18 Kan. 41; *Bank vs. Neass*, 5 Denio, 329, 337; *Bank vs. Harrison* [C. C.], 10 Fed. 243; *Stevenson vs. Bay City*, 26 Mich. 44; *in re Marseilles Extension Ry. Co. ubi supra*; *in re European Bank, ubi supra*.)

In some of these cases weight appears to be given to the fact that the director was not actually present at the meeting when the transaction was concluded; but this cannot be of importance. If it were shown that Burgess urged the loan upon the board of directors, and actually voted in favor of it, his associates not seeing fit to intervene or object to this conduct, he would still have acted upon his own behalf and of those whose interests and efforts were of necessity adverse to those of the corporation. To assume that under such circumstances the facts he knew were communicated to the directors, and that he laid before them the fraud he was committing in wrongfully pledging property, would be a presumption too violent for belief, and would do great injustice to the remaining directors and the interests they represented." (See, also, *Craft vs. Railroad Co.* 150 Mass., at page 206; *Corcoran vs. Cattle Co.* 151 Mass. 74; *Bank vs. Thompson*, 124 Mass. 506; *Bank vs. Babbidge*, 160 Mass. 563; *Hummel vs. Bank* [Iowa], 37 N. W. 954; *Bank vs. Feeney* [S. D.], 70 N. W. 874; *Bank vs. Gifford*, 47 Iowa, 575; *Bank vs. Briggs' Assignees* [Vt.], 41 Atl. 580; *Richardson vs. Watson* [La.], 26 South, 422; *Frenkel vs. Hudson*, 82 Ala. 158, 2 South, 758; *Bank vs. Payne*, 25 Conn. 444; *Mayor, etc., vs. Bank*, 111 N. Y. 446; *Barnes vs. Gaslight Co.* 27 N. J. Eq. 33; *Bank vs. Burgwyn*, 110 N. C. 267; *Bank vs. Lovitt*, 114 Mo. 519; *Gallery vs. Bank*, 41 Mich. 169; *Wickersham vs. Zinc Co.* 18 Kan. 481; *Bank vs. Christopher*, 40 N. J. Law, 435.)

The question, then, becomes pertinent, is this the rule of law applicable

to this case? The defendant knew when he gave these notes that he was not to receive the proceeds, and that, if used at the bank, they would be used for the benefit of the Cashier. He also knew that in discounting them he would act in his own interest. Suppose it be conceded the Cashier obtained the notes by representing the prior notes had been paid. This undoubtedly would invalidate the notes when they were yet in the hands of the Cashier, but it cannot be presumed that when he discounted the notes he told the officers of the bank of those facts which would invalidate the notes. We think this would be a presumption contrary to all human experience. The record discloses the Cashier was not authorized to discount paper generally, and that, before this paper was presented the discount committee had passed upon the question of extending credit to defendant, and had decided the extent to which credit should be extended. There is nothing in the record to show knowledge on the part of the bank of any fraud in procuring the paper except the knowledge of the Cashier, and that knowledge is not imputable to the bank, because he represented himself only when the paper was discounted.

It is urged that upon March 15, 1898, the defendant was assured by the Cashier that the \$1,500 note had been paid, and that he was requested to renew the \$1,000 note, with which request he complied, and that at this time he intended to obtain security against any loss upon both of said notes, but because of said statement he was lulled into security. This claim was denied by the Cashier. Defendant's contention is that the bank was bound by the statements made by its Cashier, and, if the defendant was misled by such statement to his injury, the bank is now estopped from claiming to the contrary, and cannot recover on either of the notes in question; citing *Oakland Co. Sav. Bank vs. Bank of Carson City*, 113 Mich. 284, 71 N. W. 453; *Bank vs. Haskell*, 51 N. H. 116; *Grant vs. Cropsey*, 8 Neb. 206; *Bank vs. Boddicker*, 75 N. W. 632; *Bank vs. Peltz* (Pa. Sup.), 40 Atl. 470; 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 392. If it be conceded these authorities bear out the proposition of counsel, it is difficult to see how, under the circumstances of this case, it would help the defendant. The Cashier attempted to negotiate the \$1,000 note in Detroit. He failed to do so, and it was returned to the defendant. It does not appear that defendant relinquished any security he had because of this statement. On the contrary, it is shown that when the \$1,000 note was returned, the Cashier, without the knowledge of the bank, returned to the defendant all of the collateral he had in the bank. Neither does it appear that on March 15, 1898, Mr. Sessions could have secured the defendant against loss as he had desired to do so. Indeed, at this time nearly all the property of Mr. Sessions had been hypothecated, or in one way or another transferred, by him. His debts at this time were nearly, if not quite, \$40,000, while his assets were merely nominal. He testified that, if Mr. Montgomery had demanded security, he could not have given it. It does not appear that this testimony was untrue. None of the authorities go so far as to hold the bank would be bound by the statement of Mr. Sessions that the note had been paid when in fact it had not been paid, unless the defendant, in reliance upon said statement, had done some act, or failed to do some act, which resulted in injury to him. This he has failed to show.

The judgment is affirmed. The other justices concurred.

CONDENSED LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKS.

*DEFALCATION OF OFFICERS—LIABILITIES OF DIRECTORS—NEGLIGENCE—
DEFENSES—EVIDENCE—SUFFICIENCY.*

An action by a bank Receiver against directors, for losses alleged to have been caused by their negligence, is not premature because the total losses have not been ascertained and the exact limit of the directors' liability fixed.

A bank's creditors, on its insolvency, have a direct interest in its affairs, and are the *cestuis que trustent* of the Receiver, entitled to enforce all the corporation's rights, and to collect its assets, including the right to claim damages for the directors' negligence.

The relation between an ordinary depositor of cash and a bank of deposit, being that of debtor and creditor, and not one of bailment, it cannot be claimed, in a suit by the bank's Receiver against the directors for losses caused by their alleged negligence, that the bank was a mere gratuitous bailee, and only bound to use the lowest degree of diligence in the care of the deposits.

An insolvent bank's charter directed that its affairs be managed by directors, who should make quarterly statements of the bank's actual condition; and the by-laws required them to examine the bank every three months. The insolvent bank had a correspondent bank, from which the former's Cashier abstracted large sums by drawing checks, and entering them on the insolvent's books for less amounts, by drafts which were never credited, and by overcharges and false charges against the correspondent bank. Such speculations continued for several years without detection. The directors trusted the correctness of the correspondent's accounts entirely to the Cashier, and no inquiry was made as to any possible discrepancy. An examination and comparison of the accounts with the correspondent would have revealed the defalcations. *Held*, sufficient to show that the perpetration of such frauds was the consequence of the directors' neglect, rendering them liable in an action by the bank's Receiver.

Where a bank's charter is renewed by direction that the period of its existence shall be extended as fully as if the extended period had been named in the original charter, the directors, in a suit by its Receiver against them, cannot claim that a by-law adopted previous to the extension, and relied on by the Receiver, was not binding because of the expiration of the original charter.

In a suit by a bank's Receiver against its directors for losses occasioned by alleged neglect of duty, the fact that a by-law relied on by the Receiver, failure to comply with which probably led to the loss, had been disregarded for so long a time that its repeal might be presumed, cannot avail the defendants as a defense.

Where a bank's by-laws require its directors to appoint a committee every three months for an examination of the bank's condition, the fact that examinations were occasionally made by the State examiner cannot relieve the directors from loss occasioned by their failure to comply with such requirement.

The directors of a bank are not excusable for losses occasioned the bank by their failure to comply with its by-laws because ignorant of their existence.

In an action by a bank's Receiver against the directors for losses caused by the Cashier's abstractions during several years, which it was alleged they negligently failed to sooner discover, defendants cannot claim that to hold them responsible for failure to recover such defalcations would require of them too high a degree of care and attention, where the examination necessary to discover the frauds required merely an adjustment of accounts.

The directors of an insolvent bank are liable for losses occasioned by loans made to its Cashier on insufficient security to make good his overdrawn accounts, where the overdrafts were continued after the bank examiner had directed their attention to such objectionable practice.

In an action by a bank's Receiver against its directors for losses alleged to have been occasioned by their negligence in examining the Cashier's accounts, a defendant cannot urge his personal ignorance that the accounts were incorrect, arising from his reliance on statements made by the officers, and examinations made from time to time by the State officials.

Campbell vs. Watson, *et al.* 50 At. Rep. (N. J.) 120.

BILLS AND NOTES—PROMISOR—INDORSER—PAYMENT.

It is the settled doctrine of this State that one not appearing to be a party to a negotiable promissory note, either as payee or indorsee, who puts his name on the back of it in blank at its inception and before its negotiation, is presumed to be a joint and several promisor.

This presumption will prevail in favor of an innocent indorsee who receives the note for value before maturity and in the ordinary course of business, and his rights cannot be infringed by proof of any intrinsic facts which might affect the original parties to the contract, or those occupying their position and having their rights only.

Action upon a negotiable promissory note signed upon its face by one E. L. Houghton and upon its back by the defendant, payable to the Houghton Hardware Company and indorsed by it. The defendant signed the note at its inception before its negotiation by the payee, and his signature is above the indorsement of the payee. This note was discounted by the plaintiff in the regular course of business for its customer, the payee, and without knowledge that the true facts and relations of the parties were otherwise than as disclosed by the note itself. This note was a second renewal of a note of like tenor, with the same parties and in the same order. At the maturity of the note in suit the Houghton Hardware Company sent to the plaintiff a new note, similar in all respects to the note in suit, except that it did not bear the name thereon of the defendant, and, in a letter accompanying this new note, said that it could not get the other name on the note, as the party was away from home, and suggested that, if the plaintiff did not want to take this note, it hold both notes. Accordingly, the plaintiff took the new note, but held the one in suit as collateral security therefor, and continued to hold the note in suit as collateral during the period covered by a number of renewals of the note thus taken without the defendant's signature, none of which notes so taken in renewal bore his signature. As a matter of fact, the defendant signed the note in suit for the accommodation and at the request of the Houghton Hardware Company, but the case discloses no facts

or circumstances from which it might be fairly inferred that the plaintiff had knowledge that the defendant was merely an accommodation maker.

Held, that the plaintiff, having no knowledge to the contrary, had a right to rely upon the note itself, and upon the presumptions of law that arose therefrom as to the liability of the various persons whose names appeared upon the note; that this note, signed by the defendant as one of two joint and several makers, was not paid by the new note taken at its maturity under these circumstances, and that the plaintiff had the right to hold the note in suit, thus acquired as collateral, for the new note taken under these circumstances without the defendant's signature; and that thereby the defendant was not released from liability.

Merchants' Trust and Banking Co. vs. Jones, 50 At. Rep. (Me.) 49.

*CHECK—TRANSMISSION THROUGH MAIL—LOSS—PAYMENT ON FORGED INDORSEMENT—DEMAND—DISHONOR—NOTICE—LIABILITY OF DRAWER
—INTEREST—APPEAL—INTERMEDIATE ORDER—DECISION
AFFECTING JUDGMENT.*

Under Civ. Code, § 3254, defining a check as "a bill of exchange drawn upon a bank or banker and payable on demand without interest," an instrument having these characteristics does not cease to be a check because drawn by a bank.

Where a check was sent by mail, and never received by the addressee, it remained the property of the sender.

Where a bank paid a check to another than the payee, upon a forged indorsement, such bank acquired no right against the drawer either to reimbursement or to retain the check.

Where the addressee and payee of a check sent by mail never received the same, and it was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, a demand of payment by the payee was in legal contemplation as agent of the owner of the check, and was a good demand.

Where a check was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, a subsequent verbal demand of payment by the payee was good, without a physical presentation of the check; the possession of the check by the drawee obviating the necessity of such presentation.

Where a debtor purchased a bank's check on another bank, payable to his creditor, and such check, having been lost during transmission through the mail, was paid by the drawee of a forged indorsement, demand by the payee, and notice to the drawer of the drawee's refusal to pay, fixed the liability of the former to the original purchaser for the amount paid by him for the check.

The drawer of a dishonored check, who has been notified of its dishonor, is not relieved of any part of his liability by the insolvency of the drawee occurring after the notice of dishonor.

Under Civ. Code, § 3117, making the obligations of the drawer of a check the same as those of the first indorser of any other negotiable instrument, and section 3116, declaring that an indorser of a negotiable instrument warrants to every subsequent holder that if the instrument is dishonored he will pay the same, with interest, the payee obtaining judgment against the drawer of a dishonored check is entitled to interest from the date of the check.

In an action to recover the amount of a check paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, the introduction of the check without the indorsement of the payee was, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, sufficient evidence that it had not been paid to him.

Garthwaite, *et al.* vs. Bank of Tulare, 66 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 326.

INVESTMENT OF MONEY FOR DEPOSITOR—CASHIER AS SPECIAL AGENT OF DEPOSITOR.

Where the Cashier and general manager of a bank undertook to make investments for a depositor, and exhibited to the depositor, from time to time, statements taken from the books of the bank, purporting to show investments made by the bank for him, it will be presumed that the officer of the bank was acting for the bank, and not as special agent for the depositor, and the bank will be required to account for the deposits or the investments.

The lending of money on deposit for a customer is within the range of the legitimate business of a bank, unless prohibited by its charter.

In an action against a bank to recover deposits, the balance found due plaintiff should bear interest from the institution of this action.

Bobb, vs. Savings Bank of Louisville, *et al.* 64 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 494.

MISTAKE—FRAUD—PLEADING—SUFFICIENT ALLEGATION—DEPOSITOR—SETTLEMENT—LIMITATIONS—EVIDENCE—SUFFICIENCY—NEGLIGENCE.

A petition stating that plaintiff executed a promissory note to defendant bank, and was given credit therefor in his bank book, but that this entry was not made in the proper place, but on a page where the account had been balanced, and that subsequently a party indebted to plaintiff deposited a sum equal to the face of the note to plaintiff's credit, and that plaintiff did not know of this payment, and was told by the President of defendant that no such payment had been made, and in his final settlement received no credit for the sums so deposited, charges both mistake and fraud.

In an action to recover money which had been deposited in defendant bank to plaintiff's credit, plaintiff's testimony that he had demanded payment is sufficient evidence of such demand, when uncontradicted.

In an action to recover money deposited in defendant bank to plaintiff's credit, and which he had not received because of mistake in settlement, the tender of a receipt or check is not a condition precedent to a cause of action.

Where plaintiff sued to recover money deposited in a bank without his knowledge to his credit, but which he did not receive in the settlement of his account, and which the bank's President told him had not been made, the cause of action was not barred in the statutory period after the fraud or mistake, but the Code, Sec. 3448, providing that in actions for fraud or mistake the cause of action shall not accrue until discovery, the statute did not begin to run against his cause of action until he discovered the error.

Where a plaintiff sued to recover money deposited to his credit in a bank, but which he did not receive because of fraud or mistake in his settlement with the bank, the question of plaintiff's negligence in not carefully examining his pass book and discovering the mistake was for the jury.

Cole vs. Charles City Nat. Bank, 87 N. W. Rep. (Iowa) 671.

NOTES OF CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

[Edited by John Jennings, B. A., LL. B., Barrister, Toronto.]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—CHECKS DISTINGUISHED FROM—EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT—TRUST—ORDER ON PRIVATE BANKER—BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, 53 VIC., CH. 33, SEC. 72 AND 74.

TRUNKFIELD vs. PROCTOR (Vol. 2, Ontario Law Reports, page 326, in the Divisional Court).

The plaintiff was the executrix of the late Neil McEachren and as such claimed to be entitled to the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars in the hands of B. Madill & Co., private bankers. The defendants, Proctor and McKay, also claimed this money and the court directed this interpleader issue to decide the ownership.

STATEMENT OF FACTS: Neil McEachren, in November, 1894, gave a mortgage on his farm to the defendant, Proctor, for \$2,400. In June, 1897, Neil McEachren conveyed this farm to the defendant, McKay, who was his nephew, subject to a life interest in favor of the grantor for \$150 a year. At this time there was a balance of \$2,000 due on the mortgage, which McKay assumed, receiving from McEachren an undertaking to pay \$500 of this sum and interest thereon.

McEachren had a Savings bank account with B. Madill & Co., and in June, 1900, McEachren asked Mr. Madill to settle the amount due by him on the Proctor mortgage and to collect the annuity due from McKay. Madill thereupon procured McEachren's signature to the following instrument:

No. 43.

BEAVERTON, Ont., January 4, 1900.

B. MADILL & Co., Bankers. Pay to G. R. Proctor (on mortgage, McEachren's share), or bearer, five hundred and sixty dollars.

Witness (Sd.) B. MADILL.

\$560.00.

(Sd.) NEIL (his X mark) MCEACHREN.

About the 7th of January Madill told Proctor that McEachren had left with him \$560 to pay his share on the mortgage, but he did not give to or show Proctor the above instrument. Proctor said the money was not due until February 1, and he did not want the money till then.

On January 18, 1900, McEachren died, having previously by his will, named the plaintiff as his executrix and devisee and legatee.

On January 29, Madill paid over the sum of \$560 to Proctor and debited McEachren's account with that sum. A few days before the death, Madill saw the defendant, McKay, and told him of the payment made by McEachren and secured from McKay a payment of the annuity.

The plaintiff contended that McEachren's death cancelled his banker's authority to pay money under the instrument in question; and that the payment made on January 29 was improperly paid and that the money should be recovered by the estate.

JUDGMENT: If the instrument in question were a check the matter would be settled by sec. 74 of the Bills of Exchange Act, the 53 Vict. Ch. 33, by which the duty and authority of a bank to pay a check is terminated by notice of the customer's death. But this instrument is merely a bill of exchange, the definition of a check in the Bills of Exchange Act referring to an instrument drawn upon a "bank" and a "bank" by sec. 2 of the same act being defined as an incorporated bank or a Savings bank.

The effect of the death of the drawer of a bill of exchange is defined by Chitty on Bills of Exchange, 2d ed., page 202, as follows: "If the drawing of a bill is to be considered as a bare authority that is revocable, then the death of the drawer would determine the authority of the drawee to accept or pay; but if it is an authority coupled with an interest in favor of a payee or indorsee, then death would be no countermand."

Accepting this view of the law there was authority to Madill to accept or pay notwithstanding the death of the drawer. There was either a valid equitable assignment or a trust in favor of the respondent, Proctor, which became irrevocable when it was communicated to him and assented to by him. The evidence showed such communication and assent, and there must, therefore, be judgment dismissing the claim with costs.

BANK ACT—SECURITY UNDER SEC. 74—WHOLESALE DEALER—VALIDITY OF ADVANCE TO.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX vs. HOUSTON AND WARD (British Columbia Reports, Vol. 7, page 465).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: One Grey was the proprietor of a lumber mill in British Columbia and was a customer of the plaintiff bank. In April and June, 1898, he gave to the defendant, Houston, two chattel mortgages upon his machinery, plant, and logs in the rough and manufactured, and all similar materials to be thereafter brought upon his premises. About August 1 of the same year he was offered a large contract by one Armstrong and requested the advance of \$3,500 from the plaintiff bank wherewith to purchase the necessary logs. The bank, knowing his financial condition, refused to advance him the money but offered to advance it on the contract to a responsible man. Grey thereupon assigned his contract with Armstrong to his own bookkeeper, one Lawford, who undertook the contract and obtained the advance from the bank. To secure himself he took Grey's notes in his favor for the amount and indorsed them to the bank and also assigned to it all moneys accruing under his contract with Armstrong. He thereupon purchased four booms of logs with the money advanced by the bank and upon the purchase conveyed the booms to the bank under sec. 74 of the Bank Act and in the form prescribed by that section. The booms were received at Grey's mills, were mixed with other logs there and a portion of the whole was manufactured. When Grey made an assignment to the defendant, Ward, as assignee for the benefit of creditors, Houston under his chattel mortgages and Ward under the assignment, took possession of the logs and the bank brought this action to recover them and for an injunction preventing the defendants from dealing with them.

JUDGMENT: The defendant contended—

(a) That Lawford was merely a straw figure put forward by Grey, who was the real party to the negotiation to the bank.

(b) That the transaction was invalid under the Bank Act.

The full court held upon the evidence that no property in the logs passed to Grey and that the assignees could stand in no better possession than he himself could and that they, therefore, obtained no property in the logs in question.

On the second ground it was strongly argued that the transaction was invalid under sec. 64 of the Bank Act, which provides that a bank shall not

"except as authorized by this act * * * either directly or indirectly lend money or make advances * * * upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise." And it was agreed that the circumstances did not bring the case within the exception provided by sec. 74. The full court, however, reversing, the trial Judge held that sec. 74, sub-section 2 of the Bank Act expressly authorized the taking of the security which the bank had received. This sub-section reads as follows: "The bank may also lend money to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of products of agriculture, forest and mine * * * upon the security of such products and the products thereof." Lawford, by the purchase of a large quantity (amounting to 536,000 feet of lumber) was engaged in a wholesale transaction and the fact that he was Grey's bookkeeper and took Grey's notes to secure himself, does not affect his position as a wholesale purchaser and consequently the security taken by the bank is valid. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiffs for an account of the logs received by the defendants and for an injunction restraining them from further dealing with the said logs.

[NOTE.—This case is of considerable importance, as it is the first Canadian case interpreting the phrase "wholesale purchaser," which has frequently been referred to as a possible cause of litigation. With all respect for the decision, it may be doubted if a single large transaction entered into by a man of no financial standing, whose ordinary occupation is that of a bookkeeper, can give him a status of a "wholesale purchaser" within the intention of the Bank Act.]

*INTERPLEADER ISSUE—BILL OF EXCHANGE AND EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT
DISTINGUISHED—INDORSEMENT OF BILL OF EXCHANGE—
PAROL ASSIGNMENT.*

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER AND TRADING COMPANY vs. MITCHELL: Walker (garnishee), Champion and White, Claimants, before the Full Court (British Columbia Reports, Vol. 8, page 73).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The plaintiff, having obtained a judgment against Mitchell, issued and served upon Walker an order attaching all moneys due from him to the said Mitchell. Walker admitted owing money to Mitchell, but set up that this money was claimed by Champion & White by virtue of the document referred to hereunder. The court directed an interpleader issue between the plaintiffs and Champion & White to decide title on the money.

Mitchell was a contractor for the erection of a building owned by Walker. Nicholls and Barker were sub-contractors for Mitchell on another building and to whom Mitchell was indebted. Grant was Walker's architect with full authority to pay moneys to contractors without reference to Walker. Nicholls & Barker drew an order on Mitchell in the following form:

VANCOUVER, July 27.

MR. W. J. MITCHELL: Please pay to Champion & White the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars (\$270) and charge the same to our account, for plastering Place Block, Hastings Street, West, in full to date.

(Sg.) NICHOLLS & BARKER.

Accepted: W. J. MITCHELL.

Indorsed: "Please pay that order and charge to my account on contract for Robert Walker. Block on Hastings Street, City."

This order was communicated verbally to Mr. Grant, who undertook payment of the same before the attaching order at the instance of the plaintiffs was served upon Mr. Walker.

JUDGMENT: The whole question turns upon whether or not the document set out is a bill of exchange or an equitable assignment. If it is not a bill of exchange but an assignment, the claimants must succeed and the attaching order be dismissed. If it is a bill of exchange unpaid at the time that the attaching order was served, that order will bind the money in Mr. Walker's hands.

The Bills of Exchange Act, Sec. 3 defines a bill of exchange as "an *unconditional* order in writing addressed by one person to another and signed by the person giving it requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed determinable future time a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person or to bearer."

An order to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional, but this must be distinguished from an order to pay coupled with a mere indication of a particular fund out of which the acceptor is to reimburse himself. Such an order is unconditional and the indication of such a fund does not take the instrument outside of the definition of a bill of exchange. The determination in each case will depend upon the interpretation of the words used in the instrument in question, but the plain interpretation of the instrument in question in this action is that it is an unconditional order to pay with mere indication of a fund for reimbursement.

*JOINT STOCK BANK—DIVIDENDS PAID OUT OF CAPITAL—FRAUD OF
GENERAL MANAGER—LIABILITY OF INNOCENT DIRECTOR.*

DOVEY AND THE METROPOLITAN BANK vs. JOHN CORY, (In the House of Lords,
1901 Appeal Cases, page 477).

STATEMENT OF FACTS: The appellants were liquidators of the National Bank of Wales, of which the respondent, John Cory, had been a director. It was sought to make him responsible for dividends paid to himself and other shareholders out of the capital of the insolvent bank, it being alleged that Cory, while not morally blamable, had become a party to false and fraudulent statements of the bank's position and to the payment of dividends improperly.

JUDGMENT: Lord Chancellor Halebury, in giving judgment, said: "It is idle to talk in general terms of the duty of a director to look after the concerns of his bank * * * without seeing what * * * in the ordinary course of business he ought to do or to have done." The National Bank of Wales was a large institution having its head office at Cardiff and many branch offices, each in charge of a Manager, who each week forwarded to the General Manager at Cardiff a statement of the loans, overdrafts, deposits, etc., at his branch during the past week. At the end of each quarter, a quarterly return was also sent from each branch, more fully and formally setting out the business of the branch in the quarter last past. Each year the General Manager visited each branch and in addition two competent inspectors audited the books and inspected the securities of the branches each year. The auditors, however, only saw the head office books of the bank and from them made their report.

From the returns sent to them from the branches the General Manager or chairman of the bank brought to the attention of the board of directors such matters as in their judgment required the board's consideration and it had never been the custom of the board to consider any matters not so brought before them. The statement upon the strength of which dividends were

declared were prepared and presented to the board by the chairman and General Manager. For some time prior to the liquidation, the auditors had directed warning letters to the chairman which, however, were concealed from the board of directors to whom false and fraudulent statements were presented on the strength of which the directors authorized payment of dividends not warranted by the bank's condition.

On the argument it was conceded that Mr. Cory had no knowledge of the warning letters of the auditors and that he fully believed in the accuracy of the statements presented by the chairman, and he was absolved from any moral responsibility. That being granted it is sought to make a test of his responsibility, that he did not find out what was fraudulently concealed from his knowledge. To impose responsibility on a director because he did not attend to any matter not brought before the board by the General Manager or chairman, and because he did not regard with suspicion and discover the crime of the bank's officials, is to render any intelligent devolution of labor impossible. It would result in imposing upon each director the duty to personally act as auditor, Manager, etc. It is impossible to conclude that such is the legal duty of a director of a joint-stock bank. Where the director has attended to the ordinary course of proceedings and is free from moral wrong, he is discharged from legal responsibility where he is deceived by his own inferiors.

[NOTE.—This case is of the greatest interest to Canadian bank directors as clearly defining their responsibility, inasmuch as the course of business pursued by the National Bank of Wales is to all intents and purposes that of every chartered bank in Canada.]

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

FORGED CHECKS—RECOVERY BY DRAWEE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MANCHESTER, Iowa, November 16, 1901.

SIR: Where a bank pays a forged check from the funds of a depositor can it recover the amount of the check from the person to whom it paid the money? A. I.

Answer.—This question is constantly recurring. A number of the text writers lay down the rule that when a bank upon which a check is drawn pays it upon the forged signature of the drawer, the money can be recovered under a mistake of fact. (Story, Prom. Notes § § 379, 529; 2 Pars. Notes & Bills 80.) The opinions expressed by these text writers, however, have not the support of the authorities where the party to whom the money was paid was a *bona fide* holder of the check. The drawee bank is deemed the place of final settlement, and if the check is paid on the forged signature of the drawer, there can be no recovery from the innocent party to whom the money was paid. In a few instances where it has been clearly shown that the holder of the check was negligent when he took the check, in not making due inquiry, where such inquiry was demanded by the circumstances, it has been held that the drawee could recover; but such circumstance must be different from

those usually accompanying the transfer of checks from one person to another. Through statutory enactment, a different rule prevails in Pennsylvania on this subject.

COLLATERAL SECURITY—RIGHTS OF TRANSFEREE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ELKHART, Ind., November 17, 1901.

SIR: A firm executed several notes to a bank, and secured them by collateral. The bank desired to sell one of the notes and to avoid indorsing it had the firm execute a new note to its own order for the same amount and payable at the same time as one of the first notes. This note was indorsed in blank by the firm and exchanged for the note the bank desired to sell. The new note was sold by the bank without indorsement, the purchaser fully understanding the conditions of its execution and the bank's reason for having it made in the form in which it was when sold by the bank. It was understood both by the bank and the purchaser of the note that its payment was secured by collateral in the bank's possession. On the maturity of the note a new note was given for the amount of the indebtedness and the old note cancelled. An execution on the collateral in the bank's hands has been levied for a debt due from the firm giving it. Has the purchaser of the note referred to a lien on the collateral in the bank's hands for the payment of his note.

R. L.

Answer.—The security in the bank's hands was a mere incident of the indebtedness and covered all the notes given by the firm including the note sold by the bank. An assignment of a debt possesses the title in the pledge to the assignee of the debt unless the parties agree otherwise. (2 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 1084; 1 Daniel Neg. Int. §§ 748, 834). The renewal of the note at maturity did not affect the right of the purchaser to enforce his lien against the collateral (Jones, Pledges, § 418, note 4; Trust Co. vs. Waddell, 26 N. Y. Supp. 980).

GUARANTY BOND—CONTINUING CONTRACT.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 17, 1901.

SIR: A corporation in this city for several years has been a borrower from our bank in sums ranging from five hundred to five thousand dollars and aggregating between ten and fifteen thousand dollars each year. For these sums notes have always been executed by the corporation and up to about August 1, 1900, were always indorsed by the directors as individuals. On August 1, 1891, to facilitate the carrying on of their business and with the approval of the bank, the corporation executed a bond to the bank, with certain of the directors as sureties, under which the secretary was authorized to negotiate and discount paper at our bank to the amount of twenty thousand dollars during the ensuing year. The bank, at the time, promised the directors, in writing, that on the execution of the bond it would extend credit to the corporation to that extent. The bond contained a condition stating that the indorsers "have consented and do hereby consent to become security, jointly and severally, for the payment of such indebtedness in accordance with the terms of the negotiable paper issued or to be issued, and discounted as aforesaid, and that this, their bond, shall stand as security therefor in the hand of the obligee above named, for the benefit of the holders of any such paper." One of the sureties to this bond died on May, 1901. At the time of his death the bank held notes of the corporation amounting to about twelve thousand dollars. Between the date of his death and August 1, 1901, the bank loaned the corporation four thousand dollars additional. Is the estate of the deceased director liable to the bank for the four thousand dollars loaned the corporation after his death but prior to the expiration of the year for which the bond was given?

DIRECTOR.

Answer.—The question as to whether the bond was a continuing guaranty or not, turns upon the intention of the indorsers, to be gathered from the instrument as viewed in the light of the circumstances under which it was executed. It is a general rule that when the engagement of a surety is a contract and not a bare authority, it is not usually revoked by his death and his estate remains liable the same as he would have been had he lived. It seems that the deceased surety was a director in the corporation; that in the contemplation of the directors money up to twenty thousand dollars would be

required to carry on the business of the corporation during the ensuing year, and in consideration of the execution of the bond the bank had obligated itself to loan the money. We think the contract of guaranty was a continuing one not revoked by the death of the surety and that the estate of the latter is liable on the loan of four thousand dollars made subsequent to his death but prior to August 1, 1901.

DEMAND NOTES—PRESENTATION AND PROTEST.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BELOIT, Wis., November, 21, 1901.

SIR: In 1898, a corporation doing business in this city borrowed from the N. Bank four thousand dollars, giving its demand note therefor and the note was indorsed by its directors as sureties. Interest has been paid regularly on the note, but the whole of the principle remains due and unpaid. Demand has been made on the corporation for its payment but the corporation is in straitened circumstances and it is not probable that collection can be made from the corporation. It is claimed by one of the officers of the bank that the sureties cannot be held on the note on account of the delay in pressing its collection and the failure of the bank to protest the note for non-payment within a year from its execution. Before taking any further steps in the matter it is desired by the directors of the bank that your opinion as to the liability of the sureties be secured.

Answer.—The authorities are almost uniform in holding that a demand note must be presented for payment within a reasonable time from its execution, and if not paid protested, in order to hold sureties liable thereon. As to what constitutes a reasonable time no positive rule has been laid down, but a delay of three years is unquestionably not within that limit. In the case of *Field vs. Nickerson*, 13 Mass. 131, on a demand interest-bearing note, a delay of eight months from its execution before presentation and protest was held unreasonable and the surety was released. In New York it is held that an indorsement of interest-bearing demand note is a continuing security on which the indorser will be held liable until an actual demand and upon which the holder is not chargeable with neglect for omitting to make the demand within any particular time; but New York stands almost alone in so holding. In Michigan, in the case of *Home Savings Banks vs. Hosie*, 17 N. W. Rep. 625, it was held that where directors indorsed an interest-bearing demand note that they were released by a delay of two and one-half years in the presentation and protest of the note for non-payment.

NAMING WRONG PAYEE IN CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., November 12, 1901.

SIR: A Medina bank to which a note had been sent for collection by Geo. A. Hogan, collected the note and mailed its Cashier's check in payment therefor to Jas. A. Hogan, the check being payable to Jas. A. Hogan. Jas. A. Hogan cashed the check at a Plattsburg bank and the latter forwarded it to Medina for collection. The Medina bank discovered its mistake and refused to honor its Cashier's check. Jas. A. Hogan is insolvent and the money paid him cannot be recovered by action. Can the Plattsburg bank hold the Medina bank on its Cashier's check?

G. A.

Answer.—The negligence of the Medina bank is the cause of the loss and the principle that where one of two innocent parties must suffer a loss that he to whose negligence the loss is due, should stand it, applies, we think, in this case, and we believe that the Plattsburg bank, a *bona fide* holder of the Medina bank's check, can enforce its payment. As a general rule the purchaser of a negotiable instrument stands in the position of a warrantor of the genuineness of the indorsements. If the check had been made to Geo. A. Hogan, the purchaser of the check would be held to take the chances that

the person selling it was the identical Geo. A. Hogan named therein as payee, but it is not bound to know that "Jas. A." as written in the check was intended to mean "Geo. A." The possession of the instrument by Jas. A. Hogan was entirely due to the negligence of the Medina bank. The drawing of the check in his favor may be regarded as making it payable to a fictitious person, and such checks are regarded as payable to bearer.

LIABILITY OF BANK FORWARDING FORGED CHECK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DAYTON, O., October 17, 1901.

SIR: A is a depositor in the ——— National Bank of this place. Some months ago a check apparently signed by him was received by the Dayton bank from a bank in Cleveland. The amount of the check was charged to A's account and the proceeds were forwarded to the Cleveland bank. It now seems that the check was forged. Can the Dayton bank hold the Cleveland bank liable for the amount sent it on the check?

M. M.

Answer.—Not if the Cleveland bank has paid over the money received by it on the check; it was the duty of the Dayton bank to know the signature of its depositors, and it is responsible for having cashed the forged check.

NEGOTIABILITY OF "I O U'S."

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., November 18, 1901.

SIR: In settlement of an obligation a paper bearing the writing, "Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 11, 1901, I O U One Hundred Dollars. C. M——," was passed. Does the paper constitute a negotiable instrument under the laws of this State so that on transfer by indorsement the holder can collect without regard to defenses that the maker may have?

C. D.

Answer.—No. The instrument is a simple due bill, and, under the laws of Connecticut, is not a negotiable instrument.

GIFTS OF DEPOSIT IN EXPECTATION OF DEATH.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

GENESEO, N. Y., November 18, 1901.

SIR: A depositor in a bank while on his death-bed and but a few days prior to his death sent for his son and gave to him his bank book, saying that if he died he wanted his son to have the money and wanted to save him all the trouble and expense of probate proceedings. Was the gift a valid one so as to make it safe for the bank to pay to the son the deposit represented by the bank book?

F. E.

Answer.—The gift was what is known as a gift *causa mortis*, that is, a gift in expectation of death. It differs from other gifts in that the recovery of the donor annuls the gift. Otherwise it is valid; and if this gift was accompanied by the same conditions, with that exception, that would be required to make it valid otherwise, a good title was conveyed. It has frequently been held that a gift of a bank deposit may be made by a delivery of the bank book.

UNAUTHORIZED EXTENSION OF NOTE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

HAGERSTOWN, Md., November 22, 1901.

SIR: The holder of a note for seven hundred and fifty dollars extended the time of payment thereon by indorsing on the back of the note over his own signature the words, "For value received I hereby extend the time of payment of this note six months." The maker of the note did not authorize and had no knowledge of the extension. Subsequent to the maturity of the note as originally executed the maker of the note paid to the payee therein named, two hundred and fifty dollars. This payment was not indorsed on the note. The holder then sold the note prior to the expiration of the six months' extension which he had indorsed on it. The purchaser of the note had no knowledge of the payment. Has the maker of the note the right to offset against the purchaser the two hundred and fifty dollars paid the original holder after the date named in the note as the date at which it would mature?

H. S.

Answer.—The act of the payee of the note in indorsing thereon an extension without the knowledge or consent of the maker can not affect the rights of the latter, and the purchaser of the note after the date of maturity named therein, but prior to the expiration of the extended time, takes it subject to the payments made but not indorsed thereon.

WORDS AFFECTING NEGOTIABILITY OF NOTE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

PLYMOUTH, Mass., November 14, 1901

SIR: An instrument in the general form of a promissory note contains after the words "promise to pay to M. H., or order" these words: "on presentation hereof." Does the addition of those words to the note affect its negotiability? M.

Answer.—The formal expression of some fact which is necessarily implied in the giving of every note is held not to render it non-negotiable; and the words "on presentation hereof" included in said note come within this rule.

EFFECT ON ACCEPTED DRAFT OF ADVANCEMENTS TO DRAWER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

BALTIMORE, Md., November 18, 1901.

SIR: A person engaged in manufacturing certain supplies for another on a contract gave an order on the purchaser for what might become due him under the contract, as security for a loan. The bank taking the order and making the loan secured its acceptance by the payee, for \$1,200, the balance of the contract price after deducting payments made. Thereafter the manufacturer became financially embarrassed so as to be unable to complete the contract without assistance, and to enable him to complete it the person for whom the supplies were being manufactured, and who had accepted the order, advanced money to enable the manufacturer to go on with his work. This person now claims that there should be deducted from the amount which would otherwise be due on the order the payments made by him to secure a completion of the work. Has he a right to such deduction? L. L.

Answer.—On the authority of *Blakestone vs. German Bank*, 39 At. Rep. (Md.) 855, it must be held that the acceptor of the order was not entitled to the reduction.

DEMAND NOTE—LIABILITY OF SURETIES—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

DOVER, N. H., November 12, 1901.

SIR: A note given to the — Bank in 1892, provided for payment on demand, with interest after six months, and gave the payee the "right of collecting the whole or any part of this note at their own discretion, or of extending from time to time, by reception of interest in advance or otherwise, the payment of the whole or any part thereof, without affecting our liability to pay the same." The note was signed by the principal and two others known by the bank to be sureties. The note has been kept alive by the payment of interest and a small part of the principal. Can the sureties yet be held for its payment under their waiver? H. H.

Answer.—The note became a demand note six months after its date and the statute of limitations commenced to run against it from that time. Excepting as kept alive by payments or acknowledgment it was barred in six years from that date under the New Hampshire laws. The agreement for its extension could not have been intended for an indefinite extension from time to time, so that the creditors and principal maker could keep the sureties forever liable (*Bank vs. Chick*, 64 N. H. 410). The permission to extend from time to time can not be construed as delaying the operation of the bar of limitations more than one year, if at all, from the time it would have become effective but for such provision. If the sureties have made no promise to pay the note or otherwise acknowledged their liability and willingness to pay it within the last six years, their liability on the note is extinguished.

RATE OF INTEREST WHERE NOT SPECIFIED.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

ABINGTON, Mass., November 13, 1901.

SIR: We have received for collection a note in form like the following, the words "with interest annually" being part of the printed form. May interest for the two months be lawfully demanded?

G. R. FARRAR, *Cashier*.

\$100

BOSTON, Mass., October 30, 1901.

Two months after date I promise to pay to the order of Richard Roe, one hundred dollars, With interest annually.....Value received. Payable at.....
No.....Due.....

JOHN DOE.

Answer.—It is obvious that the printed words "with interest annually" do not express the intention of the parties, and the question is whether the entire phrase must be rejected as meaningless, or only the word "annually." If a court were passing upon the matter it would take evidence as to the situation of the parties at the time the note was made and construe the instrument in the light of the surrounding circumstances. If in this light the reasonable inference would be that it was intended that the maker should pay interest, as, for example, if the note was given to secure a loan, then only the last word would be rejected. If on the other hand the note was given to secure a debt which was not then due, as, for instance, for the payment of money expected to come into the hands of the maker for the account of the payee, then the whole phrase would be disregarded. In the absence of such evidence on the subject, we think the first-mentioned construction should be adopted, and that interest for the time the instrument has to run would be collectible.

LOST CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—ISSUE OF DUPLICATE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

RED OAK, Iowa, November 15, 1901.

SIR: A National bank issued an interest-bearing certificate of deposit, payable on the return of the certificate properly endorsed, which was lost soon after its issuance, and the payee orally notified the issuing bank of the loss. After six months had elapsed, due search having been made for the lost certificate, the payee notified the bank in writing of his inability to find it, requesting a duplicate. Duplicate was issued and subsequently paid. Should the original certificate be regularly assigned by the payee with the intent to defraud and be presented for payment in the hands of an innocent holder for value received, could the innocent holder recover from the bank? Or, in other words, in the case of a lost certificate as cited above, is it incumbent on the issuing bank to require an indemnifying bond for its own protection?

BANK OFFICER.

Answer.—If the certificate of deposit was in the usual form, it was a negotiable instrument. (Johnson vs. Barrey, 1 Iowa, 531; Miller vs. Austin, 13 How. [U. S.] 218; Frank vs. Wessells, 64 N. Y. 155; Pardee vs. Fish, 60 N. Y. 268; Springfield, etc. Ins. Co. vs. Peck, 102 Ill. 260; Birch vs. Fisher, 51 Mich. 36; Curran vs. Witter, 68 Wis. 16.) An innocent holder, therefore, could recover of the bank, provided, of course, that the certificate had been properly indorsed by the payee. Hence, the only adequate protection for a bank in such cases is to require a bond of indemnity before issuing a duplicate. In fact, it is never incumbent upon the bank to issue a duplicate certificate. It has the right to await demand of payment upon the original certificate, and unless this certificate is produced, may refuse to make payment until indemnity is given. The statutes of many of the States, following that of New York (Code Civ. Procedure, Sec. 1917) require in such cases a bond or undertaking with sufficient sureties to be approved by the court in a sum not less than twice the amount named in the instrument alleged to have been lost.

CHECK FORGED BY CLERK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

NEWARK, N. J., November 11, 1901.

SIR: A draws check payable to B, and gives it to clerk to mail; the clerk forges the endorsement of B, and collects check. Later the clerk draws a check (copy of original) and forges A's signature, sends it to B, who takes it and discharges A's debts; the bank pays both checks. A seeks to recover from the bank but refuses to produce check with forged endorsement. Question: Can the bank be held; are there any decisions bearing on the case?

TELLER.

Answer.—We infer from the statement of the case that the checks were returned by the bank to A with his other vouchers. He had then the right, upon discovering the fraud, to disclaim any authority on the part of the bank to pay either check, and upon his demand, the bank was bound to cancel the charges made against him. (Hall vs. Fuller, 5 B. & C. 750; Crawford vs. West Side Bank, 100 N. Y. 50; Shipman vs. Bank of the State of New York, 126 N. Y. 318.) But clearly he had no right to retain either check, and at the same time repudiate its payment. Nor could it make any difference in the case of the first check that it contained his genuine signature. Having issued the check, he can acquire the right to hold it only after payment by him or by the bank for his account. His retention of the check after full knowledge of the fraud would amount to a ratification of the payment, and would estop him from questioning the correctness of the charge against him in his account. (See Leather Manufacturers' Nat. Bank vs. Morgan, 117 U. S. 96.)

GARNISHMENT—APPLICATION OF CREDITS TO NOTES.

Editor Bankers' Magazine :

DETROIT, Mich., November 23, 1901.

SIR: A. B. sues C. D., principal defendant, and garnishes the bank. The Cashier makes disclosure under oath that at the time summons in garnishment was served, the bank held notes of C. D. upon which C. D. had instructed it to endorse his current credit, amount of notes being in excess of credit. At time of service C. D. had ledger credit balance of, say, \$100, which had not been endorsed—by neglect of teller or bookkeeper. Is the bank liable to A. B. in the amount of C. D.'s ledger credit, A. B. having recovered judgment in original suit against C. D.?

CASHIER.

Answer.—The correct answer to this question must depend upon the provisions of the State statutes relating to attachment and set-off. But if the notes held by the bank were due, then there can be no doubt that the general lien of the bank is superior to the right of the attaching creditor. (Bank of Metropolis vs. New England Bank, 1 Howard, U. S. 234.) If the notes were not due, then the bank had no general lien upon the deposit. (Jordan vs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank, 74 N. Y. 467; Manufacturers' Nat. Bank vs. Jones, 2 Pennypacker [Pa.] 377.) But, perhaps, the facts of the case might establish on the part of the bank a right of equitable set-off. (See Ford's Exr. vs. Thornton, 3 Leigh [Va.] 695; Kentucky Flour Mill Co.'s Assignee vs. Merchants' Nat. Bank, 90 Ky. 225; Nashville Trust Co. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank, 91 Tenn. 336.) Unless there were circumstances in the case which gave the bank the right to hold the depositor to his direction to apply his deposit to the notes, this direction was revocable until the application was actually made, and hence this direction standing alone would be insufficient, until carried out, to defeat the rights of a creditor garnishing the deposit in the meantime.

THE GOLD RESERVE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[GEORGE L. AYRE in London "Bankers' Magazine."]

On this subject of national reserves much has been written. That it is of importance is proved by the eminence of the writers who have enlarged on it; by the frequency of the warnings in our financial and banking periodicals; by the powerful measures adopted by foreign countries in attracting and retaining gold; by the immense superstructure of credit resting upon a small cash basis; and lastly, and perhaps pre-eminently, by the experience which has taught us that a large specie reserve is the best counteractive of panics.

"A reserve is kept to meet sudden and unexpected demands. Speaking broadly, these extra demands are of two kinds—one from abroad to meet foreign payments requisite to pay large and unusual foreign debts; and the other from at home to meet sudden apprehension or panic arising in any manner, rational or irrational." (Bagehot's "Lombard Street," page 45.)

But there is this difference between the two demands: the external withdraws bullion, whilst the internal withdraws legal tender, which, in England, for unlimited payments, consists of Bank of England notes and gold. For "Within a country the action of a government can settle the quantity, and therefore the value, of its currency; but outside its own country, no government can do so. Bullion is the 'cash' of international trade; paper currencies are of no use there; and coins pass only as they contain more or less bullion." ("Lombard Street," page 46.)

It is necessary at this point to enquire a little closer into the nature of the internal demand. Ordinarily, cash payments are rarely made, save for retail purchases, etc. Credit instruments are the means by which the great mass of commercial debts are settled.* And it is only upon a disturbance of credit arising from various causes, such as the stoppage of a firm of repute, a continued reduction in the reserve of the banking department of the Bank of England, and a bad harvest, that credit instruments are discredited and cash payments come into vogue. The demand for legal tender at such times is excessive. But, by the Act of 1844, no increased issues are possible, or, at least, are dependent upon the deposit of gold. For, by this act, the Bank of England is empowered to issue notes to the extent of £17,775,000 on securities, and all above this to be on the basis of gold.

But "The two maladies—an external drain and an internal—often attack the money market at once." ("Lombard Street," page 49.) The gold, therefore, on which further issues alone are possible, and when also they are the most needed, is itself undergoing an extraordinary demand from foreign countries. To relieve the pressure thus caused (1) by the external drain, there is only one way, assuming that England is still to be a free gold market, and that is by raising the discount rate; (2) by the internal drain, we must have either an additional quantity of gold, earmarked, on which, when necessary, further issues may be made, or an alteration in, or the suspension of, the Bank Act, allowing the issues to adapt themselves to the wants of the country.

But, where banking is at all developed, the only place where gold can be obtained

* In the United States it was found upon enquiry, made on July 1, 1896, that eighty per cent. of the whole business was carried on through the agency of checks, drafts, etc. No similar enquiry has been made in England, but we have the statistics of the London Clearing-House, which show the total passed through last year to have been £8,960,170,000.

is from the banks, and, by our English system, which will now be explained, the Bank of England is the only one holding any large quantity.

This plan of entrusting all our reserve to the Bank of England was not by any means pre-arranged, but has been brought about "by the effect of a long history."

How the Bank came to be established is too well known to require recounting here. It may be sufficient to say that its charter was granted in order that it might give assistance to the Government, which was in sore straits for money. "It was for a long time the focus of London Liberalism, and in that capacity rendered to the State inestimable services. In return for these substantial benefits the Bank of England received from the Government, either at first or afterwards, three most important privileges:

"First—The Bank of England had the exclusive possession of the Government balances. * * *

Secondly—The Bank of England had, till lately, the monopoly of limited liability in England. * * *

Thirdly—The Bank of England had the privilege of being the sole joint-stock company permitted to issue bank notes in England. * * *

With so many advantages over all competitors, it is quite natural that the Bank of England should have far outstripped them all. Inevitably it became the bank in London; all the other bankers grouped themselves round it, and lodged their reserve with it. Thus, our one reserve system of banking was not deliberately founded upon definite reasons; it was the gradual consequence of many singular events, and of an accumulation of legal privileges on a single bank which has now been altered, and which no one would now defend." ("Lombard Street," page 97.)

This work, "Lombard Street," is from beginning to end one unmitigated censure of our one-reserve system. But, strange to say, the evils there denounced are still with us. If anything, the situation is more acute. The dangers are greater, and a panic would spell ruin to a greater proportionate number. But it is when we examine into the various sources from whence a demand may arise, that we become impressed with the necessity of immediate reform.

The Bank of England's weekly return gives the Bank's liabilities to the general public under the head of "Other Deposits." They include, not only the current accounts of its customers in London and at its various branches, but also the accounts of bankers who lodge with it what they deem sufficient to meet unforeseen withdrawals. But these banks not only entrust their reserves to the care of the Bank of England; they also have deposited with them the reserves of other banks. As Clare says ("Money Market Primer," page 29): "Wherever possible the responsibility of keeping a reserve is shifted on to some one else. * * * The country branch banks look to the head office, the head office relies on the balance at its London agent's, and the London agent keeps his reserve at the Bank of England.

"The bank has, therefore, the responsibility of looking after what is really the ultimate banking reserve of the whole country, and the 'other deposits,' or, at any rate, that part of them belonging to bankers, are, as far as actual cash goes, the only source from which an immediate supply can be obtained to satisfy any immediate need. In whatever part of the country an urgent demand for cash should spring up (as in case of a 'run' on a bank), it can only be met by trenching on the one central fund."

Nor is it possible to get an accurate estimate of these bankers' balances. Prior to 1877 they were stated separately, and, when last published, amounted to £9,543,000. ("Journal of the Institute of Bankers," May, 1900, page 289.)

"Other Deposits" at the time of writing amount to £38,958,000, so that this must be the outside amount. Of these, Mr. Hansard, in his recent paper on the "Efficiency of Reserves," read before the Manchester Institute, assumed one-half to belong

to bankers. If he is right, and also taking for granted that the Bank of England is able to pay cash on demand, then £19,479,000 is the total cash held in reserve by all the banks in the United Kingdom (excepting the Bank of England), against deposits amounting to over £700,000,000.

Within recent years foreign banks have established offices in London, and as shown by Messrs. Fuller and Rowan in their essay on "Foreign Competition in its Relation to Banking," "They must each have an account at one or other of the clearing banks. * * * Of course, their doing so constitutes a further claim on the central fund, and fresh reason for taking all precautions as to its adequacy. At the same time it implies that they, with ourselves, are concerned in its safety." ("Journal of the Institute of Bankers," February, 1900, page 65.) But, obviously, they have not the same interests at stake, and so are not as intimately concerned in its proper maintenance.

Billbrokers also expect accommodation from the Bank of England at crises. Bankers deposit with them, "at call and short notice," considerable sums of money, and when danger threatens these are called in. But the brokers do not keep a reserve. They pay interest on all they receive, and so cannot afford to keep any money idle. When, therefore, the bankers call in their deposits, the brokers have perforce to apply at the one remaining place, the Bank of England, where money can be had.

Our store of gold is also liable to depletion from outside sources. In no other country is gold sure to be obtained. The Bank of France, when exchanges are unfavorable, places a premium on gold when required for export, if the foreign drain is likely to continue. She also has the option of paying gold or silver in exchange for notes. The Imperial Bank of Germany has never been known to refuse gold payments. Yet, "At the same time, there is a general impression that, while always saying 'Yes,' it usually means 'No;'" and it is said to have occasionally visited its resentment upon exporters, who have had the temerity to ask for gold at inconvenient seasons." ("Clare," page 116.) The explanation of this reluctance to part with gold is to be found partly in the constitution of the banks. Both are semi-State banks, and the interests of the shareholders are made subservient to those of the nation. And again, "The contingency of war is never for a moment absent from the minds of those who have the direction of Continental finances." ("Clare," page 111.) In both countries it is deemed unpatriotic to export gold at an inopportune time, and one who ventured so to do would be denounced as a traitor to his country. A further explanation lies in the fact that these countries are debtor countries to England, and that, unless these measures had been adopted, their gold would long since have disappeared.*

The United States is now claiming to be a free gold market. But "To make a market free, there must be confidence on the part of those who wish to deal in it—firstly, that they can sell readily; and, secondly, that they can buy equally promptly." ("Statist," February 24, 1900, page 285.) But in the United States there is not that absolute certainty that gold can always be obtained. They have now, to all intents and purposes, a gold standard, yet the recent Currency Act does not, as admitted by Secretary Gage, safeguard it. Whenever, therefore, a stringency is felt abroad for gold, London is the first to experience the strain. Such then being the possible demands, we may look at the means used by the Bank of England in protecting its reserve.

Since 1860 the bank rate has been the *modus operandi*. This, in the long run, as proved by experience, is sure to draw gold. But a considerable time may elapse

* Japan is a recent instance of this. The difficulty she has to contend with in the establishment of a gold standard is this fact, that she is a debtor country to gold standard countries.

before it begins to make its presence felt. The state of credit in the country influences it; if it is disorganized, a much longer time is required. Thus, "in 1866, in spite of a ten per cent. bank rate, Paris exchange remained for three months against London." ("Clare," page 102.) And again more recently, during the early stages of the present South African war (December, 1899), a six per cent. bank rate proved for a time inoperative. There is no doubt that the power of the Bank in this respect is not what it was. It is no longer able to control the foreign money markets when it pleases. As already indicated, other countries put obstacles in the way of gold exports. The old method of bringing market rate, which at ordinary times governs the transfer of capital from one country to another, into conformity with bank rate by selling consols, and so taking up the surplus money, is not as effective as it was thirty years ago. This is due (1) to the immense resources of the joint-stock banks, and (2) to the presence of the foreign banks in London. These latter are more independent of bank rate than the former. "Our rates are influenced to some extent by the relationship which exists between the interest allowed on deposits and the 'Bank's' published rate, whereas their supply of capital is drawn from a source outside this country; so that in discounting bills in London they are not bound, as are our own institutions, to follow the lead of the Bank of England." ("Foreign Competition in Its Relation to Banking," "Institute's Journal," February, 1900, page 62.) Another reason is to be found in our altered economical relations with other countries. A writer in the "Statist" (February 9, 1901, page 239) showed that whilst our imports of food and raw materials of manufacture are increasing, there is a tendency for our exports to decrease, owing to foreign protective duties and subsidies. He also pointed out that other countries are competing eagerly for our foreign trade; that they are founding colonial empires; and that they are becoming investors abroad. In all these ways our commercial supremacy is being menaced. Foreign countries are aspiring to our high altitude; the distance is ever lessening between us; and the probability is that, in the future, instead of there being one supreme power, there will be several.

But, apart from the foregoing, figures demonstrate that bank rate has barely protected our reserves. In 1899 the average amount of bullion held was £30,841,600, an increase on 1877 of only £5,000,000. In the same period Germany's holding was increased by £20,000,000, and France's by £28,000,000. ("Bankers' Magazine," August, 1900, page 128.) In the same period the production of gold has enormously increased, but it has practically been all absorbed by other countries.

The Bank is, however, now beginning to adopt more progressive tactics. When occasion requires it competes in the open market for gold; it also lends money free of interest against shipments of gold, for periods covering the time of transit. In these ways it, of course, brings itself more into line with the methods pursued by the Imperial Bank of Germany.

Suggestions have been advanced by which the Bank could make its rate more effective. (1) That if the Bank were to allow interest on deposits it could obtain greater control over the market. Then, by raising its rate it would relieve the market of its surplus. Market rates would advance and gold would be attracted. But, by so doing, it would induce those who are easily frightened to become depositors, and would expose itself, more or less, to the risk of a "run," whereas now its deposits at such times always increase. (2) That if it entered more largely into the discount business, it could, at any time, by merely refusing to discount, add large sums to its reserve. This would be true. But it would entail a departure from the Bank's practice of altering its rate according to the proportion of reserve to liabilities. Again, at such times, the Bank's own policy is to lend more freely and not to contract its discounts. It might, however, with advantage to itself, hold foreign

bills. By so doing it would be able to prevent, or postpone, an inconvenient gold export.*

We cannot, therefore, expect to get through the medium of bank rate any large supplies from non-gold-producing countries. Our hope then lies in the Transvaal. When the present war is over, gold will again flow into the country, and a greater proportionate reserve will be possible. But the question arises, Who shall bear the burden?

We can hardly expect the Bank of England to undertake this responsibility alone. It endeavors at present to maintain its reserve at an average of about forty per cent. of its liabilities. This is ample for, and in excess of, its own requirements. And here we touch that debatable question, Is the reserve a Bank of England reserve, pure and simple, or is it the reserve of the whole country? This has not yet been satisfactorily settled. On the one hand, we have the opinion of Sir Robert Peel, "that the banking department of the Bank of England ought to be managed exactly on the same principles as that of any large bank in England." ("Hankey's Banking," page 43.) On the other hand, facts prove incontestably that no other reserve is kept, and that our immense credit system rests upon it. Even the action of the Bank of England itself lends credence to this view, for at crises it lends freely. But, save for the one recent declaration of a late Governor of the Bank, there has been no "explicit and continuous" acknowledgment on the part of the governors that such is the case. The situation may be summed up thus: the Bank refuses to acknowledge that it is compelled in any way to hold the reserve of the country; yet, at the same time, it practically admits that no other reserve is kept, and that therefore it is its duty to maintain one. This is an anomalous position, and one that ought to be rectified as early as possible. The Bank of England is, however, not to blame. It is not a State bank in the sense that the Imperial Bank of Russia, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of France are. Yet it has possession of the Government accounts. And this, combined with its compulsory weekly return, is the only manner in which the banking department differs from any large joint-stock bank. Under the circumstances we have to admit that the duty has been well performed. The interests of the shareholders have to be considered as well as those of the public. But these, generally speaking, in the past have been subordinated to the public weal. The directors were publicly complimented by Sir Robert Peel on the passing of the 1844 act on their public spirit. Several times since then has the Bank placed patriotism before dividend, and therefore deserves well of the public. If, therefore, the Bank is to increase its reserve there should be some compensation, in one form or other, granted to it.

Nor is it possible to dispense with this system and compel each banker to keep his own reserve. Bagehot considered that we may as well try to "alter the English Monarchy and substitute a republic, as to alter the present constitution of the English money market, founded on the Bank of England, and substitute for it a system in which each bank shall keep its own reserve. There is no force to be found adequate to so vast a reconstruction and so vast a destruction, and therefore it is useless proposing them."

Proposals have, however, been made, but they have not met with the approval of bankers. The objection raised is, that at present "the Government, if need be, will help the Bank, and what is more to the point, that the Bank, if need be, will help them; while if they kept their own reserves there would be no reason why either the one or the other should come to their assistance. * * * Bankers conclude, therefore, that whatever else may happen at a future crisis, the Bank of Eng-

* The charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which is modelled on that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, allows the Bank to issue notes up to 60,000,000 kronen against foreign sterling bills. This provision has been found to be very useful.

land will weather the storm, and by presenting it with their surplus in time of ease, they expect to establish a claim to its good offices in time of stress." ("Clare," page, 58.)

It is, however, satisfactory to note that there is a general feeling among bankers that something ought to be done. And this has taken a practical form. The more enlightened bankers acknowledge it to be their duty to support the Bank in obtaining control over the market when necessary, by increasing their deposit rates. One bank is also reputed to have taken a more prominent step, and is supposed to hold a store of gold other than for till purposes. In 1899 two committees were appointed to consider the question of "Our Available Gold Reserves." "But, unfortunately, nothing was done. The committees have never reported. And, so far as the outside public is aware, they were unable to agree to anything whatsoever. It is understood that there were two suggestions put forward. The first was that the leading joint-stock banks in London should gradually and carefully accumulate a gold reserve amounting to about ten per cent. of their deposits, which at that time would have given a reserve of nearly £35,000,000 sterling, and that this reserve should be held separately from that of the Bank of England. The second suggestion was that negotiations should be opened with the Bank of England, and that the joint-stock banks should offer to increase considerably their present balances with the Bank, on condition that the latter undertook to keep a very much larger reserve in the future. The latter plan would make the least possible change in present arrangements, would cost the joint-stock banks little, and would maintain harmony between them and the Bank of England. But the difficulty of inducing the banks to act together, and their jealousy of the Bank of England, shipwrecked the proposal." ("Statist," February 28, 1901, page 381.)

(We are glad to have the assurance of a prominent bank director that the matter is only temporarily shelved, and that when the present war is over it will again receive due attention.)

If the former plan were adopted the duty of keeping a reserve would be a joint one, and would depend for its proper working on an amicable relationship. There is the probability that the Bank would under the circumstances reduce its reserve, and no longer regard it as a public duty to maintain it at its present high level. It is also likely that a longer time would elapse before the market could obtain relief in time of panic. The question of storing the gold would also be a difficulty. The latter is by far the better plan, and if properly worked should result in a substantial addition to our reserve. The gold should be ear-marked, and should not be used except when really required. The difficulties in the way would soon be surmounted if the Bank and the banks were each imbued with the pressing necessity of reform, and were each determined to do their utmost to attain this desired end. It would be impossible in this essay to go into minor details, but there is one which ought to receive attention. It is this: the government of the Bank ought to be brought more into line with present-day requirements. Bagehot strongly deprecated the system of government by which a fresh Governor is appointed every two years. He suggested that a permanent Governor should be appointed, and that a thorough banking training should be an indispensable qualification. In these days specialization is absolutely necessary, yet men with no practical banking experience are appointed to discharge what may be the most onerous duty that may fall to any man.

But if the banks are not able or willing to come to a decision there is only one alternative left us, viz., Government interference. The United States is the only country where banks are legally compelled to hold a reserve against deposits. Those of the banks in reserve cities have to maintain a reserve of twenty-five per cent., and those outside the reserve cities have to keep fifteen per cent. But this is a fixed reserve, or, rather, it is no reserve at all, for it can never be used. No matter how

severe the crisis, the percentage remains the same. A modification of this plan, but still under Government control, has been suggested by a writer in the "Statist" (March 16, 1901, page 492). He suggests that the proportion of reserve to deposits should vary inversely with bank rate. That when the proportion falls bank rate should rise, and *vice versa*. The plan also embraces the storage of gold either at the clearing-house, for which special facilities would have to be made, or at the Bank of England. The objection to a fixed reserve is, that when the cash approached the limit, feeling would be intense and a panic thereby occasioned. This plan obviates this difficulty, for the remedy lies in the bank rate. But Government interference, as the writer admits, is not to be desired. And again, before Government took upon itself the task of compelling banks to hold a reserve, we might reasonably expect it to put its own house in order. It now holds £187,750,000 in deposits, and "is consequently the greatest deposit banker in the Empire. Yet it holds not a single penny of reserve against this immense liability. The Exchequer, no doubt, keeps a balance with the Bank of £2,000,000, and other Government departments keep £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. But these balances are not a reserve. They are not in gold, and they are not ear-marked. It is quite true that the new deposits do largely exceed the withdrawals, and probably will continue to exceed them as long as the prosperity of the country is maintained, provided the interest allowed depositors is not reduced. But suppose we were to be involved in a great war; that, for a while, our command of the sea was gravely imperilled; that, in consequence, the imports of food and raw materials of manufacture were seriously hindered, and that as a result trade was thrown out of gear and work became very scarce. In that case it is certain that new deposits would fall off immensely—probably would be entirely stopped for a time; while the withdrawals would be very large. How would the Government meet a general demand for withdrawals? If it were to sell consols at such a time, prices would be driven down alarmingly." ("Statist," February 16, 1901, page 283.)

This is a matter upon which all bankers feel very strongly. Sir Samuel Montague, M.P., three or four years ago suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that "the Government should accumulate a reserve of £5,000,000 or £10,000,000 in gold to be held separately in a chest at the Bank of England. This could still be done gradually by buying for the sinking fund some of the consols held by the post office." The objection raised by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was "that he did not like sacrificing the interest on a reserve of even £5,000,000." Sir Samuel replied "that such loss of interest would be more than recouped by the saving effected by the reduction from two and one-half to two per cent. on deposits between £100 and £300 in the postal Savings banks." ("Bankers' Magazine," April, 1897, page 579. Extract from letter to the "Economist.") This gold, as Sir Samuel Montague pointed out in the same letter, might be loaned to the Bank when occasion required at a stiff rate of interest.

Lord (then Mr.) Goschen, after the Baring crisis, when the Bank had to ask for assistance from Russia and France, suggested an alteration in the 1844 act, which included the issue of £1 notes upon a basis of four-fifths gold and one-fifth securities. The gold was to be extracted from the circulation by means of the notes which were to take its place. But as this did not meet with the approval of the bankers, and as it is improbable that it would succeed in ousting the sovereign, no useful purpose would be served by discussing it here.

There is one more suggestion which, while not increasing our stock of gold, would undoubtedly relieve a strain caused by a panic. I allude to the 1844 act, to which reference has already been made. Clare says (page 61) "The spirit of the law is that the issue shall adapt itself to the wants of the country." But this is not so. As previously shown, the elasticity is determined by the gold deposited.

The mere fact that there is a limit to the Bank's issuing power is sufficient to

aggravate a panic. "An elastic limit of note issue is a powerful weapon for restoring financial confidence in cases of panic. It was the existence of a practically rigid limit in England in 1847, 1857 and 1866, and in the United States in 1893, which led to the pressure for currency and the tendency to hoard it. The removal of the rigid limit—by means of the suspension of the Bank Act in England, and by the issue of clearing-house certificates and certified checks in the United States—did much to restore healthful conditions to the financial organism." ("Conant's History of Modern Banks of Issue," page 459.)

The charter granted to the Imperial Bank of Germany in 1875 "is modelled on that of the Bank of England; but it differs in one important respect. It is authorized to issue notes to the extent of about fourteen and one-half millions sterling (since increased to twenty-two and one-half millions) without holding gold as a security for them, which is evidently based on the constitution of the Bank of England. Furthermore, the Bank can issue as many notes as it pleases above that amount by holding gold against them, just as the Bank of England likewise can. But the Bank of England cannot issue notes beyond the authorized circulation and the gold it holds without breaking the law. The German Government wisely decided to avoid the example of the Bank of England in this respect, and when it converted the Bank of Prussia into the Imperial Bank of Germany, it authorized the latter to issue notes to any extent required, on condition that it paid to the Government a duty of five per cent." ("Statist," July 1, 1899, page 15.) Such a provision as this would be a great benefit, and would assist us, as it has assisted Germany in the past, in stemming those unavoidable disturbances of credit. In addition, a suspension of the act would be obviated. It is the knowledge that the Bank's issues are almost exhausted, and that if additional issues are to be made the act must be suspended, and the uncertainty thereby occasioned, that intensifies a panic.

These, then, are some of the means by which our gold reserves may be strengthened. No amount has been stated up to which they should be increased. This would be almost impossible, for no reserve, however great, would be sufficient in some crises. A great war would soon absorb all surpluses, and for such an event we should have to rely upon our credit.

There still remains the further question, How are we to maintain the reserves when strengthened? There is only one way, and that is by means of bank rate. This, if the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks unite, ought to be far more efficacious, and further shows the desirability of joint action.

New Counterfeit \$2 Silver Certificate.—Series 1899; check letter, C; J. W. Lyons, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer; portrait of Washington. This counterfeit is apparently a photographic production, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, the pasting being very poorly done, leaving the note wrinkled in many places. There has been no attempt made to represent the silk fibre of the genuine except as it appears in a photograph. The note, at first glance, looks like one that had been subjected to the action of chemicals, as the colors are very badly applied over the original photographic imprint, giving the note a smeared look. This is particularly true of the back. By rubbing the colored parts with the wet finger, or a sponge, the colors can be easily removed. It is not considered necessary to give a more detailed description of this note, as its appearance should immediately attract attention and cause detection.

Taxable Assets of Banks.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision that bankers must return for taxation capital, surplus, undivided profits and borrowed money used in their business. Capital is taxable whether invested, as in the case of the United States bonds or the bank building, or circulating, as in the case of money. "In providing that surplus shall be included as capital," the decision says, "it is obviously the purpose of the law to have the tax imposed apply to all money used or employed by banks as capital in carrying on their business."

“EMERGENCY CIRCULATION” OF NOTES IN TIMES OF DIFFICULTY.

[From the London “Bankers’ Magazine.”]

Many suggestions have been made for the provision of a bank note issue which might be adjusted to the wants of the country and made available when needed for the requirements of business; this is sometimes called in reference to the occasions when it is required—and especially in the United States of America—an “emergency circulation.” Such an excess circulation beyond the limit fixed in the act is provided through the arrangements of the Bank Law in Germany. It is not needed in France, because the prudence which has marked the management of the Bank of France has enabled it to meet any emergency, any drain of specie for business requirements, without overstepping the limits imposed by the law under which the operations of the Bank of France are carried on, and hence there is no call for power to permit an emergency circulation in that country. In Germany, on the other hand, as we have continually noticed in our translations of the report of the Imperial Bank of Germany, an excess of emergency issue has been increasingly required during late years. The operations of the Bank of Germany are now nearly five times as large as they were when that Bank was founded. The circulation is secured by regulations somewhat similar to those imposed by the English Bank Act of 1844, but in case of an “emergency” the Bank is allowed to exceed the limit on payment of a duty of five per cent. on the excess. How large that excess has been may be gathered from the fact that in the year 1900 it was nearly £18,000,000 on one occasion; and the duty on the excess, which was £96,000 in 1898, was £142,000 in 1899, and nearly £136,000 in 1900. It is true that the amount in 1900 was slightly less than in the preceding year, but that the need for this excess was at times not by any means smaller in that year than previously, is sufficiently shown by the fact that the highest amount of excess issue was in round numbers during 1898, £14,000,000; in 1899, £17,000,000; and in 1900, £18,000,000.

The best defence which a banker can have in case of any emergency is a good reserve and the ability to maintain it. But times occur, and sometimes recur, in business, when, without any question as to a demand for specie either for export or arising from an alarm, more than the usual amount of the “circulating medium” is required in order to meet the ordinary demands of business, and on those occasions, if the laws of a country impose fixed limits on banking operations, permission should be given for allowing an excess. We have seen how this is done in Germany; and a demand for somewhat similar arrangements has arisen in the United States, much as it has done in the United Kingdom—though in neither case has legislation been enacted to meet the difficulty—though in both cases that difficulty has been often admitted. The ideal state of matters, of course, would be that banking should be carried on without any special legal limitations except those imposed on business in general; namely, of meeting all obligations when required to do so. Unfortunately, however, in no civilized country of the world that we are aware of does this Arcadian freedom and simplicity prevail. The National banks of the United States issue their note circulation under very strict regulations—stricter, indeed, than those imposed either on the Scottish or on the Irish issuing banks. These, and the proposals for alteration, were referred to in the address of Mr. James H. Willock, Presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, to the convention of the bankers of Pennsylvania, held last July. Mr. Willock's remarks are the following :

"A bill introduced last winter attracted considerable attention, and will be heard of again. It acknowledges the fact that the National bank circulation secured by Government bonds is an ideal currency, and the system, which has stood the test of years, is the best of which we have any knowledge, but suggests that there might be an additional issue of bank notes not based on bonds. It provides that any National bank having already issued notes on bonds, may issue twenty per cent. additional not based on bonds. After three years an additional twenty per cent. may be issued, and after six years an additional forty per cent.; but the total of these notes is not to exceed forty per cent. of the capital stock of the bank. The notes are to be redeemed just as the secured notes are, and that payment insured by a safety fund of five per cent., accumulated by a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the emergency notes issued. This, it is supposed, would add to the elasticity of our present currency, and would certainly add very greatly to its volume; but it is such a radical departure that it ought to have your careful study, so that no mistake will be made hereafter by reason of our inattention."

This measure was dropped for the time, but we cannot doubt that it will be brought forward in some way again, though in the interest of banking in general we may reasonably hope it will not be proceeded with exactly as it stands. In its present form it is complicated by requirements which probably represent the difficulties which its promoters met with, and the efforts made to surmount them. It may be supposed that, when it is brought forward again, the arrangement restricting the increase of the circulation originally for a period of three years, and then for a further period of six more, will not be insisted on, and that a simpler plan, restricting the excess issue to a proportion of the capital stock of the bank (forty per cent. has been proposed), will be adopted. We do not observe that it was proposed to make the notes a "first charge" on the total assets of the bank. This was done in England when, in 1879, English banks were permitted to adopt the principle of limited liability; but in the case of issuing banks, their notes were made a first charge on the total assets of the bank. The principle of the English Act was the correct one, and ought certainly to be applied in the United States if an "emergency circulation" is permitted there. It has been proposed, we observe, that the Comptroller of the Currency should keep at all times by him ready printed a "sufficient supply of bank notes of a special kind for emergency purposes only."

For the sake of our English readers we must explain that the National banks of the United States have to obtain their notes from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and that at times considerable delay has occurred in supplying the notes. It is not so much, however, to this point that we desire to draw attention as to the particular form of notes proposed to be issued. This arrangement, however—the having a particular form of notes—would be open to one or two very serious practical objections. At such a period as that contemplated, when emergency notes were required, the mind of the public is apt to be disturbed and anxious. It is not desirable to add to that anxiety by introducing any suggestions of insecurity. As we understand it, a National bank at such a time would be issuing notes of two descriptions—one the ordinary notes, the other the emergency notes. What is more likely than that a doubt should arise in the minds of the holders of these notes that there was some difference between them, and that one was not so amply secured as the other? What is more likely than that this doubt should cause a "run" on the bank which issued these notes, with all its attendant miseries and losses? "The beginning of strife" is, as we are told on the highest authority, "as when one letteth out water," and it is so with a run on a bank. Some have been started by the most trivial causes. A "run" on an individual bank is serious enough, but a general

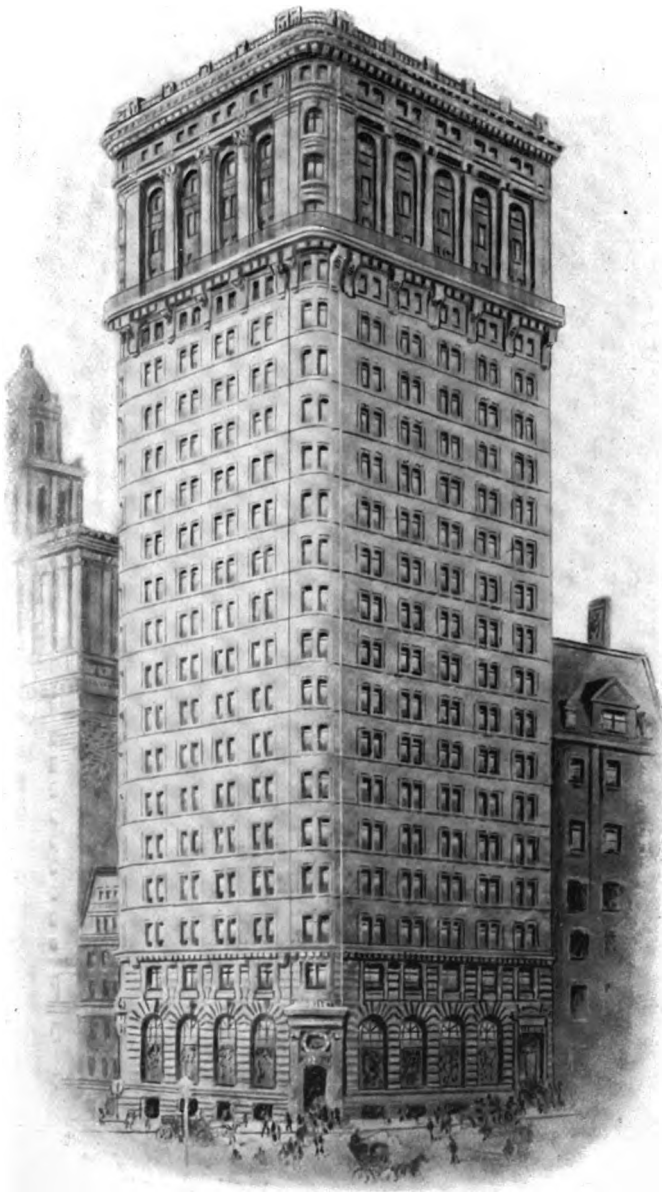
panic is far more terrible. We hope, therefore, in any future edition of the bill proposed—for the sake of the National banks of America—that this provision may be modified, and that the emergency notes should bear no outward sign of differing from the other notes issued.

Again, the proposal for the safety fund appears to us entirely inadequate. It would be far better that a tax of five per cent. should be charged on any emergency issue, and that the amount of this should not be paid over to the Government, as in Germany, but that it should be accumulated to form the safety fund. "A tax of one half of one per cent. per annum on the emergency notes issued" appears entirely inadequate. This would also encourage banks to issue such notes if they were allowed to keep the whole of the profit arising from the excess issue for themselves, minus this deduction of one-half of one per cent. It would be far better that the banks should either make no profit, or at all events, but a very small profit, from an "emergency" issue. They could not then be accused of inflating the currency which, whether truly or not, they would very likely be supposed to desire to do, if they made a considerable profit out of any part of the note circulation.

Again, we do not understand the provision which restricts the safety fund to five per cent. on the "emergency" notes issued. A larger amount would be advisable. The amount of such an issue might very probably increase, as it has done in the case of the extra issue of the Bank of Germany; and a safety fund which was five per cent., that is, one-twentieth part of the "emergency" issue of one year, might bear a far smaller proportion to the "emergency" issue of the next. The safety fund should be kept, and additions made to it every year.

Mr. Willock also mentions a suggestion made by a "brother banker of long experience," which is as follows: "To guard against a bank taking out this currency at other times than in an emergency, it is proposed to levy a tax for the first three months it is outstanding, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and one per cent. additional per month for each month thereafter. This would ensure its prompt withdrawal, because, if outstanding for twelve months, the tax would amount to ten and one-half per cent." The idea of restricting the "emergency" issue to occasions when real emergencies arose is a very good one, but we doubt whether in practice the arrangement proposed could be carried out. A bank might very likely find that it required its "extra" currency—this really appears a better designation than an "emergency" currency—at rapidly recurring intervals. Thus it might require the power of issuing extra currency in the January of one year and again in the April of the same year. We take these months only as an illustration, and the whole of the extra currency issued in January might not be withdrawn before the second "dose" of extra currency was required in April. It would be difficult to ear-mark the particular notes issued and to apportion the tax accordingly, and in practice a uniform tax appears to us the more workable plan. This should be so high as not to encourage banks to avail themselves of the power of extra issues, but it should not be so high as the exorbitant rate—ten or twelve per cent. suggested in Lord Sherbrooke's proposal—for a somewhat similar issue in England. The result of this prohibitive charge was, that Lord Sherbrooke's attempt to modify the Bank Act of 1844 entirely came to nothing, and has never been renewed since.

We do not make these remarks on Mr. Willock's address in any spirit of carping criticism; we honor the high standard which he maintains as to the requirement of the prompt redemption of any bank note issued; and as we quite expect that the subject of "extra" or "emergency" issues is certain to come forward again, we think it is best to put on record here the opinions expressed and the experience obtained in other countries. In many respects the provisions of the National Bank Act of the United States are superior to those of the banking legislation of the United Kingdom, and any alteration in their arrangements will be watched with interest in this country.



HANOVER NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, NOW BEING ERECTED.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF A NEW YORK BANK

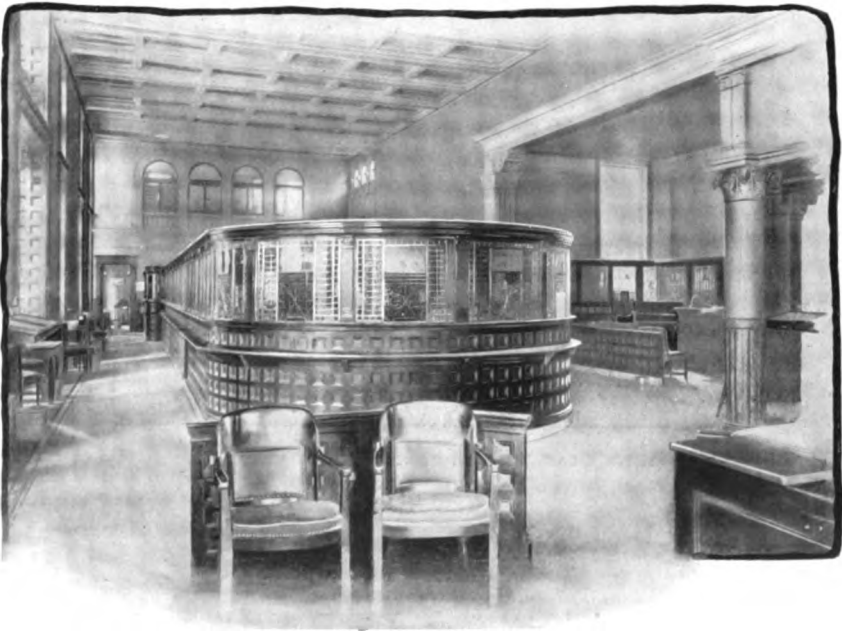
By Frank Dean
Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York

THE history of banks and banking and the customary functions of banks have been ably treated many times. The purpose of this sketch is to show in a brief way some features of their administration.

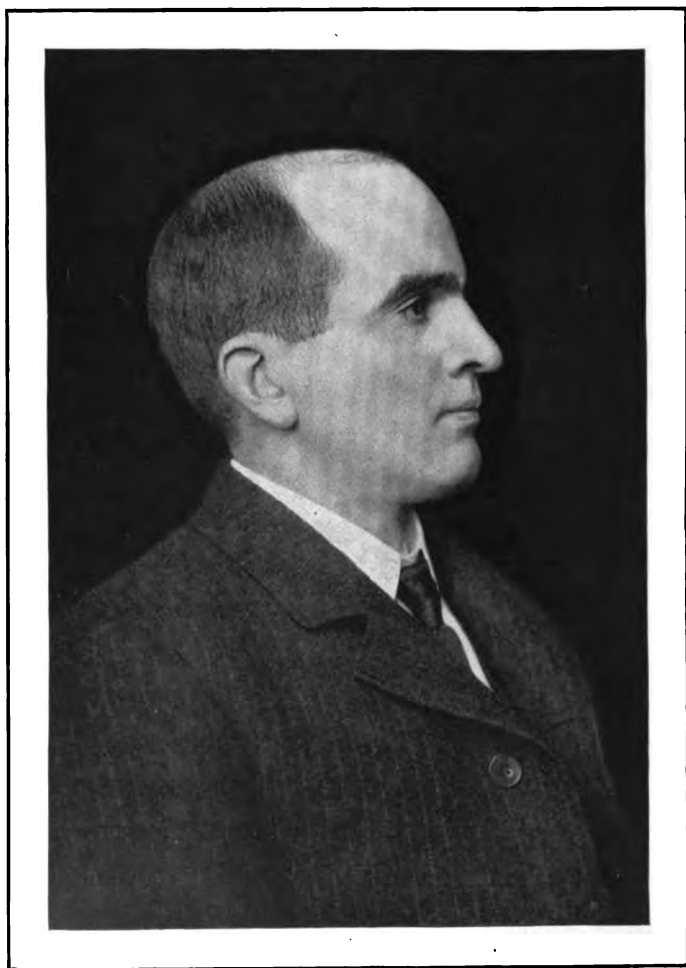
As there are wholesale merchants, so there are wholesale banks which handle financial operations in bulk. Like the retail stores, so are there retail banks caring for the needs of the individual. It is a retail bank which this article attempts to describe. The constantly increasing importance of this class of banking business is shown by the number of banks uptown in New York city, where there are now thirty-six on and above Fourteenth street.

THE MODERN RETAIL BANK.

The modern retail bank referred to herein has a large clientele of both men and women and provides separate tellers, bookkeepers and conveniences for the individual needs of each. The receiving tellers' windows are so many hoppers into which the deposits are poured by the public to flow through various channels past the bookkeepers, who record them, into the coffers of the bank, whence they are again poured out by the paying tellers at the pleasure of the depositors, or in the shape of loans meet the needs of commerce.



THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK.



FRANK DEAN, CASHIER OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK.



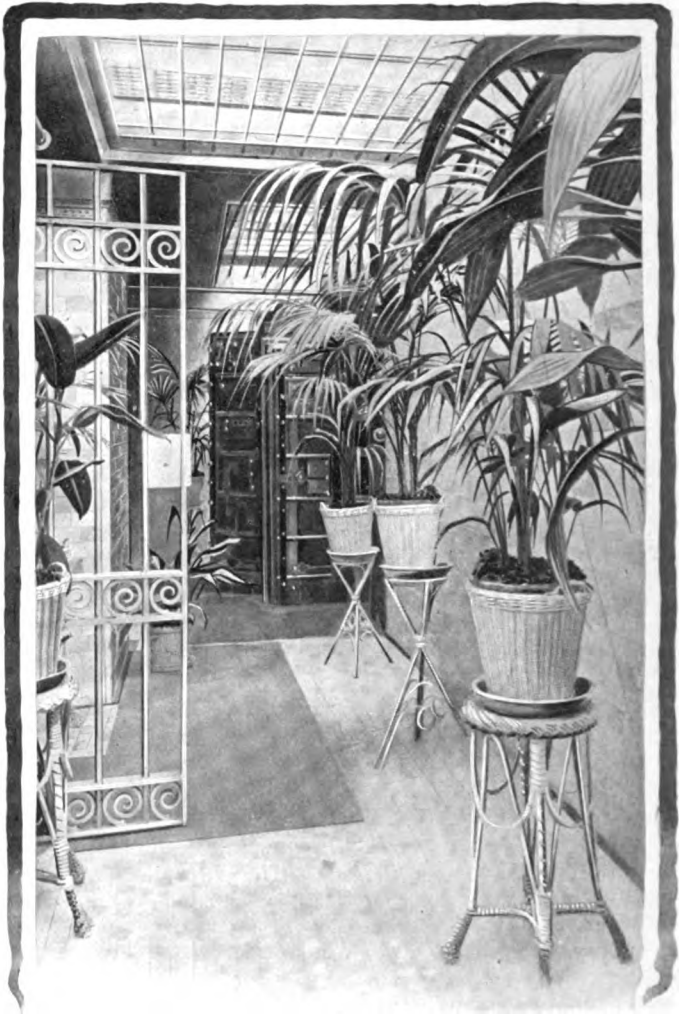
LADIES' ROOM, FIFTH AVENUE BANK.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILES OF DEPOSITS.

The money deposited in the bank in a single year, if converted into greenbacks, placed end to end, would extend over thirteen thousand miles—more than half way round the world. In gold eagles the pile would be five times the height of Mont Blanc, and in silver dollars, thirty-four times the height of the highest peak on the globe. The number of checks handled by the bank in a year would, end to end, extend from New York to Troy. Checks are the driving-belts on the wheels of commerce. It has been estimated that nine-tenths of the monetary transactions of the country are represented by checks instead of actual cash.

This great tide of business flowing from nearly nine thousand depositors means many visitors, and at times more than two thousand customers pass through the bank's doors during the business hours of a single day. The details of so large a business demand many employees; nearly one hundred persons are engaged in its service. Always three and at times five paying tellers, four receiving tellers, eighteen bookkeepers (ten caring for women's accounts only, eight for the accounts of men and firms), with an adequate force in other departments, enable the work to be carried on without delay. While infallibility is not a human attribute, error must be reduced to the minimum, requiring systems of accounting in which even a postage stamp should not disappear without discovery.

In these later days mechanical ingenuity has done much to relieve the drudgery of clerical work and aid the quick despatch of business. Letters and other papers are dictated to stenographers, transcribed on typewriters and copied on an endless web of tissue in a machine closely resembling a clothes-wringer. The great number of letters received require careful and systematic filing for ready reference. The



SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, FIFTH AVENUE BANK.

constantly changing addresses of nine thousand depositors need an elastic collection of cards, one for each account, arranged in drawers in the same order that names are found in the city directory. This "card system," adapted to various needs, has been found as useful in the bank as in other lines of business. The paying teller uses an automatic cashier, which, so long as it is fed with the "needful," will at the touch of a button discharge into the waiting hand any desired amount of change, always correct, in a convenient assortment of coins. Arithmometers, or calculating machines, which print the figures of any number of items and automatically print the total amount, are in use in various departments. A private telephone exchange enables the officers and departments to converse with each other and communicate with the outside world without leaving their desks. Electric call bells and annunciators are devices in common use here as elsewhere.

TO PREVENT WASTE IS AN IMPORTANT TASK.

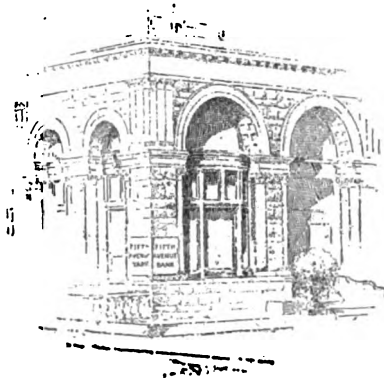
To care for and prevent waste of the large supply of stationery and other supplies constantly on hand is an important task. The blank forms, numbered and dated, are kept on numbered and indexed shelves in a dust-proof room with double air-tight doors.

A writing-room is provided for men and supplied with daily and financial publications. The ladies have a parlor for their exclusive use, with a maid in attendance, and foreign illustrated and fashion papers for convenient reference. Pictures, rugs and tropical plants increase the attractiveness of this department. A man in livery meets carriages at the curb and speeds departing vehicles.

To see that all is scrupulously neat and fresh, a housekeeper is a necessity. After the clerks have left a force of cleaners go over the thirteen thousand square feet of floor, with its furnishings. Every scrap of paper is saved and carefully examined. After a reasonable time it is burned, but none is allowed to leave the premises.

In recent years the renting of individual safes in great variety of sizes has become an important adjunct of banking, and requires most watchful care. "Secrecy, Scrutiny and Security" are the symbols of the safe-deposit business.

Illness in the members of the staff may cause serious trouble or loss, so careful thought is given to everything that will promote good health. All the water used in the building must pass through a large filtering plant before entering the service pipes. An electric exhaust fan draws out the impure air. Facilities are provided for invigorating shower baths before or after work. A room convenient of access is specially fitted with racks for bicycles. Books and periodicals on banking subjects are circulated, and ball games or other athletic sports, and anything that will encourage good-fellowship among the clerks, have the cordial aid of the management.—*Social Service.*



OBTAINING CLEAN CURRENCY.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

- (1) Do you consider it advisable to have on hand clean currency as far as possible?
- (2) Besides the new bills sent in to be signed up, how is such currency most conveniently obtained?
- (3) Would you consider it good banking for a bank to let its balance with the United States Treasurer drop to \$1,000 or \$2,000 when it should be \$5,000, and then send New York draft to bring it up to \$5,000; or would you advise throwing out enough ragged or dirty money every day to keep the balance up to the required amount?
- (4) Suppose bank's balance with New York correspondent is \$10,000 on March 1, and \$3,000 is drawn to make up five per cent. redemption fund, instead of sending it in mutilated currency (the balance is drawing two per cent.) how much has it cost the bank at any time thereafter.

BANKER.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Nov. 29, 1901.

(The above questions were submitted to Mr. A. R. Barrett, a banker of long experience and also associated with the Treasury Department for several years. His replies follow.)

(1) Most certainly.

(2) By sending either mutilated or other currency to the United States Treasurer at Washington.

New money (generally silver certificates) can also most always be obtained from the sub-Treasuries in our large cities, and the bank's correspondents in these cities will often accommodate them by procuring it for them.

(3) I suppose the questioner here refers to the five per cent. redemption fund with the United States Treasurer. If so, permit me to say that the United States Treasurer would hardly allow the balance of that account to drop to \$1,000 or \$2,000 when it should be \$5,000. This five per cent. redemption fund is one which by law must be kept practically intact, and is treated as a part of the reserve of the bank.

When at any time notes of the issue of a National bank are received at the redemption bureau of the United States Treasury, the Treasurer charges them to this redemption fund account until they amount to \$500, when a demand is made upon the bank, and they must immediately make the account good by a remittance either in United States notes or by a draft on New York. The bank will then be reimbursed by receiving from the United States Treasurer such of the notes held by him as are fit for use, and from the Comptroller of the Currency the balance in the shape of sheets of new unsigned notes.

It will be seen, therefore, that this is simply a case of "one hand washing the other," and the debit and credit entries necessary in the transaction leave the balance of the five per cent. redemption fund unchanged.

This has nothing to do with the ragged or dirty money mentioned in the question. Such money when accumulated in a bank to the sum of \$1,000, or its multiple, is sent to the United States Treasurer, and generally charged to an account styled "Treasurer of the United States," but without the denomination, "five per cent. redemption fund," it having nothing to do with that fund. For this the bank receives new money (United States notes).

This mutilated and soiled money is made up of mixed notes of all kinds, legal tenders, silver certificates and National bank notes.

(4) In answer to this I will say that the effect of drawing a draft on the New York correspondent for any sum payable to the order of the United States Treasurer would be exactly the same as if it was drawn to the order of John Smith or any other individual, and in no way changes the conditions from what this act would do.

BRANCH BANKING AND ASSET CURRENCY.

[Criticism of some of the views of A. B. Stickney, President Chicago Great Western Railway, and also of Hon. James H. Eckels, as expressed at the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-17, 1901.]

For years it has been generally conceded that the National banking system of the United States is one of the best, if not the best, on earth. Not perfect, for nothing human is perfect. After listening to the extremely pessimistic views, as expressed by Mr. Stickney, that in this country "there is no system" and that we should adopt the British system, which he evidently considers nearly perfect; after listening to his claims that such a system, if adopted in the United States, would prevent panics, transfer the world's financial center from London to New York city and make us the creditor nation of the world; after listening to his remarkable statements in support of his theories, and after having with some care studied the world's financial systems, I must say I was somewhat amazed at his statements and conclusions.

Time and courtesy due to an invited guest, with the evident disinclination of the president of the association to hear from the opposition, prevented a reply on the spot to some of Mr. Stickney's and also Mr. Eckels' arguments.

Mr. Stickney argued that the United States sub-Treasury system should be abolished; that a great central bank, like the Bank of England, should be organized in New York, which would be the bank of banks, holding all of their gold reserves, and be the only bank handling the nation's finances. This, of course, would abolish all present Government depositories. As Great Britain has 129 great banks with over 5,500 branches, his parallel for the United States would indicate, say, 250 large central banks with more than 10,000 others as tails to the big kites. In short, his scheme was simply to *revolutionize our banking system*.

For one, after forty years of arduous labor in building up a bank, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, I must respectfully decline to be accessory to my own hanging. I do not think that the 10,000 banks in the United States care to have any monopolistic brood of 250 great central banks politely or otherwise say to them, either sell out or get out of business; for that would certainly be the result, notwithstanding the easily proved fact that in the interests of the people, all things considered, the National banking system is as good, if not better, than any on earth. I will refer to specific comparisons later.

A CENTRAL BANK WOULD MEAN POLITICAL SUICIDE.

I have faith to believe, with the present feeling in the United States as to monopolies, and as it takes an act of Congress to create a banking monopoly, as indicated by Mr. Stickney, that no political party will dare to father such a plan and carry it to a conclusion, as the downfall of the party responsible therefor will surely result.

But let us particularize a little and diagnose some of Mr. Stickney's declarations as to the ground-work of financial supremacy or disease, as the case may be.

Mr. Stickney, in speaking of the British banking system, says: "This system of banking originated in Scotland. The superiority of the system was demonstrated through commercial crisis after crisis in *all* of which the Scotch banks remained solvent and continued the exercise of the banking function (of loaning money), while the independent banks of England suspended the banking function and fell like rows of bricks. In 1825 a parliamentary commission developed the fact that in the panic of

1798 upwards of a hundred English country banks failed. In seven years, 1810 to 1817, six hundred failed, and in the panic of 1825, up to the date of the inquiry, twenty-six failures had taken place. The banks which failed paid but a small percentage of their indebtedness. Before this same commission, Mr. Gilchrist, a Manager of one of the Scotch banks, testified that within his recollection only one Scotch bank had failed and it ultimately paid all its liabilities. The superiority of the system having been thus proven, by a gradual process of amalgamation of independent banks, the system was introduced into England, and the superiority of the system over the want of a system in the United States has since been demonstrated. In the great panic of 1837-38 more than a thousand banks, practically all the banks in the United States, failed."

I will not quote from standard authorities previous to 1837, but will say that conditions in Great Britain were practically parallel to the formation period previous to our present National banking system. Evidently the Scotch bankers were more conservative than their English brethren, the same as may have been noted in different localities in the United States in the past.

As to the great panic of 1837-38, our banks failed because of a revolution in our banking system caused by the Bank war, inflation and speculation. It simply proves that a revolution, even in banking systems, is dangerous. Conditions then had no parallel to our present National banking system. As to failures in Britain, Sumner's "History of American Currency" says, "two large banks with seventy branches failed in 1836." Others failed in 1837 and 1838.

THE PANIC OF 1857.

Mr. Stickney says again: "In 1856 nearly every bank in the United States closed its doors and went out of business, and but few of them ever resumed. There was a great commercial crisis in Great Britain, but not a bank in England or Scotland failed."

In 1857, not 1856, a wild era of speculation was abroad in the United States. Wildcat banks and wildcat currency predominated, and why should not unsound bubbles burst, the same as they did in Britain at the beginning of the century? I doubt that nearly every bank in the United States failed in 1857. Many doing business then, or their successors, are still open. I have the honor of presiding over one of them. But how about the declaration that although a great commercial crisis also existed in England "*not a bank in England or Scotland failed.*" "A History of Banking in all Nations," page 80, referring to Great Britain, says: "The terrible bank failures of 1857 at length compelled the Legislature to concede limited liability to banks" (except for circulation). Further on, Vol. II, page 159, *et seq.*, we find the following facts recorded:

"October 8, 1857.—Bullion in Bank of England was £9,751,000; reserve, £4,931,000; discount rate, six per cent.

October 12.—The Hamburg interest rate was $7\frac{3}{4}$ four per cent. and bullion was flowing to New York, and rate was raised to seven per cent.

October 17.—A severe strain was beginning to be felt on the Bank of England.

October 19.—Bank of England rate was raised to eight per cent.; the failures began to be numerous in Britain.

October 20.—A deputation from the Western Bank of Scotland applied for assistance, but the Bank was afraid to undertake so enormous a concern. The Borough Bank of Liverpool was also in difficulties, and before arrangements were completed to loan it £1,500,000 it closed its doors.

November 7.—The great house of Dennistoun, with £2,000,000 liabilities, stopped payment.

November 9.—The great Western Bank of Scotland closed its doors. Failures

rapidly increased in London. Discount rate raised to ten per cent. The Bank of France raised its rate to eight, nine and ten per cent. for one, two and three months. The City of Glasgow Bank then stopped (but I suppose resumed later, as it ignominiously failed in 1878).

November 11.—Sanderson & Co., with deposits of £3,500,000, stopped payment. When universal ruin was at last impending, etc."

On assurance from the Government officials that no prosecution would likely follow, the Bank (illegally) issued its notes in excess of the limit fixed by the law of 1844, as it did in 1847 and 1866, which was no more than the clearing-houses of the United States did under similar conditions in 1873 and 1893—and thus turned the tide upwards again. The Bank of England's illegal issues aggregated £7,876,000 by November 30.

Again, "In February, 1866, the Joint-Stock Discount Company failed. In March Barnard's Bank at Liverpool stopped payment with liabilities of over £3,500,000." On May 3, the Bank of England rate was seven per cent.; on the 8th, eight; on the 9th, nine, and on the 10th, Overend, Gurney & Co., failed for the stupendous sum of £10,000,000. Why did Mr. Stickney fail to refer to these failures? I cannot believe he would deliberately make a misstatement of fact in his zeal to present his case strongly, but when one attempts to educate and point out a better way to the members of the great American Bankers' Association, he certainly ought to be more careful as to his declarations. I do so to further show that calamitous bank failures and great panics have occurred periodically under the shadow of Mr. Stickney's ideal.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

Mr. Stickney further says: "Again, in 1873, a great many banks in the United States failed, but there were no failures in Great Britain, except the City of Glasgow Bank, which had been practicing fraudulent methods for years."

As to 1873, what an amazing diagnosis in the face of actual facts! As far as National banks are concerned only eleven, with \$11,000,000 liabilities failed out of about 2,000 then in operation. Great Britain had been on a gold basis since 1816, and had no depreciated currency causing inflated prices of property to contend with, but what of the United States? Specie payments were suspended early in 1862 on account of the Civil War, and from that date to 1865, the people were reveling in the luxury of advancing prices on all property as measured by depreciated greenbacks. It took \$2.80 of greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold in 1865, and all property had doubled in value measured by greenbacks. But presto! change! The intoxication of cheap money, as well as the other kind, produces headaches and sorry after effects. The return to a sound money standard—cutting values of real estate, merchandise, etc., down one-half in the next eight years to 1873, naturally undermined the foundations of all but the most conservative and solid banks, business houses, etc., in the United States. Under such conditions the great house of Jay Cooke & Co., failed, panic seized upon the people, and I believe no banking system on earth could have prevented a bank panic or a general commercial crisis. Under such conditions there are clearly sound reasons for bank failures in the United States, and no reason for failures in Great Britain. Banking systems had nothing to do with it. Our irredeemable fluctuating credit currency was the underlying cause, and it gave us an object lesson we ought not soon to forget. As to the City of Glasgow Bank, which Mr. Stickney passes over with a wave of his hand as failing in 1873, permit me to say, the Bank failed in 1878, not in 1873, and for the stupendous sum of £14,000,000—and with it 131 branches closed their doors. The American Encyclopædia for 1879, says: "The year 1878 was marked by deepening financial gloom in England, aggravated by disastrous financial failures. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank on October 2, 1878, amounted almost to a national disaster, reducing hundreds and

thousands of families in the south of Scotland to beggary." After the failure the assets were found to be £7,218,314, leaving a deficit of £8,783,079. Besides this, several other failures in the banking business occurred in Great Britain during the years 1878 and 1879. The most formidable of these was the stoppage of the West of England and South Wales Banking Company, on December 9, 1878, with forty or fifty branches. The liabilities were £5,000,000, and the deficit between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000.

These illustrations add additional force in showing that Mr. Stickney's ideal does not prevent panics nor commercial distress. Disregarding all other deficits of failed banks in Great Britain in forty years, the deficit of only the two banks above referred to approximates closely the total losses to all the depositors in all the National banks in the United States from 1863 to the present time, to wit: \$44,000,000. Comparing the magnitude of the two systems, ours ought to be the pride of every American citizen. Failed National banks have paid an average of over seventy-five per cent. of claims filed, which is a wonderfully enviable record.

THE PANIC OF 1893.

Mr. Stickney says again: "In the panics of 1890-1893, which are now fresh in the memory, bank after bank failed in the United States, and all the banks of New York city suspended payments and only certified their customers' checks. There was not a bank failure in Great Britain, and, more, there was not a day when any bank in Great Britain refused to extend its usual credits without unusual restrictions, except for about a week in 1890, at the time of the Barings' failure, they put the brake on to the extent of raising the rate of interest to six per cent. It is a *remarkable fact* that during the last panic, while the commercial crisis was universal, there were no bank failures except in the United States. In Canada the same commercial conditions existed during the panic as in the United States. Only two unimportant banks went into liquidation, and not one of their systems of banks excited suspicion as to its solvency, and at no time during the panic did any of them suspend the banking function of swapping credits with customers."

"In 1893, 1894 and 1895, when the great banks of New York city dared not extend their credits a cent, the Canadian banks advanced millions to move the wheat crops of my own State of Minnesota and the State of Dakota. Little Canada was able to loan the credits to move the abundant harvests of Minnesota and Dakota, solely by reason of her system of banking." Further: "When this great and rich nation has reached the humiliating condition of playing second fiddle to the banking business of Canada," etc.

We had no panic in 1890, but the Barings failed in London for £21,000,000. The Bank of England, with nearly all the other great banks in Britain, jointly guaranteed a fund of £15,000,000; the Bank of England borrowed for the occasion from the Bank of France, £3,000,000; from St. Petersburg, £1,500,000; from other sources, £500,000; making a grand total of £20,000,000. This sum was raised to liquidate the Barings, thus preventing a serious financial convulsion. The Clearing-House Banks of the United States, by standing together, could under ordinary circumstances, accomplish a like result without trouble, but under extraordinary circumstances, as in 1893, I doubt it, because our credit abroad had collapsed, and instead of our being able to borrow abroad, as British banks do to relieve their distress, \$70,000,000 of gold was shipped to Europe from January 1 to June 1, solely on account of panic on the part of our creditors abroad that they would be paid in fifty cent dollars. This seriously aggravated our distress.

We must all feel keenly, even now, the humiliation in the fact that the Canadian banks stepped in to move the crops of Minnesota and Dakota in 1893, but I must enter my protest that it was not "solely by reason of her banking system," or that

"commercial conditions were parallel," or that "in 1894-5 the New York (or other banks) dare not extend their credits a cent." We all competed for good wheat paper in 1894 and 1895. If we had had the Gold Standard Law of March 14, 1900, upon our statute books in 1893, and Great Britain and Canada had been in the throes of lunacy over such a free-silver repudiation scheme as we experienced at that time, I have no doubt that the banks of Britain and Canada, in all human probability, would have been in a state of collapse. The Yankee banks doubtless would have experienced no suspicion as to their solvency, the usual banking function of swapping credits would have been in force, and they probably would have been moving Canadian crops and playing the Good Samaritan on general principles, perhaps at one per cent. month, the same as some Canadian banks charged for loans in Chicago, while our respectable banks were charging their customers the ordinary rate. After 1893 I believe Montreal borrowed \$1,000,000 in the United States. So under normal conditions we would seem to be in the race. I will here call attention to the fact that only sixty-five National banks out of 3,600 failed under the extraordinary conditions of 1893. Their total liabilities were much less than one-half of the liabilities of the City of Glasgow bank alone.

MR. STICKNEY'S AMAZING CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Stickney says again : "Finally, such a system, history conclusively proves, has the capacity to continue the banking function, and thereby sustaining *normal values* during the fiercest commercial crises. A system having such a capacity may make New York, instead of London, the chief exchange city of the world, and the United States, instead of England, the creditor nation of the world; without it, never. England has so organized her capital by means of her magnificent banking system that she is the banker of the world, and collects tribute from all the nations of the world in the form of interest, not for the use of her wealth or capital, but for the use of her credit, etc."

What an absurd summing up. No banking system ever continued exercising the banking function during panics to the extent of sustaining normal values. If Mr. Stickney will examine clearing-house returns of London and New York since January, 1893, he will find that London is out of the race entirely as to the volume of clearings. The best economic writers, I have always supposed, estimate that the outside world owes the British people some ten thousand million dollars for actual capital loaned or investments made abroad, and this fact is why nations pay tribute in the form of interest, and not because of her banking system; not because she owes somebody or loans her credit (for that would make her a debtor nation) is why England is the creditor nation of the world. The world owes her, and the world does its banking where it borrows its needful; and, besides, no man, since 1816, has had any doubts as to having his London deposits returned in 100 cent dollars. Confidence builds up, distrust paralyzes. There is much to admire in the Bank of England, for it is a grand, solid old institution, and has done much good in its day to ameliorate serious panic conditions, but it generally accomplishes that object by overriding Peel's Bank Act of 1844, which absolutely prohibits any elastic or emergency circulation whatever. It only issues and loans such circulation on a practically parallel basis with that of the clearing-house issues of the United States. They both break the law to do it.

There are doubtless some benefits in a branch banking system, as in the case of any local disturbance the head office cares for the branch bank. In any general crisis the branch banks all look to the head office for help, and when the head office fails, as in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank, it pulls down the many branches and thus a national calamity results. Which of the two is the most serious is an unsolved problem on which good men might honestly differ.

Mr. Stickney rather sarcastically referred to the wide difference in interest rates in New York as compared to those of London ; and he further said that the wares of commerce follow the drafts of commerce instead of the flag. He seems to unfairly put the Bank of England's quoted rate on a par with the rare occurrence of one-quarter of one per cent. per day sometimes charged to the stock-gambling element by shaving shops, as the New York quoted rate, when under like conditions the respectable banks of the United States do not differ materially from the London prime paper rate. London and New York quoted rates are misleading to the uninitiated. As to the trade question, it strikes me his proposition ought to be reversed, as drafts generally follow trades in commodities, except on the C. O. D. principle.

I trust this incomplete evidence is conclusive that Mr. Stickney is seriously in error in many of his material statements and conclusions, and that his optimistic views of the British banking system as a cure-all for economic ills, and that our want of system is the root of all evil in the United States, are rather mythical. Like the tide, the ebb and flow of prosperity and consequent bank failures and commercial crises will continue to exist as long as the bulls and bears continue to shear the lambs ; as long as new generations are born and told to keep away from the fire ; as long as nature is fickle in her gifts to men ; as long as evolution, human energy and error exist ; or until the Bible doctrine that " man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," is heard no more.

ASSET CURRENCY.

Just a few words on the asset currency question. I believe ex President Cleveland and ex-Comptroller Eckels had more to do with saving this country from the calamities of free silver than any other two men in it. They rose above party clamor for repudiation and dishonor and stood for the integrity and honor of the nation. Mr. Eckels has championed the sound-money cause so nobly, that his many warm friends regret any disagreement with him. We will love him still, though we honestly differ on this subject. I beg to say a few words on the subject with the possibility of advancing a little additional light on it.

Is it not perfectly clear that a first lien on assets to secure circulation is in direct opposition to the National Bankrupt Act as to giving preferences to creditors ? Is it not perfectly clear that any bank about to fail will sell or spout every available sound security it can before closing its doors, and then the outside note-holding preferred creditors take the cream of the assets and the home depositors take the dregs ? Is it not a fact that wherever an asset currency is issued, it is by very large banks, limited as to quantity (sometimes, as in Great Britain, with a stockholders' unlimited liability clause); that the notes of the Bank of England, Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany are covered to practically the full amount by coin or Government securities ; that within the past fifteen years the gold coin in European banks has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,700,000,000, and the trend of all sound-money countries is, that the bank note is in the course of becoming a simple gold certificate ? If this is the case, in the face of the fact that gold certificates were provided for by the act of March 14, 1900, that gold was kicked about previous to that time and nobody wanted it ; that since the passage of that act gold certificates on account of their great convenience have increased from \$32,000,000, to more than \$300,000,000, and are gradually increasing ; that to-day the United States has for a metallic foundation for its superstructure of credit the enormous sum of—

Gold.....	\$1,150,000,000
Silver.....	650,000,000
Total coin.....	\$1,800,000,000
National bank notes covered by United States bonds, say.....	\$350,000,000
Greenbacks (\$150,000,000, covered by gold).....	240,000,000

If all these statements are true, why should we think of undermining our undoubted foundation with anything that under any circumstances would create any distrust in the mind of a depositor?

This coin has come to us as the natural result of economic laws, "that rich countries will have all the coin they need, providing no impolitic act of legislation forces it out of the country, by the injection of inferior currencies." As Dr. Adam Smith says: "Money, like wine, is always scarce with those who have neither the credit nor wherewithal to buy it." The American people seem to be long on both, these days. "It is not the province of Government to look to the quantity of money in any country, but to the quality, and the needs of commerce will fix the quantity." Let us not tinker any more with the currency, as the quality is fixed and the quantity is ample. I maintain the question of elasticity is largely a delusion and a snare. The remedy is worse than the disease. Keep your credit good, provide for the deposit of all the Government surplus over a fixed amount with the National bank depositories and thus prevent a lock-up of money in the fall by the Government. Under such conditions, with possibly a slight variation in interest rates, no legitimate interest will suffer. The gambling elements are always noisy.

If some wise head could outgeneral all the political economists of all ages, and could devise some method to provide cash to loan to all solvent parties under panic conditions, and have that cash return to its reservoir as soon as the crisis is passed, so that no act of inflation would result, he would be a benefactor to the human race. That is exactly what is the matter with our greenback issues to-day. I can conceive of no better method to accomplish such a result than to legalize clearing-house certificates, giving them form for more general use in emergencies, and the wise and conservative heads that issue them will see them cancelled as soon as their work is done. In that case business sense and not politics will hold sway. If the great city banks desire a bank like the Bank of England, with extraordinary powers in emergencies, in excess of Peel's Act of 1844, and if they are willing to concede the Government deposits to it, I cannot see how the country could object.

Finally, I am an American citizen. I believe in the wisdom of the American people. Bank assets in the last ten years have increased 150 per cent. in the United States, as against Europe's twenty-nine per cent. Why should we jeopardize such progress by precipitating a revolutionary bank war?

In 1890 we owed abroad approximately two thousand million dollars. To-day we have more than squared the account, thanks to the intelligent energy of our people. The gold standard act of March 14, 1900, is the climax of a series of invaluable aids to our progress. Mr. Stickney's claim that we must adopt the British banking system to put us in shape to loan our credit to the extent of "all we dare to owe" in order to become the creditor nation of the world, to my mind is absurd.

With a continuation of the magnificent trade balance in our favor, we shall soon become the creditor nation of the world, and in no other way. We have already been supplying the needful to many of the municipalities and nations of the old world, and when we have put the world in debt to us we shall command the world's business for New York instead of London, and not before. No one need worry for fear the keen New Yorker will not rise to the occasion and supply all needful banking facilities. With all necessary elements of soil, climate, energy, economy and wisdom in the United States, as compared with any other nation on the globe; with our supremacy in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, internal commerce, banking power and human energy, being a close second only to Great Britain in foreign commerce, gaining on her by leaps and bounds in this respect; with the United States only lacking in a material degree in shipping; why, with cheaper steel and coal, should we not surpass all rivals in that race too, and thus become an Alexander in the arts of peace instead of war? When this is accomplished, may justice and equity reign, and the result not be like the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

ANDREW JAY FRAME.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 25, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1901.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report :

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR 1901.

The revenues of the Government from all sources (by warrants) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were \$899,316,530.92; the expenditures for the same period were \$621,598,546.54, showing a surplus of \$77,717,984.88.

Compared with the fiscal year 1900, the receipts for 1901 increased \$29,721,099.74. There was an increase of \$22,253,561.44 in expenditures.

FISCAL YEAR 1902.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws :

From customs.....	\$250,000,000	
From internal revenue.....	282,000,000	
From miscellaneous sources.....	40,000,000	
From Postal Service.....	116,633,042	
Total estimated revenues.....		\$688,633,042

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows :

For the civil establishment.....	\$110,000,000	
For the military establishment.....	115,000,000	
For the naval establishment.....	70,000,000	
For the Indian Service.....	11,000,000	
For pensions.....	187,000,000	
For interest on public debt.....	29,000,000	
For Postal Service.....	116,633,042	
Total estimated expenditures.....		588,633,042
Or a surplus of		\$100,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1903 will be :

From customs.....	\$250,000,000.00	
From internal revenue.....	230,000,000.00	
From miscellaneous sources.....	40,000,000.00	
From Postal Service.....	132,020,630.00	
Total estimated revenues.....		\$712,020,630.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund.....		688,848,318.47
Or an estimated surplus of.....		\$23,172,311.53

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

The reserve fund and the trust fund have been maintained. The redemptions of United States notes have been each day adjusted by exchange for gold, so that the full sum of \$150,000,000 has been kept unchanged in coin and bullion.

Upon the withdrawal of Treasury notes as the bullion of 1890 was coined into standard dollars, silver certificates under the act of March 14, 1900, were substituted to the extent of \$10,743,000 to July 1, 1900, and \$28,244,000 additional to July 1,

1901. By November 1, 1901, the total exchange reached \$45,336,000. The gold certificates upon deposit of the metal were increased during the fiscal year by \$45,160,270, and in the first quarter of 1902 by \$31,801,430 additional. The gross gold in the Treasury, including the reserve and the trust fund against certificates, received an addition of \$71,270,825.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of \$34,804,225.50 by October 1, while \$13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to \$543,831,849. This sum in gold was never before equaled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other government ever held so much of that precious metal.

In the bonds held by the Treasurer for the circulation of National banks, an increase is shown for the fiscal year of \$41,741,190, and for the first quarter of 1902 of the further amount of \$4,573,950. As security for public deposits, the bonds held amounted to \$1,488,130 less at the close of the fiscal year than at its beginning, and an addition of \$2,444,300 took place in the first quarter of 1902.

While the circulation per capita was \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$28.52 on October 1, 1901, gold certificates more and more entered into the field of large denominations, and were used almost exclusively in the payment of customs duties and in the settlements at the clearing-house in New York. The United States notes are undergoing a change into the denomination of \$10, as larger ones are redeemed, while the silver certificates are taking the place of \$1, \$2, and \$5 notes.

Two features are marked in the currency—first, the growing use of gold, and, second, the constant addition to the small denominations of paper. The gold, including certificates, in circulation, which was 33.8 per cent. of the total circulation on July 1, 1897, was 39.5 per cent. on July 1, 1900, 40.2 per cent. on July 1, 1901, and 40.8 per cent. on October 1, 1901. The average denomination of notes and certificates issued by the Treasury, which was \$6.34 in the fiscal year 1900, fell to \$4.46 in 1901.

The number of pieces of Government paper issued rose from 78,132,176, representing \$495,545,000, in 1900, to 91,291,031, of which the face value was \$407,102,000, in 1901. In the first quarter of 1901, 21,413,469 pieces issued, representing \$100,834,000, while in the like period of 1902 the issues were 26,603,799, of the face value of \$110,460,000, and the average worth was \$4.152.

The redemptions in 1900 were 67,550,735 pieces, of the average value of \$4.84 each, aggregating \$327,257,424, and in 1901, 81,394,555 pieces, averaging \$4.41 in value, and amounting to \$358,891,490. In the first quarter of 1901 the pieces were 18,507,709, of the average value of \$4.85 and the aggregate of \$89,864,500, while in the first quarter of 1902 the pieces were 19,639,514, of the average value of \$4.80 and the total of \$94,192,600.

The redemptions of National bank notes show an increase of \$50,503,570 during the fiscal year, while the average amount of such notes outstanding increased \$79,590,511. The total amount redeemed was greater than in any other year since 1879 save one. The rate of expense for each \$1,000 in notes assorted was 99.56 cents, of which 37.81 cents was for transportation. The rate has never been so low before, as the lowest previous figure was \$1.07 in 1897, and the highest \$2.69 in 1881. The notes are paid for, if by check, on the day on which they are received, and if by currency on the succeeding day.

The shipments of standard dollars in the fiscal year reached the maximum, as usual, in the late autumn, and the amount outstanding was \$76,182,326 in December. This fell to \$66,538,628 in July. The increase in the year was 5.66 per cent. over 1900. For three years the growth of shipments was steady, but not large in the first quarter. In the standard dollars presented at the Treasury offices for exchange in silver certificates an increase of nine per cent. appears over the preceding twelve months, and in the first quarter of 1902 16.6 per cent. over the like period of 1901.

In subsidiary silver the shipments in the fiscal year were 6.94 per cent. greater than in 1900, and in the first quarter of 1902 6.42 per cent. greater than for the like period of the preceding year. The redemptions for the year were 15.3 per cent. more than in 1900, and in the first quarter of 1902 they were 12.3 more than in the same months of the preceding year.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

At the time of the last annual report the Department was still engaged in the refunding of the national debt in pursuance of authority contained in the act of March 14, 1900, but there had been an announcement, under date of November 21, 1900, that refunding would be indefinitely suspended at the close of business on December 31 of that year. In accordance with this announcement, the refunding operations were suspended, the amount of bonds of the old issues refunded into the new two per cent. consols of 1930 being \$445,940,750, distributed among the three loans available for refunding, as follows:

LOAN.	Principal.	Premium paid.	Saving in interest.	Net saving.
Three per cent. 1908-1918.....	\$98,879,700	\$5,500,161.26	\$3,048,643	\$2,548,482
Four per cent. funded loan of 1907..	274,999,750	81,209,271.53	88,671,568	7,462,296
Five per cent. 1904.....	72,071,300	6,872,571.81	7,890,213	967,641
Total.....	\$445,940,750	\$43,582,004.60	\$54,548,424	\$10,998,419

Owing to the accumulation of public funds in the Treasury, and to the necessity for making the customary provision for the sinking fund, it was determined, at the beginning of April, 1901, to purchase United States bonds, under authority of the act of February 25, 1862, by which the sinking fund was established. Announcement was accordingly made that the Department would purchase bonds of the five per cent. loan of 1904, the four per cent. funded loan of 1907, and the three per cent. loan of 1908-1918, at prices equivalent to the existing value of the two per cent. consols of 1930, which at that time represented an annual income upon the investment of 1.726 per cent. In pursuance of this announcement, bonds of the three loans in question were purchased between April 2 and June 30, 1901, amounting to \$14,359,520, the amount disbursed being \$16,257,928.72. This was charged to the sinking fund for the fiscal year 1901.

Continuing the purchases after June 30, 1901, upon the same basis, there was a considerable falling off in the presentation of bonds, so that on September 10 the amount acquired for the sinking fund of 1902 was only \$5,208,550. On that day, therefore, it was announced that the Department would receive and consider proposals for the sale to the Government of the three classes of bonds above mentioned, and also of the four per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000, the proposals to be submitted by letter or telegraph not later than September 12. Under this announcement there were received \$7,723,300 of United States bonds, of which \$3,865,000 were four per cent. bonds of the loan of 1925, the disbursement on account of the total purchases for the three days being \$9,801,774.94. On September 13 it was announced that the Department would return to the purchase of five per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, four per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, and three per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918, upon the original basis of an interest return of 1.726 per cent., and that the Department would consider proposals for the purchase of the four per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, at a price not to exceed 140 flat.

On October 2 it was announced that the Department would discontinue purchases for the sinking fund as soon as the amount of \$20,000,000, for which proposals were invited on September 10, should have been obtained. The publication of this announcement caused an immediate offering of large amounts of bonds, so that on

the same day notice was given that purchases would be discontinued. The amount purchased up to this date and charged to the sinking fund of 1902 was \$26,118,470, for which \$38,180,507.72 was disbursed.

It soon became apparent, however, that there would be an excessive accumulation of public funds in the Treasury, and on October 31 the announcement was made that purchases would be resumed upon the basis of 1.726 interest return for the three classes of short-term bonds, and upon a basis of 1.906 for the four per cent. bonds, loan of 1925. This latter basis represented, approximately, the market value of those bonds. The amount purchased from October 31 to November 15, inclusive, was \$6,995,950 and the disbursement therefor was \$8,802,478.67. The total amount of bonds purchased and charged to the sinking fund of 1902 from July 1 to November 15, inclusive, was \$33,114,420, and the amount disbursed was \$41,982,986.89.

In making these purchases the Department followed its usual custom of treating all offers alike, the smallest of only \$20 receiving, with all intermediate amounts, the same consideration as the greatest offer of more than \$3,000,000. All bonds accepted were paid for upon the same basis and without delay.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce in merchandise for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of \$26,769,019 in imports and an increase of \$93,281,909 in exports when compared with the preceding year. Comparing the figures of 1901 with those of 1891, there is a decrease of \$21,744,081 in imports and an increase of \$608,284,181 in exports. The imports of the year 1901 were \$823,172,165 and the exports \$1,487,764,991, making the excess of exports over imports \$664,592,826. Both the total exports and the excess of exports over imports were greater in 1901 than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce. In the four years 1898-1901 the excess of exports over imports was \$2,354,442,218, against a net excess of \$356,808,822 in exports over imports during the 108 years from 1790 to 1897, inclusive. The exports of silver in 1901 also exceeded the imports by \$27,898,659, and in the four years by \$99,176,089, thus making the excess of exports over imports of merchandise and silver in the four years \$2,453,618,802. Against this, the importation of gold in excess of exports in 1901 was but \$12,866,010, and in the four years \$165,590,235. The total exports of merchandise, gold, and silver in the four years ended June 30, 1901, have thus exceeded the imports of those articles by \$2,288,028,067. While no method has yet been devised for determining what share of this excess of exports was devoted to the payment of interest, freights on merchandise carried by vessels owned in other countries, or the expenditures of Americans traveling abroad, it is apparent that if the most liberal estimates for these items are accepted there must still remain a very large sum which has evidently been devoted to the payment of foreign indebtedness and the creation of credits abroad.

A comparison of the commerce of the year with that of other countries shows that our exports of domestic merchandise in 1901 exceeded those of any other nation. The exports of domestic merchandise of the year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to \$1,460,462,806, against \$1,389,928,997 from the United Kingdom, \$1,093,874,000 from Germany, and \$803,880,000 from France.

The record of exports of manufactures in 1901 showed a slight decrease, amounting to \$21,696,690 when compared with 1900, but an increase of \$72,562,920 over 1899, and exceeded the imports of manufactures in 1901 by \$89,026,766. Prior to 1898 the imports of manufactures always exceeded the exports. In the four years 1898-1901 exports of manufactures have exceeded imports by \$350,777,106.

The reduction in the figures of exports of manufactures is due in part to the absence of a record of the exports to the Hawaiian Islands, in part to reduction in the price of articles exported, and in part to a decrease in the exports of copper, iron,

and steel. The Hawaiian Islands are now a customs district of the United States, and the fact that those engaged in commerce with them claim the privilege of the coastwise trade regulations has rendered it impossible to obtain statistics of the trade with those islands during the past year. The remaining reduction occurs chiefly in illuminating oil, iron and steel manufactures, and copper. In illuminating oil the reduction is solely due to the reduced price, the quantity exported having exceeded that of the preceding year. In iron and steel the reduction is partly in price, nearly all articles showing a decrease in the average export price per unit of quantity in 1901 compared with 1900. In copper the exports fell from \$55,772,166 in 1900 to \$41,260,376 in 1901, this reduction being apparently due in part to increased foreign production and lower prices in producing countries other than the United States and in part to a reduced demand abroad. In other branches of manufactures the exports continue to show a satisfactory growth.

The exports to all the grand divisions of the world show an increase except those to Asia and Oceania. To Asia there is a decrease of \$15,523,095, chiefly due to the temporary suspension of commerce with China during the recent hostilities in that country, but now being resumed. The apparent decrease to Oceania is entirely due to the absence of statistics of the exports to Hawaii.

The commerce with the territory which has been recently brought under the American flag shows a gratifying growth. The exports to the Philippine Islands were \$4,027,064 in 1901, against \$2,640,449 in 1900, and \$404,193 in 1899; to Porto Rico, \$6,965,408 in 1901, against \$4,640,449 in 1900, and \$2,685,848 in 1899. To the Hawaiian Islands there is every reason to believe that the exports have also greatly increased, though for the reasons above given it has been impossible to obtain statistics either of the exports to or imports from those islands. The fact that Porto Rico has now become a customs district of the United States and that all customs duties between that island and the ports of the United States have been terminated also removes the commerce with that island from the requirements of the law relating to statistical reports of foreign commerce. This absence of authority to require reports of the movement of commerce between the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico renders it impossible to determine statistically the effect of their new relationship upon our trade with them, and it is hoped that some legislation may be had by which a record of commerce between the ports of the United States and all noncontiguous territory under its control may be obtained through the same machinery which records the commerce with foreign territory.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

Revenue and expenditure are ever-recurring subjects of legislative inquiry and action. How to appropriate wisely for the legitimate objects connected with Governmental duty and responsibility, and how to take up from the people in a just and equitable manner the means to provide for necessary expenditure, are problems which challenge the best statesmanship in their solution. These questions become complicated and troublesome when, by reason of war or other serious disturbing influence, extraordinary expenditures are required, and extraordinary revenues become a necessity. When such emergencies are passed and a return to simpler conditions becomes possible, wisdom and prudence are again needed to make a wise readjustment. Expenditures being reduced and taxation not correspondingly abated, revenue in excess of need is the inevitable result. If, on the other hand, taxation be too greatly reduced, the depressing and disturbing influence of a financial deficit is certain to appear.

The war with Spain was an emergency involving extraordinary expenditure. The provision made by Congress for an increased revenue appears in the light of events to have been timely and judicious. The short duration of that war, the dis-

bandment of the volunteers, and, later on, the reduction of our military forces, now exposes us to the evils of a revenue greater than reasonable requirements demand.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, indicate a surplus of \$100,000,000. For the next fiscal year, 1902-1903, there is to be an estimated surplus of a little more than \$23,000,000. It will be noticed that the estimates of expenditures for such year, 1902-1903, are more than \$83,000,000 in excess of the probable expenditures for the current fiscal year, 1901-1902. It is further to be observed that estimates coming in from the several departments for a year not yet entered upon are not conclusive that the sums so estimated will be appropriated by Congress, or, if appropriated, actually disbursed from the Treasury.

In the [last] eleven years, with one exception, expenditures have been below both the estimates of the Departments and the sums appropriated. Therefore, it may reasonably be assumed that in the next fiscal year a similar result will ensue, which will operate to increase the now estimated surplus of \$23,000,000. There are, however, perceptible incidents which may partially or wholly nullify such suggested increase. There are certain refunds on account of internal-revenue taxes to which, under the law, the contributors are entitled. The sum required will approximate \$5,000,000. The State of Pennsylvania has recently established in the Court of Claims a claim for over \$700,000 for interest paid on account of moneys borrowed by it for the equipment and support of its Federal volunteers during the Civil War. With this claim thus adjudicated, other States in a similar position will no doubt follow, and from data at hand probably \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 will be required to satisfy all. To what extent the Spanish War Claims Commission will give findings against this Government is at present unknown. There are also possible large refunds before us in connection with duties and taxes collected on the commerce between the United States and its insular possessions.

These are some of the factors in the calculation, and they can not at present be determined, but they suggest caution against too radical reduction in revenues now established.

Nor in this presentation has account been taken of the requirements of the sinking fund established by the act of February 25, 1862. To satisfy its requirements, the use of over \$50,000,000 annually in the purchase and cancellation of outstanding bonds will be necessary. The present year's surplus will be about \$100,000,000, one-half of which has been, or will be, applied to the use of the sinking fund. It is apparent that absolute accuracy in future estimates concerning receipts and disbursements can not be reached. Enough appears, however, to justify a conservative reduction in taxes.

Congress must be the final judge as to what particular objects of taxation and in what degree reduction in rates shall apply. In my opinion, it would be within conservative limits to reduce revenue to the extent of \$50,000,000. As a first step in that direction, I recommend for consideration the repeal of all the miscellaneous taxes known as war taxes. These items (exclusive of the increased tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, tea and mixed flour) are estimated to produce \$27,500,000. They are in their nature vexatious, in some instances oppressive, and, separately considered, yield but small revenue.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Under the above caption the respective heads of the Treasury Department have from time to time for many years felt it their duty to embody in their annual reports criticisms upon the then-existing conditions, together with recommendations for amendments or additions to our laws relating to banks and the currency. In the duties imposed by statute upon the Secretary of the Treasury he does not appear to be required specifically either to indulge in criticism or to tender recommendations

concerning the subjects now in question. If he has any warrant for assuming such liberty, it must be found in that specification which requires him "to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit." It is no doubt true—it is certainly generally recognized as true—that in every country the public credit is affected by, and is to a degree dependent on, the conditions of trade, commerce and industry, and that these material elements in a people's prosperity are in their turn deeply affected by the conditions which prevail in banking and in the currency. Indirectly, therefore, if not directly, the public credit is affected favorably or unfavorably by the system of banking and by the quality and volume of the currency. This being so, it appears entirely logical that both the administrative and the legislative branches of the Government should be concerned at all times to secure and maintain the best and safest system of banking and a system of currency sound in character and ample in volume. The chief defects in our banking system are found in two directions, the most fundamental of which will now be considered under the general head of banking.

BANKING.

Admirable in many respects, experience shows that our banking system is devised for fair weather, not for storms. This can be clearly shown. The individual banks stand isolated and apart, separated units, with no tie of mutuality between them. There is no obligation of duty from the strong to the weak or exposed, nor any method of legal association for common protection or defense in periods of adversity and depression.

The function and office of a bank is to give its money obligations in exchange for the money obligations of its customers and dealers. This is the business the bank chiefly prosecutes. If it receives the promise to pay of a borrower, the obligation of the bank is evidenced by an open credit to the borrower upon its books, or it may be by issuing to him a corresponding sum in its circulating notes. In either case the transaction is the same—exchange by the bank of its obligation to pay against the borrower's obligation to pay. This is made plain by a glance at the reports furnished by the banks to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. At the period of their last report, the National banks as a whole held obligations against the public to an amount in excess of \$3,018,000,000, while the public enjoyed a total of credits upon the books of the banks to an amount in excess of \$3,044,000,000. These credits on the bank's books are called "deposits." It is a convenient name, but it is a misnomer if by its use it is intended to represent deposits of actual money. The truth is, that although money forms an element in the daily deposits of the banks, in the daily average receipts as a whole not over ten per cent. is in cash. The other ninety per cent. consists of checks, or, to speak more simply, orders for the transfer of existing bank credits from one person to another. It is these orders for the transfer of bank credits that transact the business of the country, and, out of all comparison with coin or paper money as to extent and volume, they constitute the "currency" of which trade and commerce in all large affairs make use. It is important that this be comprehended. Bank notes, "greenbacks," gold and silver coin, perform in the field of circulation a very important part, but their use is substantially limited to retail transactions, the payment of wages, and the smaller affairs of life. For all larger matters, bank checks, or credit transfers, are the effective currency, the real medium of exchange and means of payment.

Now, loan of credit by the bank is essentially a manufacture or creation of the medium of exchange. Banks do not primarily lend money; they give credit. Credit so given may indeed be availed of by the borrower to secure money, either in the form of coin or bank notes, but in much the larger degree the credit obtained is made the subject of transfer from buyer to seller, to be retransferred again and again

in the course of trade. So we have these phenomena. In the operations of trade the dealer desires a larger, if a temporary, power to obtain goods or commodities. A bank credit which he can transfer to another by drawing his check is as effective as actual money and is less troublesome. He negotiates his notes with his banker and obtains the desired credit, which, as before described, becomes the subject of multiplied transfers. In due course of time he disposes of the goods or commodities he had purchased, and with the avails he takes up his note at the bank. The situation is thus restored to its former status. The credit obtained by the trader is canceled. The total volume of bank credits subject to transfer in the avenues of trade has been contracted to the amount involved in the transaction described. It is no strain on language, nor does it do any violence to truth, to say that through the loaning operation of the banks the medium of exchange is expanded by millions every day, and is contracted by millions every day, the general average in both directions being about constant—about constant, because the buying and the selling in the community must be substantially equal.

There are, however, at least three causes which operate to increase the demand upon banks for these credit facilities, and thus to augment the total of loans, or bank credits. These causes may be thus enumerated: a rise in prices of commodities and securities; an increase in the *volume* of these things; an enlarged activity in the sale and transfer of goods and securities. On the other hand, there is an influence which limits the ability of the banks to continue indefinitely expansion in their loans. That influence is the cash reserves held or controlled by them. A responsible duty assumed by the banker is to be ready at all times to redeem in cash any credit due from him to the public. Failure to do that means insolvency. Hence his cash resources must bear a proper relation to his liabilities in this regard, and the National Banking Act fixes minimum percentages, which it is the banks' legal duty to maintain.

Now, it is an observable fact that, given business activity and a prosperous course to industry, there goes on *pari passu* a steady expansion in the means of exchange furnished by bank credits. Bank loans are increased, and the so-called "deposits," which are credits at monetary rest, show larger totals. At last the diminishing ratio of cash reserves puts a strain on the expanding movement and impedes further development in that direction. When this situation is reached, we have the familiar symptoms of prosperity. Trade is active, manufacturers busy, and labor well employed. Within the limits of the general equilibrium so reached, there ought to be indefinite continuance in the happy conditions. But it is a familiar fact in the past, and it will be a recurrent fact in the future, that unsettling influences come in at unexpected periods to disturb finances and menace credit operations: some large financial institution has been managed with reckless disregard to its best interests; a large commercial house becomes insolvent; a political party espouses doctrines injurious to public and private credit; war is threatened; harvests fail; a high range of prices sends gold abroad for better bargains. Some one or more of these events occurring in succession, or possibly operating together, disturbs confidence in the situation. Credit loses in some degree its former power; cash becomes relatively the more important; the moneyed reserves of the banks tend downward; uncertainty and fear supersede former confidence and courage.

These evil circumstances are not peculiar to any one country; they are common to all countries. The striking contrast is to be found in the way in which they are met and overcome, and the comparison is wholly unfavorable to us. Explanation is to be found in our defective banking system. No sooner do the symptoms of financial and business trouble appear, than the banks, under the ruling principle of self-preservation, suspend to the farthest limit possible their operations of loaning and discounting. They cease to give credit upon their books in exchange for debt obligations from their dealers. The daily creations of the necessary medium of ex-

change, bank credits, cease, or become entirely inadequate to commercial requirements. The daily natural liquidation of credits continues, resulting in contraction. Business men, carrying goods and securities by the aid of bank credit, are obliged to sell with little regard to cost. Contemplated enterprises are abandoned; orders for future delivery of goods are rescinded, and as these successive steps mark the downward movement, the banker becomes the more reluctant to perform his important function of loaning his credit for commercial and industrial uses. We thus perceive that the bracing support which had promoted and sustained business progress—without which, indeed, such progress would have been impossible—is withdrawn at the very moment when support is the most needful. What should be, under such circumstances, an orderly, conservative movement to more secure conditions becomes a disorderly flight, an unreasoning panic, in which at last the entire business public is helplessly involved. We have not far to look to see this well illustrated. The so-called panic of 1893 is a marked example. Within a period of less than twelve months bank credits (deposits) were contracted to a total of more than 400 millions, while the actual cash holdings of the banks were increased by nearly 50 millions; that is to say, a volume of bank credits before available for transfer in the ordinary channels of trade was suddenly diverted to the payment of pre-existing indebtedness from the public to the banks. This is shown by the fact that "loans and discounts" were reduced during the period to an amount substantially corresponding to the fall in deposits. Some of the liquidation was no doubt voluntary on the part of bank debtors, but much the larger part was enforced, to the disadvantage of the banks as well as their debtors. Many bank failures occurred and business bankruptcies were numerous; factories and work shops were closed and unemployed labor suffered the pains of want. Nor could these evil consequences, under the limitations of our banking system, have been avoided. Unless modifications be made whereby the strength of association can be secured, and the surplus power of the safe and strong extended in confidence to the support of the weak and exposed, a repetition of the disastrous phenomena of 1893 awaits only the progress of time.

Argument has been put forward for a system which contemplates a large central bank with multiplied branches. That system does, indeed, afford the elements which would give the highest assurance of protection against the present evil of individual banks, each an independent unit, with no bond of cohesion, no power of co-operative action, no ability to co-ordinate for the general good or for mutual defense. But the proposition for large central banks, with broad powers for the establishing of branches, offends the common instincts of our people, and may fairly be looked upon as at present impossible of realization.

Cannot the advantages of such a system be gained in an entirely different form? We justly boast of our political system, which gives liberty and independence to the township and a limited sovereignty to the State, while it confers upon the Federal Government ample powers for a common protection and the general welfare. Cannot the principle of federation be applied, under which the banks as individual units, preserving their independence of action in local relationship, may yet be united in a great central institution? Formed by some certain percentage of capital contributed by the banks themselves, and its management created through the suffrage of all, it would represent the interests of the whole country. With limited powers of control over its membership in the interest of common safety, confined in its dealings to the banks and to the Government, it could become the worthy object of a perfect public confidence. By the concentration of unemployed reserves from sections where such reserves were not needed, it could redistribute them in part as loans where most needed, and thus bind together for a common strength and protection the loose unrelated units, in whose separation and isolation the greatest weakness of our banking system is now to be found.

THE CURRENCY.

Having presented as above the defects of our banking system in their larger aspects, I venture now to speak of that important medium of exchange designated the currency, meaning by that word paper money, whether issued by the Government or by the banks under the powers conferred upon them by the law. Excluding Treasury notes of 1890, now in course of extinction, silver certificates, and gold certificates, which represent actual coin held for their redemption, there are now extant in the public service 846,000,000 of Government notes (greenbacks) and a little more than 860,000,000 of National bank notes. Neither of these can with economic propriety be called money—real money. They are alike promises to pay, and their value rests upon the ability of the maker of the promise to perform the obligation set forth in the promise. Under the provisions and conditions of the law as it now stands, the limit in volume of these obligations is substantially reached. As to the greenbacks, their amount is fixed by statute, while in the case of the bank notes their volume is practically limited and controlled by the market price of United States bonds. This is so because bankers will not, any more than other men, assume responsibility or risk without material motive, and the present as well as the prospective price of United States bonds robs banks of any motive for the issue of bank notes. To speak exactly on this point the carefully prepared tables of the Government Actuary show to a National bank doing business in a locality where the rate of interest is four per cent. an advantage equal to seventy hundredths of one per cent. per annum on note issuing, while in a six per cent. locality the profit is fifty one hundredths, and in an eight per cent. locality it is thirty-one hundredths.

These figures conclusively show the absence of inspiring motive in the direction of any material increase in bank-note circulation. It is, therefore, apparent that unless conditions change or legal restrictions be modified, the country's supply of paper money can not be responsive to any material increase in demand. At this point it is also wise to keep in mind that our population, now aggregating about 78,000,000, will in the next fifty years increase to a probable 190,000,000. If the present volume of paper money is no more than adequate to the present population and to current domestic trade, it is evident that timely provision must be made for a possible increase to meet the enlarging requirements of larger population and increasing trade. The question is not remote; it is immediate. If, then, it be conceded that our present system is faulty in that it is inflexible, not responsive in possible supply to future requirements, in what way can the element of supply be made adaptable to demand?

In what has been already said under the head of "Banking," it has been truthfully shown, I think, that in its broader sense the currency which our larger internal commerce uses consists of transfer orders or checks, drawn against credits supplied by banks. In furnishing these credits the bank finds its profitable occupation, and in their use those who carry on trade or prosecute industry and enterprise find their needs on the whole well served. Now, there is no difference whatever in principle between the banks' obligation to pay, expressed by a credit on their books, and an obligation expressed in the form of a note payable to bearer, which may be transferred from hand to hand. If it be of public advantage that bank credit be made available through the machinery of checks or transfer orders to those who can make the more convenient use of the credit in that form, there can be no primary reason why to those who find their requirements better served by the bank's credit in the form of bank notes, they should not be issued.

There is, however, a secondary reason why the quality and character of notes so issued should possess higher elements of stability and safety than are exacted in open credits on the books of the bank. This reason is apparent to every one. It is

found in the fact that the relation between the bank and its borrowers is voluntary on both sides, and may be terminated at the choice of either. The bank note, however, passes from one to another by a principle of quasi pressure. Operating in the smaller transactions, circulating often far from its place of issue, the test of redemption or payment can not always and everywhere be promptly applied. It would appear right and reasonable, then, that the governing power should surround the bank credit, utilized in the form of bank notes, with such necessary guards and guarantees as may be required to make them safe, free from risk of loss in the hands of those who have little choice as to whether or not they will receive them in exchange for their wares or the payment of wages. Having done this, the Government's responsibility may rightfully be said to terminate.

The requirement now made by the law for the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as a condition precedent to the issue of circulating notes by the bank furnishes the desired element of *security*. But if it be true that a diminishing volume of Government bonds will operate to make it impossible to supply these needful instruments of exchange in proper volume, then is not a modification of present requirements the course of wisdom? The answer to this question must be in the affirmative. There are modifications, conservative in character, which, if adopted, can be demonstrated to afford all the necessary requirements of safety, give the desired condition of supply to increasing demand, and at the same time make the bank note a more economical and useful factor in business affairs. I shall indulge in some practical suggestions on these points a little later.

Preliminary thereto, I want to refer to the greenbacks and the desirability of relieving the Treasury from the responsibility which attaches to their redemption. This responsibility at the present time rests very lightly. It has been, however, a heavy burden in the past, and may become in the future a source of public anxiety and financial embarrassment to the Government. Thoughtful men of affairs and financiers have long argued for the refunding of these notes into time obligations, but such arguments have failed to convince the people of the propriety of canceling a debt bearing no interest to create in its stead one equally large charged with the burden of interest. If, however, in a modification of the law relating to bank currency the burden of redemption can equitably be transferred from the Treasury to the banks, without interest cost to the Government, then the objection to their retirement can no longer be urged. That this result can be attained there is substantial ground for believing. It is, of course, quite possible that any scheme involving several related questions, however well thought out in any single mind, may, when the light of fair criticism from many minds be thrown upon it, appear defective in parts or unworkable as a whole. Subject to that result, the following modifications of the National Banking Act are suggested for the consideration of those who feel responsibility in the matter. No claim for originality in conception is made, for in part, if not as a whole, they have found expression by those who have most carefully considered the important questions involved.

By necessary amendments to the law provide—

That any National banking association which shall deposit thirty per cent. of its capital in the form of United States bonds at their par value, and twenty per cent. of its capital in United States legal-tender notes, with the Treasurer of the United States, as security therefor, shall be entitled to issue its circulating notes to an amount equal to its paid-in and unimpaired capital. In addition to the deposit of security so required, banks permitted to issue notes as above shall pay semi-annually to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust, an amount equal to one-eighth of one per cent. on their capital stocks, respectively, such payments to constitute a "guaranty fund" for the protection of the note of any bank which by reason of insolvency shall become unable to pay its notes on demand.

When a bank thus privileged shall become insolvent the Treasurer of the United States, as trustee for the note holder, shall sell the bonds held as security and credit the amount so realized to a special fund for the redemption of the notes of such insolvent bank. He shall also credit to such account an amount equal to the United States legal-tender notes originally deposited by said bank as security. He shall further transfer from the general "guaranty fund" to the credit of the special redemption fund of such insolvent bank an amount, in addition to the amount realized from the bonds and legal-tender notes, sufficient to equal the total of the outstanding circulating notes of such insolvent bank, and this fund so constituted shall be applied to the payment of such outstanding notes. For the amount thus taken from the "guaranty fund" the Treasurer of the United States, as trustee, shall be empowered and required to assert claim against the Receiver of the insolvent bank and shall be entitled to receive dividends in the same proportion as the general creditors of such bank. Dividends so received by him shall be restored to the credit of the "guaranty fund."

Neither the present law, requiring a deposit of five per cent. of a bank's circulation as a current redemption fund, nor the present system of redemption need be changed.

There are minor details, non-essential in character, which for the sake of simplicity are omitted from consideration.

I venture now to present some estimates of the effects of these amendments if incorporated into the law. If I am not mistaken, it would lead to an important increase in the capital of the National banks. Their total capitalization at present is \$663,000,000. They have a surplus and undivided earnings fund of \$430,000,000, the larger part of which could be put into the form of capital. With the moderate advantage afforded under the law so amended, a movement toward reorganization under the National act would take place in banks now doing business under State laws.

It is safe, I think, to estimate that within three years the total capital of the National banks would increase from the present amount of \$663,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. With the right to issue circulating notes to par of their capital there would be the possibility of increasing the paper money supply, as population increased, by the difference in amount between present supply (greenbacks and bank notes both included) of, say, seven hundred and six millions and one thousand millions, or, in round amount, three hundred millions. When the banking capital reached a thousand millions there would be tied up in the Treasury three hundred millions in bonds, and two hundred millions in greenbacks, as security for an equal amount of bank notes issued. Two beneficial results would follow. Some sixty millions in United States bonds now imprisoned as security would be gradually released for sale in the general market to the advantage of the private investor. The impounding of the greenbacks as security for the bank notes would relieve the Government from all the burden now incident to their redemption, to the extent of two hundred millions. For the balance of one hundred and forty-six millions in legal-tender notes which would then be outstanding the one hundred and fifty millions in gold now held as a special redemption fund would be excessive. If this were reduced to one hundred and forty-six millions, the greenbacks would become virtually what they ought to be in reality—gold certificates.

In my opinion, the obligation of the Government to pay the notes of insolvent banks should be rescinded. Fidelity in the discharge of its duty as trustee should be the end of its responsibility. While its absolute guaranty remains a feature of law, the broad question will again and again recur, If the Government is to take the ultimate and final risk of bank notes, why should it not enjoy the immediate and continuous profit arising from the circulation of paper money issues? There is a

good answer to this plausible inquiry, but it is not obvious, and to make the answer clear would require a more extended treatment than this opportunity affords.

Thus the problem of National finances would be greatly simplified.

Objections of various and vigorous kinds will be offered to the propositions above indicated. It will be asserted, on the one hand, that to give banks privileges so great will induce the creation of banks organized for the sole purpose of note issuing, and that the consequence will be a repetition of the former evils of a "wild cat" currency. On the other hand, it will be objected that the inducements to embrace the provisions contemplated are insufficient, and that the scheme would fail for that reason. The first-named objection will not stand the test of fair examination. As to the second, it will appear that, though the inducements are not large, they are sufficient. As previously noted, the advantage to a bank to issue circulation under present laws is equal, under the best possible conditions, to seventy hundredths of one per cent. on its capital stock, and perversely enough the present system works to reduce the advantage in those regions where bank notes are the most useful form in which bank credit can be extended to the borrower. Where the rate of interest is four per cent. the advantage or profit is seventy hundredths of one per cent.; where the rate of interest is eight per cent. the profit falls to thirty-one hundredths of one per cent.

In comparison with this statement, it may be well to show the advantage or profit under a system modified as suggested. The result has been carefully worked out by the Government Actuary, and is as follows: In a locality with the interest rate at four per cent. there would be a profit of 2.08 per cent. provided the whole circulation could be kept out all the time. If only seventy-five per cent. of the limit allowed could be kept in circulation, the profit would be 1.27. In a six per cent. locality, under like conditions as to average circulation outstanding, the profit would be 2.85 and 1.74, respectively, and in an eight per cent. locality the profit would rise to 3.8, if all the circulation could be kept out, or 2.20 if only seventy-five per cent. of the limit could be utilized. Thus, quite contrary to our present system, bank notes could be the better employed in those regions where bank notes are most required for the people's use. Yet under no conditions anywhere would the advantages be sufficient to organize banks with a view to the profit on circulation alone. Where capital is scarce and interest the highest, the inducement would be the greatest, but the ability to secure deposits would even there be necessary to induce a bank's organization. The advantage of circulation as proposed would be helpful to sustain a bank where deposits must be small, and thus the two co-operating would no doubt bring the benefits of a bank to localities much in need of the services a bank renders.

Again, it will be alleged that the security furnished by the proposed guaranty fund would be inadequate; that bank failures would soon exhaust its supposed protection, and losses would sooner or later fall upon bank-note holders. This is an important matter, and all reasonable doubts in this particular should be removed. The proposition involves the contribution of one-eighth of one per cent. annually on the capital of all banks which may avail themselves of its provisions.

In order to get some data on this point and to bring the light of experience to bear upon it, a careful analysis of the history of National banks for the last thirty-six years has been made. A hypothetical tax of one-eighth of one per cent. was charged against all the National banks from their organization to date, and the amount so accruing was passed to the credit of the imagined guaranty fund. As individual banks from time to time have actually failed, it was assumed that had these banks enjoyed the privileges above proposed they would at the time of their failure have had outstanding the full amount of notes allowed. The guaranty fund was then charged with the difference between the value of the securities held by the

Treasurer of the United States in trust and the face amount of their outstanding notes. Afterwards the guaranty fund was credited with the amount which would have been realized by the Treasurer had he received the same percentage in dividends upon his claim for the guaranty fund as the final liquidation of the banks showed was paid to depositors. The result of this shows that all note holders would have realized the face value of such notes without any delay; that the guaranty fund, instead of being exhausted, would have steadily grown, and that on January 1 of the present year there would have been an unused surplus to the credit of the guaranty fund of \$27,421,950. This demonstration, drawn from past history, furnishes better evidence of the entire sufficiency of a guaranty fund, to the end designed, than is usually enjoyed in human affairs when it is sought in any direction to guard against the contingencies of the future.

There is one more objection which will be advanced—the only one that in my opinion possesses any real merit. It will be affirmed that, with our system as it is—banks constituted independent units, scattered over the land, with no general effective control anywhere lodged, with no principle of co-ordination or co-operation—the note-issuing function should be quite prohibited except upon absolute security, with ample margin deposited in advance. It might be broadly affirmed that while this weakness continues to exist banks should create no liability, either to note holders or depositors, and in what is said under the head of “Banking,” I have argued that to this general weakness there should be addressed an appropriate cure.

The best that can be said under present conditions is that if our system be defective it is much better than none. Banks are as essential in the business affairs of the people as railroads and ships are essential in the transportation of commodities. The note-issuing function, within the limits of entire safety, is as legitimate and as serviceable to the community as is the issuing of bank credit in any other form. It is a question in which the convenience of the people and the economical use of bank credit are concerned. The objection last considered, then, is good as a general criticism to our system of banking, but will not apply with any peculiar force to bank-note issues of currency under the conditions of joint security from bonds and a sufficient guaranty fund.

PRESENT CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO REFORM.

On April 1, 1898, the interest-bearing debt of the United States was \$847,366,680. Incidental to the war with Spain the debt was increased so that on November 1, 1899, its highest point, the amount stood at \$1,046,049,020. Two years later, or on November 15, 1901, the debt stood at \$954,027,150, showing a reduction of \$92,021,870.

This statement covers only the face amount of the debt. Interest is as much a part of a debt as is the principal, and this feature of the debt has been anticipated and paid to an amount nearly as great as has been the reduction of the principal. By the application of \$48,582,004 of the public moneys, interest to the amount of \$54,548,424, which would otherwise have been a charge against the Treasury during the next seven years, has been paid, so that, broadly speaking, the public debt within two years has been reduced by the sum of \$146,570,294.

It is to be noted also that the cash fund in the Treasury has risen from \$226,166,944 on April 1, 1898, to \$322,514,782 at close of business on November 15, 1901, an increase of \$96,347,788. The effective reduction of the debt and increased cash on hand exceed in their total the Spanish war bonds sold, amounting to a little less than \$200,000,000.

As a consequence of the operations resulting in this very satisfactory condition of things, the annual interest charge on account of the public debt has been reduced from \$40,847,884, where it stood November 1, 1899, to \$28,471,228 on November 15, 1901.

On April 1, 1898, the annual interest charge was \$34,887,877. There is therefore shown an annual reduction in interest, dating from the present time, of \$5,916,149, as compared with a period just ante-dating the Spanish war. The facts indicate a condition of unparalleled strength in the Treasury, and go far to explain the superior credit of the United States as measured and illustrated by price quotations in the world's financial markets.

It would, then, appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history, and as favorable a one as we may hope for in the future, to enter upon judicious measures to eliminate such elements of financial weakness as experience has brought into view, and to perfect, if possible, our now imperfect system of currency. Careful reforms are to be desired; revolutionary measures are to be feared. In the direction toward better conditions in banking and currency, the attention of Congress is earnestly invited.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary*.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tribute to President McKinley.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, November 18, Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, paid the following tribute to the late President McKinley:

"I need not dwell upon the mournful and tragic event by virtue of which I am here. When the President lay stricken in Buffalo, though hope beat high in all our hearts that his life might be spared for future usefulness to his country, it was still recognized as improbable that he should be able to keep the engagement he had made to be with you to-night, and your committee did me the honor to ask me to come in his place. This I have sometimes done, in his lifetime, though always with diffidence and dread; but how much more am I daunted by the duty of appearing before you when that great man, loved and revered above all even while living, has put on the august halo of immortality! Who could worthily come into your presence as the shadow of that illustrious Shade?

Let me advert but for a moment to one aspect of our recent bereavement, which is especially interesting to those engaged, as you are, in relations whose scope is as wide as the world. Never since history began has there been an event which so immediately and so deeply touched the sensibilities of so vast a portion of the human race. The sun which set over Lake Erie while the surgeons were still battling for the President's life had not risen on the Atlantic before every capital of the civilized world was in mourning. And it was not from the centres of civilization alone that the voices of sorrow and sympathy reached us; they came as well from the utmost limits of the world, from the most remote islands of the sea; not only from the courts of Christendom, but from the temples of strange gods and the homes of exotic religions. Never before has the heart of the world throbbed with a sorrow so universal. Never before have the kingdoms of the earth paid such homage at the grave of a citizen.

Something of this was naturally due to his great office—presiding, as he did, over the Government of a Nation holding in fee the certainty of illimitable greatness. But no ruler can acquire the instinctive regard and esteem of the world without possessing most unusual qualities of mind and character. This dead President of ours possessed them. He was strong; he was wise; he was gentle. With no external advantages beyond the mass of his fellow citizens, he rose by sheer merit and will to the summit of distinction and power. With a growth as certain and gradual as that of an oak, he grew stronger and wiser with every year that he lived. Confronted continually with new and exacting situations, he was never unequal to them; his serenity was never clouded; he took the storm and the sunshine with the same cheery welcome; his vast influence expanded with his opportunities. Like that Divine Master whom he humbly and reverently served, he grew continually 'in favor with God and man.'

One simple reason why the millions of this country mourned him as if they had buried a brother, and why all the nations of the earth felt that his death was a loss to humanity at large, was that he loved his fellow men. There were literally no bounds to his lavish goodwill. In political genius, in wisdom for government, in power of controlling men, he was one of the elect of the earth—there were few like him; but in sentiment and feeling he was the most perfect democrat I ever met. He never knew what it meant to regard another man as his inferior or as his superior. Nothing human was alien to him. Even his death was in that sense significant. He was slain in the moment when, with that delightful smile we knew so well—which seemed like the very sunshine of the spirit—he was stretching forth a generous hand to greet the lowest and meanest unit in that crowd of many thousands. He made no demagogical parade of his sympathy with the masses, but this sympathy was a part of his life. He knew no interest which was not theirs; their welfare was as dear to him as the blood in his own veins; and in spite of calumny and falsehood the people knew it, and they loved him in return.

Others will rise and labor and do good service to the Republic. We shall never lack good men when the emergency calls for them. Thank God! we do not lack them now. But it may well be doubted if in any century of the glorious future before us there will ever appear two such sincere, high-minded, self-respecting lovers of the people as the last fifty years have shown us in Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 883 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the thirty-ninth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1901, is submitted herewith.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The authorized capital stock of the 4,279 National banking associations in existence on October 31, 1901, was \$663,224,195, which is a net increase during the year of \$30,721,800. There was an increase in capital stock of \$21,674,500 by banks organized during the year, including \$120,000 of newly organized associations which increased their capital stock to that amount subsequent to the date of organization. The associations which were in existence on October 31, 1900, increased their capital stock during the year to the extent of \$21,815,000. There was a decrease of capital stock of \$3,040,000 by voluntary liquidations. This amount includes the capital stock of banks which have not yet deposited lawful money to retire their circulation and withdraw their bonds, the accounts being still carried on the books of this office. During the year 13 associations, with capital stock of \$1,960,000, were placed in charge of Receivers, 2 of which, however, with combined capital stock of \$200,000, were proved to be solvent and permitted to resume business, leaving the number and capital stock of insolvent banks for the year 11 and \$1,760,000, respectively. There was a further loss of capital stock of \$3,752,700 by the reduction of capital stock of active associations. Of the 39 associations placed in voluntary liquidation 22 were succeeded by or amalgamated with other National banks; 6 were absorbed by State banks or trust companies, and 11 liquidated for the purpose of winding up their affairs.

As hereinbefore set forth, reports of condition were made by National banks to the Comptroller of the Currency on five dates during the report year. The number of reporting associations increased from 3,942 on December 13, 1900, to 4,221 on September 30, 1901. The aggregate resources of the banks on the latter date reached a higher point than ever before in the history of the National banking system, namely, \$5,695,347,294, an increase since September 5, 1900, of \$647,208,795. Each successive report during the year shows an increase in volume of loans and discounts. On December 13, 1900, the amount of assets of this character aggregated \$2,706,584,643, and on September 30, 1901, \$3,018,615,918, an increase since the report on September 5, 1900, of \$331,856,275.

On February 13, 1900, the date of report nearest to March 14 of that year, when the act was approved authorizing the issue of circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited therefor, bonds for that purpose were held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust to the amount of \$236,283,870. On December 13, 1900, the amount had increased to \$306,622,180, and on September 30, 1901, to \$329,372,880. Bonds on deposit as security for Government deposits increased from \$101,414,820

on December 13, 1900, to \$107,107,100 on September 30, 1901. The total investments of National banks in Government bonds on December 13, 1900, amounted to \$418,061,920, and on September 30, 1901, to \$444,376,490.

Specie, including gold and silver certificates, in the vaults of the banks on December 13, 1900, amounted to \$360,522,224, classified as follows: Gold coins, \$107,561,080; gold Treasury certificates, including \$350,000 United States certificates for legal tenders, \$103,119,910; gold clearing-house certificates, \$91,789,000; silver dollars, \$9,748,584; fractional silver coins, \$7,540,024; silver certificates, \$40,763,675. By February 5, 1901, the specie holdings had increased to \$399,956,143, the largest amount held at date of any report during the year. On April 24, 1901, the holdings had fallen to \$390,533,692, and on July 15, 1901, to \$375,870,543. At date of the September 30, 1901, statement specie holdings had increased to \$388,536,871, of which \$326,252,341 was in gold and gold certificates, and \$62,284,530 in silver and silver certificates. Legal-tender notes to the greatest amount were held on July 15, 1901, namely, \$164,929,624; on December 13, 1900, the amount of notes was at the minimum during the year, namely, \$141,284,945; on September 30, 1901, the amount held aggregated \$151,018,751.

Referring again to the condition of banks on February 13, 1900, it is shown that the paid-in capital stock of the 8,604 banks on that date aggregated \$613,084,465. By December 13, 1900, with an increase of banks to 3,942, there was an increase of capital to \$632,353,405. At date of last report from the 4,221 banks, their paid-in capital stock is shown to have been \$655,341,880. Compared with September 5, 1900, the paid in capital stock has increased since that date in the sum of \$25,042,849. The surplus and net undivided profits of the associations on September 30, 1901, were \$279,532,858 and \$151,029,249, respectively, or approximately an amount equal to two-thirds of the paid-in capital stock. Since September 5, 1900, the outstanding circulation of National banks, as shown by the reports of condition, has increased in the sum of \$39,914,966, standing on September 30, 1901, at \$323,863,597. There is still carried on the books of a few associations converted from State banks circulating notes issued by the latter to the amount of \$51,874.

National banks held the greatest amount of individual deposits during the existence of the system on July 15, 1901, namely, \$2,941,887,428. Liabilities to depositors on December 13, 1900, aggregated \$2,628,997,521, and at date of last report \$2,987,753,233, a decrease since July 15, 1901, of \$4,084,195, but an increase since September 5, 1900, of \$429,504,675.

The obligations of the banks on account of notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable fluctuated between \$10,786,623 on February 5, 1900, and \$28,619,122 on September 30, 1901. Government deposits with the banks increased during the year from \$37,992,782 on December 13, 1900, to \$101,408,774 on September 30, 1901.

RESERVE REQUIRED AND HELD.

The net amount of liabilities of National banking associations on September 30, 1901, on which reserve was required, aggregated \$3,661,644,811, the reserve required thereon being \$759,743,977, and amount held \$1,012,299,102, or 27.65 per cent. The composition of the reserve held was as follows: Specie, including coin certificates of every character, \$388,536,871; legal-tender notes, \$151,018,751; funds on deposit with reserve agents, \$456,638,517; 5 per cent. redemption fund, \$16,104,962. The National banks located in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis held in bank a reserve of \$285,055,426, or 26.16 per cent. on liabilities amounting to \$1,089,501,324. Banks in the 29 reserve cities, which are required to maintain a total reserve of 25 per cent., cash credits to the amount of one-half of which may be with central reserve city banks, held a total reserve of \$298,171,510 on deposits aggregating \$1,015,471,986, the average reserve held being 29.36

per cent. National banking associations located outside of reserve cities are required to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent., two-fifths of which must be retained in bank and the remainder may be deposited with approved reserve agents. Banks of this class held a reserve of \$429,072,166, or 27.56 per cent., on liabilities aggregating \$1,556,671,000. The reserve held is represented by \$87,300,818 specie; \$1,155,000 United States certificates for gold deposited; \$42,023,565 legal tenders; \$288,151,642 deposits with reserve agents, and \$10,441,639 redemption fund with the Treasurer of the United States.

RATES FOR LOANS.

In volume the loans and discounts of National banks located in the city of New York amount, approximately, to one-fifth of the aggregate accommodations made by all National banking associations. During the year ended October 25, 1901, rates for prime commercial paper in the New York market varied but slightly, the minimum, 3 to 4 per cent. having been demanded on February 1, and the maximum, 5 to 5½ per cent. during September last. The average rates have fluctuated between 3½ to 4 per cent. and 4½ to 5 per cent. The fluctuations in the rates for call loans have been more marked. The lowest rates prevailed in the latter part of January, namely, 1½ to 2 per cent., and the maximum on June 28 and July 25, namely, 6 to 11 per cent. and 6 to 25 per cent., respectively. On October 4 rates for this class of paper were 3½ to 4 per cent.; on October 11 and 18, 3 to 3½ per cent., and on October 25, 3 to 4 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS AND NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Currency Act of March 14, 1900, resulted in material changes in the class of bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in trust as security for National bank circulation and in amount and denomination of circulating notes issued.

The act referred to authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable February 1, 1904; bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable July 1, 1907, and bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable August 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, the principal payable in gold coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from date of issue. Section 12 of the act authorized the issue of circulating notes of National banks to an amount equaling the par value of the bonds on deposit, and section 13 reduced the semi-annual duty on National bank circulation secured by deposits of bonds, issued under authority of the act to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It is also provided that "No National banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency or to issue or reissue or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of \$5."

At the close of business on March 13, 1900, bonds to the amount of \$243,651,420 were on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in trust as security for circulating notes of National banking associations. Included therein were \$56,164,820 3 per cent. bonds of 1908; \$180,302,250 4 per cents of 1907; \$14,697,850 4 per cents of 1925; \$21,996,850 5 per cents of 1904, and \$20,490,150 2 per cents of 1891. By October 31 of that year the bond deposits had increased to \$301,123,580, of which \$270,006,600 were consols of 1930. On October 31, 1901, the deposits had increased to \$329,833,930, all of which except about 4 per cent. were 2 per cent. consols of 1930, the total amount of the latter being \$316,625,650.

The changes in amounts and classes of bonds on deposit to secure circulation on dates named are shown in the appended table:

CLASS.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Loan of 1908-1918, three per cent.....	\$56,164,820	\$7,756,580	\$3,983,780
Funded loan of 1907, four per cent.....	180,802,260	18,544,100	6,032,000
Loan of 1925, four per cent.....	14,697,860	7,508,360	2,911,100
Loan of 1904, five per cent.....	21,996,360	1,298,000	268,900
Funded loan of 1891, two per cent.....	20,480,150	1,019,960	12,500
Consols of 1930, two per cent.....	.....	270,006,600	316,625,650
Total.....	\$243,651,420	\$301,123,580	\$329,833,980

On March 13, 1900, the outstanding circulation of National banks secured by deposits of bonds aggregated \$216,022,075, and the amount secured by deposits of lawful money, on account of failed and liquidating associations and those reducing circulation, \$88,004,155, making the total outstanding issues at that date \$254,026,230. The issue of notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2 having been discontinued in 1879, denominations of \$1,000 in 1884, and \$500 in 1885, the outstanding issues are practically represented by notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. On March 13, 1900, notes of the denominations of \$5 to the amount of \$79,310,710 were outstanding; \$10's to the amount of \$79,878,160; \$20's \$58,770,660; \$50's \$11,784,150; \$100's, \$24,103,400. By October 31, 1901, the outstanding issues had increased to \$359,832,715, of which \$328,198,614 were secured by deposit of bonds, and \$31,634,101 by lawful money. Notes of the denomination of \$5 have been reduced to \$60,265,645, or 16.7 per cent. of the total, as compared with 31.2 per cent. on the date of the passage of the currency act. Notes of the denomination of \$10 were outstanding to the amount of \$143,280,120; of \$20 to the amount of \$104,454,400; of \$50, \$16,732,200; of \$100, \$34,430,900.

Since the organization of the National banking system there have been issued circulating notes to the amount of \$2,497,486,185 and notes redeemed to the amount of \$2,137,687,735. The issues during the current year were \$123,100,200, and the destructions of notes redeemed \$94,881,929.50, an increase of \$19,701,328.50 over 1900.

The amount, by denominations, of National bank circulation outstanding on March 13 and October 31, 1900, and October 31, 1901, is shown in the following table:

DENOMINATIONS.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Ones.....	\$348,275	\$347,552	\$346,729
Twos.....	167,466	167,066	166,406
Fives.....	79,310,710	70,363,595	60,265,645
Tens.....	79,378,160	123,068,280	143,280,120
Twenties.....	58,770,660	88,408,100	104,454,400
Fifties.....	11,784,150	16,186,900	16,732,200
One hundreds.....	24,103,400	32,889,200	34,430,900
Five hundreds.....	104,000	102,500	97,000
One thousands.....	27,000	27,000	25,000
Non-redeemed fractions.....	32,409	33,065	34,315
Total.....	\$254,026,230	\$331,613,268	\$359,832,715
Circulation secured by lawful money.....	\$88,004,155	\$32,784,208	\$31,634,101
Circulation secured by bonds.....	216,022,075	298,829,065	328,198,614

PROFITS ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Government Actuary has made a calculation, for this report, of the profit, with money at 6 per cent., on the issue of \$100,000 National bank circulation secured by deposit of \$100,000 in bonds purchased at market prices on October 31, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. The market price of twos of 1930 on October 31, last, was \$108,712; and on circulation to the amount of \$100,000 the profit is shown to be \$796.84, or 0.733 per cent., but on fours of 1925 at \$138,261 there is a loss of 0.09 per cent. The prices of other bonds available as security for circulation, and also the rates per cent. of profit on circulation secured thereby, are as follows:

	CLASS.	Price.	Per cent.
Fives of 1904.....		\$108,699	0.714
Fours of 1907.....		111,799	.417
Threes of 1908.....		106,268	.407

**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF NATIONAL AND OTHER BANKS, AND DISTRIBUTION OF
BANKING FACILITIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.**

In compliance with the provisions of the war-revenue act of 1898, taxing the capital and surplus of banking institutions, returns from 14,455 banks and bankers, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were made to the Internal Revenue Bureau and compiled in this office. The aggregate capital and surplus reported amounts to \$1,692,087,175, on which tax was paid to the amount of \$3,269,969.

The Eastern States lead in volume of banking capital, namely, \$694,455,830; followed by the Middle States, with \$425,555,039; the New England States, with \$227,311,333; the Southern States, \$186,746,269; the Pacific States, including Hawaii, \$99,635,586; and the Western States, with \$68,869,118.

The State of New York is in the lead, with \$374,660,141 banking capital, or over 22 per cent. of the total. The population of the State is nearly 10 per cent. of that of the country, and the State has nearly 8 per cent. (1,131) of the total number of banks—one bank for every 6,548 inhabitants. The 996 banks in the State of Pennsylvania have banking capital aggregating \$325,269,442, and in this State there is one bank for every 6,639 of population. Massachusetts is third in the list in volume of capital, the amount being \$134,494,986, held by 389 banks—one institution for every 8,454 inhabitants.

The fourth State in the list is Illinois, with capital of \$102,313,723 and 1,052 banks, or one for every 4,686 inhabitants. No other State in the Union has banking capital reaching the \$100,000,000 mark, though Ohio has only about \$12,000,000 less than Illinois.

The returns show that there are 792 banks in the New England States—one to every 7,056 inhabitants. In the Eastern States, 2,518 banks—one to 6,922; Southern States, 2,528—one to 8,897; Middle States, 5,950—one to every 3,946; Western States, 1,986—one to every 2,634; Pacific States, 681—one to every 4,881 of population. Taking the whole country into consideration, the returns show that there is one bank for every 5,371 inhabitants.

There are more banks in Iowa (1,320) than in any other State of the Union, and, with one exception, the State has the greatest number, in proportion to population, namely, one to every 1,717 inhabitants; South Dakota, the exception, has one bank to every 1,702 of population.

The Western, Middle, and Pacific States, in the order mentioned, have the largest number of banks in proportion to population and the Southern States the least. In other words, the Western States, with 6.8 per cent. of population, have 18.7 per cent. of the number of banks; the Middle States 30.3 per cent. of the population and 41.2 per cent. of the banks; the Pacific States 4.3 per cent. of the population and 4.7 per cent. of banks, while the Southern States, with 28.8 per cent. of the population, have but 17.5 per cent. of the number of banks reporting.

The average capital and surplus per bank is the greatest in the New England States, namely, \$287,009; the average in the Eastern States is \$275,796; in the Pacific States, \$181,170; in the Southern States, \$73,791; in the Middle States, \$71,522, and in the Western States, \$34,425. The average per bank in the United States is shown to be \$117,057.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, ETC., OF BANKS.

The population of the country on June 1, 1901, as estimated by the Government Actuary, was 77,647,000; the aggregate resources, \$12,829,560,255; the average per

capita in all banks, \$158.79; and the average per capita in each class of banks as follows: National, \$73.10; State, \$37.47; Savings, \$35.50; private, \$1.92; loan and trust, \$20.80.

In 1899 a special investigation was made by the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the number of depositors and borrowers and the amount of deposits and loans of all banks in the United States. Of the 12,804 banks, information relating to capital and surplus of which was obtained from returns on taxable capital and surplus made to the Internal Revenue Bureau, statistics pertaining to deposits and loans were obtained from State banking departments and reports made direct to this office from 9,732 institutions. The estimated capital of the 12,804 banks was shown to be approximately \$1,150,000,000; deposits, \$7,513,954,361, and loans and discounts, \$5,751,467,610. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (including returns from National banks of date July 15, 1901), reports of condition have been received and compiled from 11,406 banks, with loans aggregating \$6,425,431,261, deposits, \$8,554,467,366, and aggregate resources, \$12,357,477,376. Combining with returns, official and unofficial, relating to the condition of banks and banking institutions in the country, returns relating to loans, capital, deposits, surplus and other undivided profits of non-reporting institutions obtained from reports published by commercial agencies, there are shown statistics relating to the principal items of resources and liabilities of 12,972 banks and bankers, with capital of \$1,138,042,184; surplus and undivided profits of \$693,465,095 and \$270,855,253, respectively; deposits, \$8,619,285,110, and loans and discounts, \$6,491,630,743.

In the New England States there are shown to be in operation 1,103 banks, with deposits aggregating \$1,511,209,112 and loans of \$1,112,156,141. In the Eastern States the returns from 1,976 banks show deposits aggregating \$4,156,162,050 and loans of \$2,881,479,771. The excess of deposits over loans in this geographical division and in the New England States is due to large investments in stocks, bonds and other securities by Savings banks.

The deposits in banks in the Southern States amount to \$501,905,118 and loans to \$493,188,951; in the Middle States deposits aggregate \$1,720,073,957 and loans \$1,520,994,394; in the Western States the deposits in the banks are shown to be \$294,383,819 and the loans \$229,665,067; in the Pacific States deposits aggregate \$412,534,452 and loans \$290,198,156.

Statistics were obtained on the same lines from 1 National, 3 other incorporated and 2 private banks in Hawaii; 3 incorporated banks in Porto Rico and 7 incorporated banks, including branches, in the Philippine Islands, making an aggregate of 16 institutions in these new territorial possessions. The aggregate capital reported is \$4,313,978; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,627,250; deposits, \$23,018,602, and loans, \$13,908,262.

EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

It was not until March 3, 1869, that legislation was enacted requiring the filing with the Comptroller of the Currency of reports of the earnings and dividends of National banking associations, in consequence of which all statistics relating thereto date from the passage of that act. During the year ended March 1, 1870, 1,526 reporting associations, with capital of \$409,008,896, paid dividends to the amount of \$43,246,926 (10.5 per cent.) from net earnings aggregating \$58,218,118. An average rate of, practically, 10 per cent. was maintained to the close of 1876. From 1877 to 1893 the average rate varied from a maximum of 8.9 per cent. in the first year of that period to a minimum of 7.5 per cent. in 1892 and 1893. From 1894 to 1896 the average rate ranged between 6.7 per cent. in 1897 and 6.9 per cent. for the years 1895, 1896 and 1898. The rate rose to 7.4 per cent. in 1899 and to 7.9 per cent. in 1900.

During the year ended March 1, 1901, on average capital of \$622,866,093.60 and surplus of \$257,948,296.36, the earnings in gross amounted to \$197,903,623.24, from which were charged off losses and premiums aggregating \$34,854,407.68 and expenses of \$75,875,040.92, leaving net earnings of \$87,674,174.64, from which dividends were paid at an average rate of 8.1 per cent., the amount being \$50,219,115.21. Combining capital and surplus, the rate of dividends paid thereon was 5.7 per cent.

Reports of earnings and dividends filed do not show the cost of operation or amount of State and local taxes. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, however, the banks paid to the Government \$1,599,221.08 semi-annual duty on \$297,071,834, the average amount of outstanding circulating notes, and revenue tax on the average amount of capital and surplus at the rate of one-fifth of 1 per cent., under the war-revenue act of 1898, to the amount of \$1,731,928.86. In addition to these taxes, the banks were assessed \$146,236.18 for expenses incident to the redemption of circulating notes, being at the rate of \$0.9956 per \$1,000; \$277,816.07 for examinations, and \$99,475, the cost of plates for the printing of circulating notes for new banks and those whose corporate existence has been extended.

NATIONAL BANK SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS.

Every National banking association is required by law to file with the Comptroller of the Currency a list showing the names and holdings of stockholders as of the first Monday in July. The lists filed in July last show the number of shares outstanding at a par of \$100 to have been 6,477,160, and the number of shareholders as 276,858. Holders of stock in banks located in the New England States numbered 79,935; in the Eastern States, 104,973; in the Southern States, 28,859; in the Middle States, 48,873; in the Western States, 9,764, and in the Pacific States, including Hawaii, 4,454.

The following table shows the number of shares and shareholders of the banks in each State and geographical division:

States.	Number of shares.	Number of share-holders.	States.	Number of shares.	Number of share-holders.
Maine.....	109,210	7,762	Illinois.....	382,010	8,645
New Hampshire.....	55,500	3,993	Michigan.....	115,850	3,696
Vermont.....	66,450	3,696	Wisconsin.....	104,650	3,228
Massachusetts.....	775,525	44,125	Minnesota.....	121,500	3,384
Rhode Island.....	144,552	8,249	Iowa.....	149,250	5,474
Connecticut.....	203,571	12,111	Missouri.....	201,600	4,106
Total New England States.....	1,354,808	79,935	Total Middle States..	1,720,281	48,873
New York.....	980,698	32,662	North Dakota.....	17,250	527
New Jersey.....	154,300	11,185	South Dakota.....	15,100	635
Pennsylvania.....	791,614	48,646	Nebraska.....	100,450	2,782
Delaware.....	21,590	2,041	Kansas.....	86,346	3,123
Maryland.....	159,170	9,235	Montana.....	24,300	480
District of Columbia.....	30,270	1,204	Wyoming.....	8,600	261
Total Eastern States..	2,137,642	104,973	Colorado.....	44,270	872
Virginia.....	52,960	2,663	New Mexico.....	7,618	179
West Virginia.....	40,610	1,552	Oklahoma.....	14,150	298
North Carolina.....	31,260	1,559	Indian Territory.....	19,000	607
South Carolina.....	20,480	1,232	Total Western States..	337,084	9,764
Georgia.....	44,660	1,663	Washington.....	32,550	787
Florida.....	13,550	476	Oregon.....	23,950	747
Alabama.....	35,900	1,202	California.....	114,250	1,889
Mississippi.....	11,300	508	Idaho.....	6,250	96
Louisiana.....	38,600	1,254	Utah.....	16,000	667
Texas.....	221,503	6,547	Nevada.....	820	24
Arkansas.....	10,950	298	Arizona.....	4,550	98
Kentucky.....	128,759	6,824	Alaska.....	500	24
Tennessee.....	72,960	3,081	Hawaii.....	5,000	122
Total Southern States	723,482	28,859	Total Pacific States..	203,870	4,454
Ohio.....	491,251	15,837	Total United States..	6,477,160	276,858
Indiana.....	154,170	4,503			

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under authority of the act approved February 28, 1863, 488 National banks were organized, of which 280 are still in active operation. The act of June 3, 1864, repealed and reenacted, with material amendments, the National Currency Act of 1863, under the provisions of which 5,005 National banking associations have been organized. This number includes 10 gold banks, organized under the act of July 13, 1870, the circulating notes issued by which were payable in gold coin. Nine of these banks were organized in California and 1 in Massachusetts. The latter, however, and 2 of the California banks were placed in liquidation soon after organizing, and on February 14, 1880, Congress passed an act authorizing the conversion of these associations into currency banks, the course of procedure being similar to that provided for the conversion of State banks into National banking associations with the exception that their periods of succession dated from the original incorporation. During 1880, 4 of these banks converted under authority of the act referred to, and the 2 remaining took similar action in 1883 and 1884, respectively. Gold notes issued by these banks amounted, in the aggregate, to \$3,465,240, all of which has been presented for redemption, with the exception of \$78,970.

The act of March 14, 1900, authorizing the organization of National banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, in towns with population not exceeding 3,000, resulted in the incorporation of 503 banks of that class, 4 of which, however, went into voluntary liquidation soon after the issue of charters, and 1 failed and was placed in charge of a Receiver.

Summarizing the foregoing, it appears that, under the various acts cited, 6,006 associations, with authorized capital stock at date of incorporation, of \$795,467,682, were organized, of which 4,279 were in active operation at the close of the report year, October 31, 1901, 1,340 in voluntary liquidation, and 387 in charge of Receivers, or finally closed.

The following table sets forth the number of organizations effected under the provisions of each of the acts cited, and the number placed in voluntary liquidation, in the charge of Receivers, and in active operation at the close of the year :

ACT OF—	Organized.	In voluntary liquidation.	Insolvent.	Active.
1863.....	488	173	35	280
1864.....	5,005	1,160	261	3,494
1870.....	10	3	1	7
1900.....	503	4	1	498
Total.....	6,006	1,340	387	4,279

Prior to the passage in 1865 of the act taxing the circulation of State banks, there had been organized but 587 National banking associations. During that year 1,014 were added to the system, of which 411 were conversions of institutions organized under State authority. During the next five years 115 banks were organized, and in 1871 and 1872 345 were added to the list. In the next nine years, beginning with 1873 and terminating in 1881, there were organized 520 associations. From 1882 to 1893 the number was increased by 2,349, the greatest number, 307, with the largest amount of capital stock, \$36,350,000, of banks organized between 1865 and 1890 having been chartered in the last-named year. The effects of the monetary stringency of 1893 were very noticeable in the limited number of banks organized from 1894 to 1899, the additions for each year being as follows : 1894, 50 banks ; 1895, 43 ; 1896, 28 ; 1897, 44 ; 1898, 56, and 1899, 78.

In the year ended October 31, 1900, organizations numbered 383, of which 249, with aggregate capital of \$6,575,000, were of the class authorized by the act of

National Banks Organized from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1901.

States, etc	Capital, less than \$50,000.		Capital, \$50,000 or over		Total organizations.		Bonds deposited		
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	Banks capital, less than \$50,000.	Banks capital, \$50,000 or over.	Total
Maine.....	1	\$25,000	1	\$50,000	2	\$75,000	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$24,500
New Hampshire.....	1	25,000	2	200,000	3	225,000	10,000	50,000	60,000
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	3	300,000	3	300,000	.....	75,000	75,000
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	1	500,000	1	500,000	.....	50,000	50,000
Connecticut.....	2	50,000	1	50,000	3	100,000	32,500	.....	32,500
Total New England States.....	4	100,000	8	1,100,000	12	1,200,000	54,500	187,500	242,000
New York.....	18	460,000	10	2,060,000	28	2,520,000	149,550	435,000	584,550
New Jersey.....	11	290,000	4	350,000	15	640,000	126,050	62,500	188,550
Pennsylvania.....	87	967,000	43	3,765,000	80	4,732,000	383,800	1,017,000	1,400,800
Delaware.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	25,000
Maryland.....	7	197,000	6	680,000	13	877,000	51,450	175,000	226,450
Total Eastern States.....	75	1,964,000	63	6,855,000	138	8,819,000	735,850	1,689,500	2,425,850
Virginia.....	9	230,000	3	150,000	12	380,000	81,000	75,000	156,000
West Virginia.....	7	180,000	5	300,000	12	480,000	66,500	80,000	146,500
North Carolina.....	7	175,000	1	50,000	8	225,000	66,500	12,500	79,000
South Carolina.....	1	25,000	1	60,000	2	85,000	7,000	20,000	27,000
Georgia.....	4	115,000	4	650,000	8	765,000	30,250	125,000	155,250
Florida.....	1	30,000	1	200,000	2	230,000	7,500	50,000	57,500
Alabama.....	5	127,500	6	350,000	11	477,500	33,500	95,000	128,500
Mississippi.....	1	25,000	1	75,000	2	100,000	6,250	18,750	25,000
Louisiana.....	2	50,000	5	600,000	7	650,000	12,750	125,000	137,750
Texas.....	64	1,738,000	29	1,885,000	93	3,623,000	566,900	511,500	1,068,400
Arkansas.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	3	75,000	18,750	.....	18,750
Kentucky.....	5	125,000	6	1,995,000	11	2,120,000	57,550	300,000	357,550
Tennessee.....	6	155,000	2	100,000	8	255,000	33,250	50,000	83,250
Total Southern States.....	115	3,050,500	64	6,415,000	179	9,465,500	977,700	1,462,750	2,440,450
Ohio.....	26	695,000	18	2,900,000	44	3,595,000	232,950	645,000	877,950
Indiana.....	18	480,000	9	1,060,000	27	1,540,000	164,300	260,000	424,300
Illinois.....	30	805,000	10	900,000	40	1,705,000	316,800	575,000	891,800
Michigan.....	4	110,000	6	430,000	10	540,000	28,550	157,500	186,050
Wisconsin.....	10	255,000	8	800,000	18	1,055,000	71,200	222,500	293,700
Minnesota.....	28	650,000	3	150,000	29	800,000	237,000	57,000	294,000
Iowa.....	42	1,110,000	11	650,000	53	1,760,000	428,500	165,000	593,500
Missouri.....	5	135,000	4	1,185,000	9	1,320,000	61,250	182,500	213,750
Total Middle States.....	161	4,240,000	69	8,065,000	230	12,305,000	1,532,550	2,234,500	3,767,050
North Dakota.....	12	300,000	1	50,000	13	350,000	111,250	12,500	123,750
South Dakota.....	10	250,000	.....	.....	10	250,000	78,500	.....	78,500
Nebraska.....	20	625,000	1	50,000	21	675,000	172,550	12,500	185,050
Kansas.....	17	410,000	4	250,000	21	660,000	157,000	100,000	257,000
Montana.....	1	25,000	1	250,000	2	275,000	6,500	50,000	56,500
Wyoming.....	2	50,000	2	100,000	4	150,000	12,500	50,000	62,500
Colorado.....	4	115,000	4	300,000	8	415,000	30,250	115,000	145,250
New Mexico.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	50,000	16,300	.....	16,300
Oklahoma.....	35	890,000	4	250,000	39	1,140,000	335,550	67,500	403,050
Indian Territory.....	31	885,000	6	850,000	37	1,185,000	289,550	87,500	327,050
Total western States.....	134	3,480,000	23	1,600,000	157	5,080,000	1,159,950	495,000	1,654,950
Washington.....	2	55,000	2	150,000	4	205,000	20,000	37,500	57,500
Oregon.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	26,750
California.....	2	50,000	9	1,150,000	11	1,200,000	16,500	300,000	316,500
Idaho.....	4	100,000	.....	.....	4	100,000	25,050	.....	25,050
Arizona.....	2	55,000	.....	.....	2	55,000	13,750	.....	13,750
Hawaii.....	1	25,000	1	500,000	2	525,000	6,500	50,000	56,500
Total Pacific States.....	14	360,000	12	1,800,000	26	2,160,000	108,550	387,500	496,050
Total United States.....	503	13,194,500	239	25,835,000	742	39,029,500	4,569,100	6,456,750	11,025,850

March 14, 1900, namely, those with capital stock of less than \$50,000. During the same period 184 banks with capital of \$50,000 or over, with aggregate capital of \$18,450,000, were added to the system.

During the report year ended October 31, 1901, there were chartered 394 banks, with total capital of \$31,554,500, of which 254 were with capital of less than \$50,000, the aggregate being \$6,619,500, and 140 with capital of \$50,000 or over, the aggregate being \$14,935,000. Included in the total number were 44 banks with capital of \$3,880,000, conversions of State banking institutions; 111 with capital of \$5,330,000, organizations created to succeed State or other banks closed for the purpose of reorganization, and 239, with \$12,894,500 capital stock, primary organizations not formed for the purpose of succeeding to the business of existing banks or banking institutions.

From March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1901, there were organized 742 National banking associations, with capital stock aggregating \$39,029,500, and bond deposits to secure circulation of \$11,025,850. Banks organized included 503, with individual capital of less than \$50,000, chartered under authority of act of March 14, 1900. The capital of these banks aggregated \$18,194,500. Associations organized with capital of \$50,000 or over numbered 239, the aggregate capital being \$25,835,000. Bonds deposited by the smaller class amount to \$4,569,100 and by the larger class, \$6,456,750.

Included in the total number of banks organized since March 14 were 106 banks with capital of \$7,890, converted from State banking institutions under the provisions of section 5154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Of the conversions, 69, with capital of \$1,870,000, were of the smaller class, and 37, with capital of \$6,020,000, banks with individual capital of \$50,000 or over.

National banks organized from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1901, showing in detail the number, capital and bond deposit of each class in each State, Territory and geographical division, are set forth in the table on the preceding page.

EXPIRATION AND EXTENSION OF THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The act of June 3, 1864, repealing the act of February 25, 1863, and re-enacting, with amendments, the National Banking Law, included a provision to the effect that any National bank organized thereunder "shall have succession by the name designated in its organization certificate for a period of twenty years from its organization." A National bank under section 5185 becomes a body corporate from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, the date of the last acknowledgment (where there is more than one) being construed as the date of the execution of the certificate.

During the last session of Congress a bill to provide for the extension of the charters of the National banks passed the House of Representatives, but failed to receive consideration in the Senate.

It is urgently recommended that this bill, or a similar measure, be enacted into law. Inasmuch as the first charter will expire in July, 1902, prompt action on the part of Congress is necessary, in order that this association and others whose corporate existence will terminate early in the coming year may avoid the expense and inconvenience incident to enforced liquidation and reorganization as new associations, and be afforded ample time to take the preliminary steps necessary to an extension before expiration of their charters.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

From April 15, 1865, to October 31, 1901, 404 National banks were placed in the hands of Receivers, the aggregate liabilities of which at the dates of failure amounted

to \$184,868,844, on which claims were settled to the amount of \$139,300,851, or 75.35 per cent.

Of the total number of banks which failed 16 were permitted to resume business and one was taken out of the Receivers' hands and liquidation effected through the shareholders, the Comptroller having been satisfied of their ability to meet the claims of all depositors and other creditors. The affairs of 290 failed banks have been finally liquidated through Receivers or this office.

On October 31, 1900, there were 118 insolvent National banks in the hands of Receivers, and during the year the affairs of 26 were finally closed, leaving in operation on October 31, 1901, 98 trusts, of which 35 are in an inactive condition, due mainly to pending litigation.

The claims proved by creditors of the 290 closed insolvent banks amounted to \$83,599,846, on which dividends were paid to the amount of \$62,054,595, or 74.23 per cent. One hundred and two of these banks paid dividends at the rate of 100 per cent. and interest in full or in part. The liabilities of the 26 trusts closed during the year aggregated \$6,013,665, on which dividends were paid to the amount of \$4,752,629, or 79.03 per cent.

The liquidations, including Receivers' salaries, legal fees, etc., have been effected at a cost of about 8.81 per cent. of the total collections.

STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The law requires the Comptroller of the Currency to incorporate in his report to Congress information relating to the condition of banks and banking institutions incorporated under State authority, statistics to be obtained from reports made to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, or from such other authentic sources as may be available. While under the internal revenue law returns are required to be made of the average amount of capital and surplus of incorporated and private banks, there is nothing contained therein indicating the number of each class. From a careful examination of the returns, however, in connection with lists of banks published in bankers' directories, it would appear that there are in operation 5,204 commercial banks organized under State authority, 403 loan and trust companies, 1,007 Savings banks, including 660 mutual Savings institutions, and approximately 4,000 private banks. Statements showing the resources and liabilities of commercial banks, classed as State banks, have been received from the banking departments in all the States except Delaware, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada, and directly from banks located in the States named, to the total number of 4,970. In official returns from Kentucky, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah and Arizona, with respect to incorporated banks are included private banks and bankers.

Appended to the abstract of reports of banks of this character are statistics relating to 7 incorporated banks and branches in the Philippines, 3 in Hawaii and 3 in Porto Rico. The aggregate capital of all reporting banks of this class is \$255,052,073; surplus and undivided profits, \$103,578,871 and \$44,146,547, respectively; deposits, \$1,610,502,246, and total liabilities, \$2,160,976,280. Loans and discounts amount to \$1,183,901,443, of which \$67,755,400 are reported as being secured by real estate; \$36,305,722 by collateral other than real estate. Overdrafts are reported amounting to \$10,526,465. The investments of these banks in bonds, stocks and other securities are as follows: United States bonds, \$4,687,837; State, county and municipal bonds, \$5,831,686; railroad bonds and stock, \$2,376,579; bank stocks, \$130,422; all other stocks, bonds and securities, \$228,445,686; cash held in bank, \$174,855,265.

Reports of condition were received from 384 loan and trust companies, with aggregate capital of \$137,361,704, deposits of \$1,271,081,174, and total liabilities of

\$1,614,981,605. Of the loans and discounts \$59,579,122 were made on real estate security, \$607,868,759 on other collateral, and \$272,821,010 not classified as to character of security. These corporations held in United States bonds \$2,099,021; State, county and municipal bonds, \$10,428,652; railroad bonds and stocks, \$31,980,385; bank stocks, \$3,236,661; all other stocks, bonds and securities, \$358,478,135; cash on hand, \$24,810,203.

Statements relating to the condition of private banks and bankers to the number of 917, exclusive of those included in abstracts of State bank reports, were received. The reported capital was \$19,306,375; deposits, \$118,621,903, and total liabilities, \$149,104,346. The loans of these banks, including overdrafts, amounted to \$90,223,166; investments in stocks, bonds and other securities, \$11,933,529, and cash on hand, \$7,350,947.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings banks reports are divided into two classes; first, mutual institutions, *i. e.*, those without capital stock, operated by trustees for the sole benefit of depositors, to whom returns are made of the net profits or interest paid at fixed rates, as determined by statutes or regulations; second, those with capital stock, the shareholders participating with depositors in the net earnings. With the exception of 22 institutions, mutual Savings banks are located in the New England and Eastern States, the exceptions being as follows: West Virginia, 1; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 5; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 11. The total number of reporting institutions of this character was 660, with aggregate resources of \$2,467,078,729. The surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$176,591,280 and \$28,646,556, respectively. Their deposits aggregated \$2,260,273,524, an increase since June, 1900, of \$125,802,394. These deposits stand to the credit of 5,612,434 depositors, whose average account is shown to amount to \$402.73. New York leads in amount of deposits and number of depositors, namely, \$987,621,809 and 2,129,790, respectively, the average deposit account being \$468.72. Massachusetts is second, with deposits of \$540,403,687 and depositors of 1,535,009, the average account being \$352.05. The reports show loans not classified amounting to \$150,965,415; loans secured by real estate, \$360,787,459; loans on other collateral, \$35,248,618. These banks held in United States bonds \$81,740,427; State, county and municipal bonds, \$473,638,327; railroad bonds and stocks, \$306,454,296; bank stocks, \$36,224,501; other stocks, bonds and securities, \$314,541,522; cash in bank to the amount of \$26,043,168, and on deposit with other banks and bankers, \$102,193,427.

Stock Savings institutions to the number of 347 reported, which includes 4 in the District of Columbia, 13 in North Carolina, 11 in South Carolina, 7 in Tennessee, 256 in Iowa, and 56 in California. The capital of these banks is shown to be \$18,681,405; savings deposits, \$256,569,769, and deposits subject to check, \$1,756,243; the aggregate liabilities being \$289,426,374. The investments in loans and discounts aggregated \$172,225,940, and in stocks, bonds and other securities \$73,403,298.

Consolidating the returns from the 1,007 mutual and stock Savings banks, aggregate resources are shown of \$2,756,505,103; savings deposits, \$2,516,843,293; deposits subject to check, \$1,756,343; number of depositors, 6,099,808, and average deposit account, \$412.61.

Hereinafter is presented a comparative statement for the past two years relative to the number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account in Savings banks in each State and geographical division. The returns from the State of Illinois include deposits in savings departments of commercial banks, shown separately by the reports obtained from the Auditor of Public Accounts, resources and liabilities of such institutions, however, being included with the abstract of State bank reports only. The aggregate deposits of these institutions for the cur-

Number of Savings Depositors, Aggregate Savings Deposits, and Average Amount Due to Depositors in Savings Banks in each State in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

States, etc	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine	183,103	\$66,132,677	\$361.18	196,583	\$69,533,058	\$353.71
New Hampshire	136,544	53,896,711	394.72	134,482	57,128,616	424.80
Vermont	118,354	38,290,394	323.52	123,151	40,209,059	326.50
Massachusetts	a 1,491,143	533,845,790	358.01	1,535,009	540,403,687	352.05
Rhode Island	142,096	73,489,533	517.18	138,884	72,330,141	520.80
Connecticut	393,137	174,135,195	442.94	410,342	183,781,942	447.88
Total New England States	2,464,377	939,790,300	381.35	2,538,451	963,386,503	379.52
New York	2,036,016	922,081,596	452.89	2,129,790	987,621,809	463.72
New Jersey	a 202,682	57,886,922	285.60	211,278	63,361,489	299.90
Pennsylvania	a 361,220	105,416,854	291.84	b 356,418	113,748,461	319.14
Delaware	20,300	5,027,395	247.65	23,307	5,411,495	236.47
Maryland	171,130	57,857,276	338.09	175,740	61,250,694	348.53
District of Columbia	3,360	421,313	125.39	5,685	831,832	147.62
Total Eastern States	2,794,708	1,148,691,356	411.02	2,902,168	1,232,325,780	424.62
West Virginia	12,869	1,926,407	155.74	4,728	563,264	119.13
North Carolina	a 8,550	1,717,158	200.84	12,171	2,096,453	172.25
South Carolina	a 25,150	5,086,451	202.24	23,164	5,785,792	249.78
Florida	877	225,395	257.01			
Louisiana	10,518	3,284,892	312.31			
Texas	2,980	584,424	196.12			
Tennessee	19,687	2,015,472	102.37	19,823	3,519,333	177.54
Total Southern States	80,131	14,840,199	185.20	59,886	11,964,842	199.79
Ohio	a 99,592	44,535,975	447.18	90,803	43,672,493	480.96
Indiana	21,091	5,650,961	267.93	22,354	6,561,464	293.53
Illinois	b 208,992	c 64,777,036	309.95	b 258,916	c 80,251,287	309.95
Wisconsin	2,945	568,187	192.93	3,385	634,236	187.37
Minnesota	51,418	12,066,170	234.67	56,179	13,961,616	248.52
Iowa	b 160,773	58,208,115	362.05	b 203,227	73,578,268	362.05
Total Middle States	544,811	185,806,444	341.05	634,864	218,659,364	344.42
California	b 216,534	158,167,462	730.45	b 223,354	170,758,091	764.52
Utah	6,522	2,252,124	345.31			
Total Pacific States	223,056	160,419,586	719.19	223,354	170,758,091	764.52
Total United States	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30

a Partially estimated.

b Estimated.

c Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments—abstract of reports included with State banks.

rent year are shown to amount to \$2,597,094,580, number of depositors 6,358,723, and average deposit account \$408.80. Compared with the prior year, there is shown to have been an increase in deposits of \$147,546,695, in number of depositors of 251,640, and in average deposit of \$7.20. In all of the Eastern States and New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island, there is shown to have been an increase during the year in the volume of deposits. In the former division, deposits have increased from \$1,148,691,356 to \$1,232,325,780, the number of depositors from 2,794,708 to 2,902,168, and the average deposit from \$411.02 to \$424.62. In the New England States deposits in Savings banks aggregated \$963,386,503, against \$989,790,800 in 1900. There was also an increase in number of depositors from 2,464,377 to 2,538,451, but the average deposit account has fallen from \$381.35 to \$379.52.

Deposits in Savings banks in the Middle States have increased from \$185,806,444 to \$218,659,364, the number of depositors from 544,811 to 634,864, and the average account from \$341.05 to \$344.42. The fact that reports were received from but 31 banks in the Southern States, against 37 in 1900, presumably accounts for the apparent decline in volume of deposits from \$14,840,199 to \$11,964,842. This is the only

geographical division in which there is not shown an increase in savings deposits over the prior year. Reports from banks in the Pacific States and Territories were confined to California and Utah for the year 1900 and to California for the current year. Notwithstanding this fact, deposits in banks in this division have increased from \$160,419,586 to \$170,758,091.

Statistics hereinbefore referred to are given in detail in the preceding table.

From 1873, the date on which, by Congressional resolution, the Comptroller was required to incorporate in his reports information relating to State banking institutions, there is shown to have been a constant increase of deposits in Savings banks with the exception of the year 1894, the deposits on that date amounting to \$1,747,961,280, a reduction from \$1,785,159,957 in the prior year. In 1895, however, the volume of deposits had increased to an amount greater than ever before reported.

Consolidating the returns from incorporated State, Savings banks, trust companies, and private banks and bankers with returns from the 4,165 National banking associations reporting on July 15, 1901, there is shown a total of 11,406 reporting banks and banking institutions, with aggregate resources of \$12,857,477,376, an increase from 10,882 banks with \$10,785,824,444 resources in 1900. Capital stock is shown as amounting to \$1,076,120,656; surplus and undivided profits, \$955,606,096, and deposits, \$8,554,467,366. The principal items of resources were as follows: Loans and discounts, \$6,425,481,261; United States bonds, \$540,601,259; other bonds, stocks, and securities, \$2,280,595,298, and cash on hand, \$807,516,075. Special efforts have been made to ascertain in detail information with respect to the amount and character of lawful money held by the reporting banks, but, with the exception of returns from National banks, the information is not satisfactory in view of the fact that other banking institutions to a large extent merely report the amount of cash on hand not classified. A summary of the returns is incorporated in the following table:

Gold, etc., Held by National Banks on July 15, 1901, and by other Banks and Bankers on or about the Same Date.

Classification:	National banks (4,165).	All other banks (7,241).	Total all banks (11,406).
Gold coin.....	\$108,871,025	\$78,758,247	\$187,629,272
Gold Treasury certificates.....	108,490,040	.....	108,490,040
United States certificates for gold deposited.....	4,785,000	.....	4,785,000
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	85,465,000	.....	85,465,000
Silver dollars.....	9,399,355	20,695,905	30,095,260
Silver, fractional.....	7,601,102	.....	7,601,102
Silver Treasury certificates.....	51,259,021	.....	51,259,021
Legal tenders.....	164,929,624	a 76,044,402	240,974,026
National-bank notes.....	25,258,411	.....	25,258,411
Fractional currency.....	1,811,546	.....	1,811,546
Specie, not classified.....	.....	8,424,616	8,424,616
Cash, not classified.....	.....	56,227,781	56,227,781
Total.....	567,370,124	240,145,951	807,516,075

a Includes bank notes and coin certificates.

From the most reliable data at the command of the Department it is shown that the coin and paper circulation of the United States on June 30, 1901, was \$2,483,147,292, of which \$1,734,861,774 was represented by coin, coin certificates, and bullion in the Treasury, and \$748,285,518 United States and National bank notes. On that date there was held in coin, bullion, and paper money in the Treasury assets \$307,760,015, leaving in circulation \$2,175,387,277, the per capita based on the estimated population of the country on that date being \$27.98. In 1860 the circulation per capita was \$13.85; in 1870, \$17.50; 1880, \$19.41; 1890, \$22.82; 1900, \$26.94.

For purposes of comparison there is given herewith a table showing the prin-

principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than National in the years 1896 to 1901, inclusive :

Items.	1896.	1897	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Loans	\$2,279,516,283	\$2,231,013,262	\$2,480,874,360	\$2,659,940,630	\$3,013,449,827	\$3,444,377,672
Bonds	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146	1,304,890,822	1,527,595,160	1,723,830,351	1,935,625,964
Cash	169,198,601	198,094,029	194,913,450	210,884,047	220,667,109	240,145,951
Capital	400,831,899	380,090,778	870,073,788	368,746,648	403,192,214	430,401,557
Surplus and undi- vided profits	382,602,702	382,436,990	399,706,497	418,798,087	490,654,957	538,866,278
Deposits	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807	3,664,797,296	4,246,500,852	4,780,898,692	5,518,804,859
Resources	4,200,124,956	4,258,677,065	4,631,328,357	5,196,177,381	5,841,668,820	6,681,567,384

In the following table are shown the principal items of resources and liabilities of the National banks on July 15, 1901, of other banks and banking institutions on or about the same date, and consolidated returns from all reporting banks :

	4,165 national banks.	7,241 other banks.	11,406 banks.
Loans	\$2,981,053,589	\$3,444,377,672	\$6,425,431,261
United States bonds	450,568,405	90,082,854	540,651,259
Other bonds	435,002,188	1,845,568,110	2,280,569,298
Cash	567,370,124	240,145,951	807,516,075
Capital	645,719,099	430,401,557	1,076,120,656
Surplus and profits	416,739,818	538,866,278	955,606,096
Deposits	3,035,662,507	5,518,804,859	8,554,467,366
Total resources	5,675,910,042	6,681,567,384	12,357,477,376

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In July, 1900, there were in operation 5,485 associations, with membership of 1,512,685, and total assets of \$581,866,170. The returns for the current year relate to the same number of associations as reported in 1900, but the membership and assets have decreased to 1,496,294 and \$575,518,212, respectively.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Greene, managing editor of "Bradstreet's," the Comptroller has been placed in possession of information relative to the number, assets and liabilities of incorporated and private banks which failed during the year ended June 30, 1901.

The failures during the year numbered 56, and the assets and liabilities of the concerns were \$6,373,372 and \$13,334,629, respectively. Included in the number of failures are 41 private banks, with assets of \$3,925,373 and liabilities of \$10,250,639.

There were but 8 failures of commercial banks, the assets and liabilities of which were \$1,003,000 and \$1,440,000.

The report shows the failure of 3 Savings banks, with assets of \$450,000 and liabilities of \$581,000. Four loan companies are shown to have failed, having assets of \$995,000 and liabilities of \$1,113,000. By comparison with the returns of the year ended June 30, 1900, there is shown to be an increase in the number of failures and total liabilities. The failures in 1900 were 82, the assets and liabilities of the banks being \$7,675,792 and \$11,421,028, respectively.

No information, official or otherwise, is at command relative to the progress toward and final result of liquidation of insolvent State and private banks. Generally Receivers of insolvent State and private banks are appointed by, and report to, the courts, and there is no public official in each State charged with the compilation and publication of returns of this character on the lines followed by the Comptroller of the Currency with respect to insolvent National banks.

In 1896 a list of banks which failed in each State, from 1863 to June 30, 1896, was secured, through the same source from which the foregoing statistics were obtained, a copy of which was furnished to each National bank examiner, with directions to communicate in person, or otherwise, with court officers, receivers and assignees, with a view to ascertaining the results of final liquidation. Reports, more or less complete, were obtained relative to the liquidation of 1,234 banks and bankers failing during the period covered by the inquiry. Capital involved aggregated \$53,632,259, nominal assets, \$214,312,190, and liabilities to creditors, \$220,629,988. On claims proved, dividends were paid to the amount of \$100,088,726, or 45.4 per cent.

From April 14, 1865, the date of the first National bank failure, to October 31, 1901, the affairs of 290 of the 404 insolvent National banks have been closed and Receivers discharged. The aggregate capital of these banks at date of failure was \$48,595,920; claims proved, \$83,599,846, on which dividends were paid to the amount of \$62,054,595, or 74.23 per cent. Including "offsets allowed and loans paid" creditors received about 80 per cent. on their claims. Of the collections by Receivers 88 per cent. was derived from the assets and 12 per cent. from assessment on shareholders.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

In the May, 1901, number of the "*Bulletin de Statistique*" appear tables compiled by M. Guillaume Fatio, relating to savings banks of 22 of the principal countries of the world. The tables show the number of depositors in savings banks in each country, total deposits in francs, average deposit account, average deposit per inhabitant, and in a few countries rates of interest paid to depositors. Deposits are shown to aggregate \$8,908,340,000 (44,541,700,000 francs), and the number of depositors to be 63,070,000. The average deposit account is 706.23 francs (\$141.24), and the average deposit per inhabitant 8.9 francs (\$1.78). The rates of interest vary from 2 per cent. in Belgium and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Great Britain and France to 5 per cent. in Germany and 6 per cent. in Sweden. The average rate, however, is shown to be approximately 3 per cent. In number of depositors Germany leads with 13,500,000, followed by France with 9,665,000; Great Britain, 8,767,000; United States, 5,688,000; Italy, 4,976,000; Japan, 3,001,000; Belgium, 2,758,000; Russia in Europe, 2,160,000. In Greece the depositors in Savings banks number but 5,000, in Servia 11,000, in Bulgaria 41,000. In other countries the number ranges from 113,000 (in Roumania) to 1,664,000 (in Sweden).

In volume of deposits the United States, as for years past, stands at the head, with 11,553,300,000 francs (\$2,310,660,000). The country with the next largest amount of savings deposits is Germany, with \$1,900,000,00. Austria-Hungary follows with \$1,201,240,000. The savings deposits in the banks of France and the United Kingdom are \$854,220,000 and \$829,020,000 respectively. The only other countries with savings deposits of \$200,000,000 or over are Russia, Belgium and Switzerland.

The average amount to the credit of depositors in Savings banks is greatest in the United States, namely, \$406.23. The average in Canada is \$340.24; in Austria-Hungary, \$221.59; Denmark, \$168.80; in Switzerland and Australia, \$153.84 and \$153.80, respectively; Servia and Greece, \$150.64 and \$150.32, respectively; Spain, \$142.18; Norway, \$124.96, and Russia, \$100.84. In no other country does the average deposit exceed \$100.

The greatest average deposit per inhabitant is shown in Denmark, the amount being \$77.88. In Switzerland the average is \$65.06; Germany, \$37.64; Norway, \$37.16; Australia, \$36.60; Belgium, \$31.76; United States, \$31.22; Austria-Hungary, \$27.08; Sweden, \$25.36; France, \$22.18; Great Britain, \$20.62.

A table is also given showing the number of persons to each 100 inhabitants who are depositors in savings institutions. The proportion of depositors to population

is the greatest in Denmark, namely, 46.12 per 100; in Switzerland the number is 42.29; Belgium, 41.80; Sweden, 38.50; Norway, 29.74; Germany, 25.83; France, 25.10; Australia, 23.90; Great Britain, 21.81; Holland, 18.49; Italy, 15.80; Austria-Hungary, 12.22. The proportion in other countries ranges from a maximum of 7.68 in the United States to a minimum of 0.22 in Greece.

Included in the statistics referred to appears a classification of deposit accounts in the Savings banks of France and Belgium. In the former country 7,471,000, or 70.98 per cent. of depositors, are credited with 14.7 per cent. of the deposits, no account exceeding \$100, the average being \$17.06. Depositors having to their credit over \$100, and not over \$300, number 1,983,000, with an average deposit of \$181.27, the amount credited to this class being 41.4 per cent. of the total. Accounts exceeding \$300, the average being \$352.64, number 1,079,000. This class of depositors, while representing only 10.2 per cent. in number, is credited with 43.9 per cent. of the total deposits.

The depositors in the Belgium Savings banks number 1,642,778, of which 1,481,122 have an individual credit of \$200 or less, the average account being \$24.63. This class represents 87.1 per cent. of the total number and holds 28.9 per cent. of the aggregate deposits. Depositors with a credit of \$200 to \$600 number 192,714, or 11.7 per cent., the average account being \$369.04. The depositors in this class are credited with 58.5 per cent. of the aggregate. The third classification represents depositors with a credit account of over \$600, the number being 18,492, average account \$808.28, per cent. of depositors 1.2, and percentage of deposits to the aggregate 12.6.

In the October issue of the London "Bankers' Magazine" appears an article relating to the operations of the post-office department of the United Kingdom, which is of special interest, as particular reference is made to the operations of the postal Savings bank. It is stated that "the post-office, by transmission of letters and telegrams, assists banks, as it does any other business of the country, but it also competes with them. It does this in two different directions—in the work of transmission of money and through the operations of the post-office savings bank. It is able to compete in the transmission of money through the fact that it has not to pay any stamp duty on the drafts that it issues. It is able to compete, and successfully, in the business which the Savings banks undertake, because it allows a rate of interest frequently higher than bankers can afford or than it receives itself from the investments in which its deposits are placed. It is able to do this because it keeps no reserve whatever against the losses which even a business which deals in nothing but Government securities must inevitably incur, and because it keeps no specie reserve whatever against any period of emergency. It is thus able to save expenses which other banks have to meet, and when it makes a loss it applies to Parliament to make up the deficit."

The following statistics relating to the post-office Savings bank appear in the article referred to. The number of Savings bank accounts at the close of the year 1896 was 6,862,035, and had increased at the close of 1900 to 8,489,988. During the same period the deposits had increased, in round numbers, from £108,000,000 to £135,000,000. During 1899 deposits to the amount of £1,770,170 were invested in consols at 107½. In 1900 the investments aggregated £2,830,513 at 99½.

Subsequent to the compilation of the foregoing returns there was received a copy of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, in which appear statistics relative to post-office and trustee Savings banks of that country brought down to the close of the report year, ended November 20, 1900. The abstract shows that during that year deposits were made in the post-office Savings banks to the amount of £48,662,412 and withdrawals to the amount of £38,231,372, leaving the balance to the credit of depositors £135,549,645. The number of open accounts at the close of the

year was 8,439,983. Depositors in trustee Savings banks were credited during the year with deposits to the amount of £12,247,672, and charged with withdrawals to the extent of £13,448,957. The credit balance at the close of the year was £51,455,917. The number of accounts is shown to be 1,625,023. Consolidating the returns from both classes of institutions, it appears that the aggregate amount due on the 10,065,006 accounts was £187,005,562.

This method of employing the deposits made in the Savings banks in Government securities is stated to have many disadvantages: "When these securities are low, the thrifty man who saves prefers to invest himself in the funds, or in some other way which will give him a better return for his money than he can obtain in the Savings bank. When the funds are high, and the return from investment in them is low, he puts his money in the Savings bank, leaving the post office to bear the brunt of the risk of loss through an investment made when the funds are abnormally high. Under these circumstances, it is no matter for wonder that the balance sheet of the post-office Savings bank shows an excess of liabilities over assets of more than £2,000,000."

Prior to 1893, the amount receivable from any one depositor in one year was limited to £80. In that year the annual limit was raised to £50. Between December 31, 1893, and December 31, 1895, the volume of deposits increased to the extent of about £28,500,000, and at the close of the calendar year 1896 the earnings, owing to the increase in the annual deposit limit, and also to the high price of consols, in which deposits to a large extent were invested, showed a deficiency, a condition which appears to have continued. On this subject a correspondent of the "London Economist" says:

"These institutions (postal Savings banks), it has to be remembered, were established for the safe custody and increase solely of the small savings of the industrial

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

Number of Depositors, Amount of Deposits (in Millions of Francs), Average Deposit Account, Average Deposit per Inhabitant, and Rates of Interest on Deposits Paid by Savings Banks of the World, Year Ended December 31, 1899.

[Bulletin de Statistique, May, 1901.]

Country	Number of depositors.	Total deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.	Rate of interest.
		<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Russia (in Europe)	2,160,000	1,089	504.20	10.25	.....
United States	5,688,000	11,553.3	2,031.15	156.10	.....
Germany	13,500,000	9,500	710.80	188.20	4 to 5
Japan	3,001,000	266.5	88.80	5.95	.....
Austro-Hungary	5,421,000	6,006.2	1,107.95	135.40	.....
Great Britain	8,767,000	4,145.1	470.55	103.10	2.5
France	9,665,000	4,271.1	441.90	110.90	2.5 to 3
Italy	4,976,000	2,146.4	431.35	68.20	.....
Spain	212,000	151.3	713.65	8.75	.....
Belgium	2,753,000	1,046	380.00	158.80	2 to 3
Roumania	113,000	31.6	279.75	5.80	.....
Canada	176,000	299.4	1,701.20	56.55	.....
Holland	925,000	271.1	293.00	54.15	.....
Sweden	1,664,000	629.4	378.20	126.80	3 to 6
Portugal	(a)	775.7	(a)	12.70	.....
Australia	1,013,000	775.7	766.50	183.00	.....
Switzerland	1,300,000	1,000	769.20	325.30	3.5
Bulgaria	41,000	3.6	86.80	1.45	.....
Greece	5,000	3.8	751.60	1.55	.....
Servia	11,000	8.3	753.20	3.50	.....
Denmark	1,063,000	897.2	844.00	389.40	3 to 4
Norway	616,000	384.3	624.80	185.80	3.5
Total and averages	63,070,000	44,541.7	706.23	8.90	.....

a No information.

classes, but it has long been manifest that they are being utilized by classes of the community who have no claim to the special advantages which they afford to depositors."

At the close of 1895, 90 per cent. of the depositors in these Savings banks were credited with only about one-third of the total deposits, the average being approximately \$30. In this connection the same correspondent stated that the increase in the aggregate was mainly through the deposits of "people who are presumably capable of taking care of their money without the parental assistance of the Government, and have no claim to have their banking accounts conducted for them at a loss to the public."

The most important of the tables compiled by M. Fatio is herewith produced. (See opposite page.)

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

A table is herewith reproduced from the "*Bulletin de Statistique*," relating to the amount of specie, circulation, and deposits of the principal foreign banks of issue at the close of the first quarter of 1901. The total holdings of specie amount, in round numbers, to \$3,841,100,000, of which \$1,518,500,000, or approximately 65 per cent., represents gold. The circulating notes of the banks amount to \$3,113,100,000, and deposits, including accounts current, to \$1,289,200,000. Taking into consideration all the banks, the specie holdings amount to 75 per cent. of the circulation and to 53 per cent. of circulation and deposits combined. The table does not show the amount of liabilities to depositors and on accounts current of the banks of Scotland and Ireland. Information relating thereto, however, has been obtained from another source, and with the addition of these liabilities to the aggregate reported, it would appear that the specie held amounts to an average of 45 per cent. of liabilities of the charac-

Specie, Circulation, etc., in Millions of Francs, of the Principal Foreign Banks of Issue at the Close of the First Quarter, 1901.

[Bulletin de Statistique, July, 1901.]

Banks.	Gold.	Silver.	Total specie.	Circulation.	Deposits and accounts current.	Minimum rate of discount.
Imperial Bank of Germany.....			1,120.8	1,718.7	756.6	3½
Banks of issue of Germany.....			98.2	225.5	136.9	.....
Bank of Austria-Hungary.....	977.8	280.4	1,257.7	1,449.4	73.2	4
National Bank of Belgium.....			109.9	561.3	57.7	3
National Bank of Bulgaria.....			15.8	24	75.4	8
National Bank of Denmark.....	95.8		95.8	141.7	4.6	5½
Bank of Spain.....	350.1	426.8	776.9	1,605.6	727.4	3½
Bank of Finland.....	20.7	2.7	23.4	62.3	24.7	.....
Bank of France.....	2,464	1,120.6	3,584.6	3,955.8	645.3	3
National Bank of Greece.....		1.9	1.9	139.2	65.3	5½
Bank of Italy.....	291	57.8	348.8	781	208.1	5
Bank of Naples.....	68.3	13.2	81.5	251.1	60.1	5
Bank of Sicily.....	35.3	1.8	37.1	62.5	33.3	5
Bank of Norway.....	42.3		42.3	85.2	11.6	6
Bank of Netherlands.....	154.5	144.5	299	472	5.5	3
Bank of Portugal.....	27.3	45.6	72.2	378.8	15.4	5½
National Bank of Roumania.....	37.4	5.9	43.3	122.3	11.2	7
Bank of England.....	960.4		960.4	749.7	1,022.2	3
Banks of Scotland.....			157.9	197	.....	.....
Banks of Ireland.....			87.3	180	.....	.....
Imperial Bank of Russia.....	1,891.2	202.7	2,093.9	1,458.7	317.6	5
National Bank of Servia.....	5.3	9.3	14.6	32.9	2.4	6
Royal Bank of Sweden.....	56.8	7.4	64.2	89.1	51.1	5½
Private banks of Sweden.....	13.3	13	26.3	106.2	816.9	.....
Banks of Switzerland.....	101.6	12.1	113.7	212	1,118.1	4
Imperial Ottoman Bank.....			65.7	23.9	181.4	.....
Bank of Japan.....			151.9	459.8	24.1	.....
Total.....	7,592.6	2,343.8	11,705.8	15,565.7	6,448.1	.....

ter indicated. The only banks in the list which hold specie to a greater amount than their outstanding note issues are the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Russia. The specie held by the Bank of France amounts to 90+ per cent. of the note issue, the percentage held by the Bank of Austro-Hungary being 87—, and that by the Imperial Bank of Germany 65.2. The Bank of France holds the largest amount of gold, followed in the order named by the Imperial Bank of Russia, the Bank of Austria-Hungary, and the Bank of England. The total holdings of gold of these four banks are over 83 per cent. of the total holdings of gold of the banks in the list.

BANKING POWER OF THE WORLD.

The late M. G. Mulhall, in his Dictionary of Statistics, edition of 1898, stated the banking power of the world in 1890 as amounting to approximately £3,197,000,000. This banking power, as expressed by that statistician, consists of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits, issues and deposits of banks. The banking power of the United Kingdom, which amounted in 1890 to £910,000,000, has increased to £1,199,000,000, as shown by the reports of the incorporated and private banks on or about the close of the year ended June 30, 1901, and of the post-office and trustee Savings banks of the Kingdom at the close of the year 1900. This indicates an increase during that period of £289,000,000, or 31 per cent. It was assumed, in calculating the banking power of Continental Europe and other foreign countries, that the same proportion of increase occurred therein as in the United Kingdom. The banking power of the United States has been augmented since 1890 by £1,249,000,000, an increase of 121 per cent. Aggregating the banking power of the United Kingdom and the United States with the estimated power of Continental Europe and other countries, an increase since 1890 is shown of £1,926,000,000, or 60 per cent. In other words, the world's banking power increased from £3,197,000,000 in 1890 to £5,123,000,000 in 1901. The table hereinbefore referred to is as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Year.		Increase.	
	1890.	1901.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
United Kingdom.....	£910	£1,199	£289	31
Continental Europe.....	1,087	1,357	320	31
Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Argentina, Uruguay.....	220	288	68	31
United States.....	1,090	2,279	1,249	121
Total.....	3,197	5,123	1,926	60

The composition of the banking power of the United States, as shown by the returns from each class of banks, reports relative to which have been compiled in this office for the year 1901, is exhibited in the accompanying table:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus, etc.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks.....	\$645,719,099	\$416,739,818	\$3,035,662,506	\$354,725,154	\$4,452,846,577
State banks.....	271,065,198	150,816,337	1,637,564,351	.....	2,059,465,886
Loan and trust companies.....	145,592,586	169,756,168	1,278,202,674	.....	1,593,551,428
Private banks.....	56,963,846	10,839,535	149,256,043	.....	217,059,424
Total.....	1,119,380,729	748,161,858	6,100,685,574	354,725,154	8,322,923,315
Savings banks.....	18,681,405	216,168,390	2,518,599,536	.....	2,753,449,331
Grand total.....	1,138,042,134	964,320,248	8,619,285,110	354,725,154	11,076,572,746

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The second proviso to section 12, act March 14, 1900, has not been found to operate with satisfaction to the banks or to this Bureau. The limiting of issues of

notes of the denomination of \$5 requires banks desiring notes of that denomination to order also a plate for the printing of other denominations, thus doubling the expense for plates. This extra outlay is of little moment to the larger banks, but it is an item to be considered by banks with the minimum amount of capital required by law and limited volume of business.

The location of banks of this character is such as to confine the demand mainly for notes of the minimum denomination. In the case of a bank with but \$25,000 capital and bond deposit of \$6,250, desiring to issue \$5 notes, the maximum amount obtainable of this denomination would be \$2,088. The balance issuable might be in 10's and 20's or 50's and 100's. The expense for plates for 5's, 10's and 20's would be \$150, and for 5's, 50's and 100's, \$125.

It becomes necessary, by reason of the requirement of this proviso, to examine the circulation account of each bank before making a shipment of new currency, to ascertain whether the limit has been reached in issues of notes of the denomination of \$5.

The evident intent of the lawmakers was to limit the issue of notes of that denomination to one-third of the total issues, but as a matter of fact in no year since 1874 has the proportion of issues of the denomination of \$5 amounted to one-third of the total volume of National bank circulation outstanding. On October 31, 1899, the percentage of \$5 notes was 81; on October 31, 1900, 21, and on October 31, 1901, 16.2.

As the limit was not exceeded from 1875 to 1901, it is evident that the object proposed to be accomplished by the law of March 14, 1900, is in consonance with normal conditions, and it is, therefore, recommended that so much of the proviso referred to, which reads as follows, be repealed: "Except that no National banking association shall after the passage of this act be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency or to issue or reissue or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of \$5."

As shown by the records of this office and by the special investigation made by the Comptroller in 1900, the restrictions of the present law are not sufficient to properly check in some cases the undue tendency of executive officers of National banks to misuse their powers for personal purposes. It also appears that a large percentage of National bank failures was caused by excessive accommodation to directors and executive officers. The importance of restrictive legislation in this respect has been considered and recommended by Comptrollers Lacey, Hepburn, Eckels and Dawes, and during the last session of Congress a carefully considered bill was introduced by the late Congressman Brosius, and presented in the last annual report issued from this Bureau, which had in view the remedial legislation suggested. The enactment into law of this or a similar measure is earnestly recommended.

Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides in part that "the total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in."

That this limitation is unscientific in principle and generally impracticable in application is claimed by bankers and other financiers, and recognized as well by every Comptroller of the Currency. While every known violation of the law is the occasion of a written protest, there is no statutory penalty for such violations except enforcement of the individual liability of directors for damages sustained by associations, their shareholders or others, by reason of violations of law, or the forfeiture of franchise. It is, therefore, practically impossible to enforce a compliance with the requirement. In the last annual report to Congress it was shown that on June 29, 1900, over 40 per cent. of the National banks reporting on that date had

made loans in excess of the statutory limit. Attention is again called to the facts and statistics presented in that document, with the recommendation that the subject shall receive consideration by Congress.

The desirability of an amendment to the law relating to the method of compensating National-bank examiners has also been recommended by former Comptrollers. In the interest of better examinations and in justice to examiners, it is suggested that fixed salaries be paid to examiners, to be derived from funds collected from the banks for that purpose, in place of fees, as now provided by law.

Owing to the short time available for the preparation of this report, the more general questions of the finances of the Government have not been treated of to the extent frequently done by previous Comptrollers in the annual reports from this office. The events which led to the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, entitled "An act to define and fix the standard value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to fund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the passage of this act have been accepted by the people not only of the United States, but of all the commercial countries of the world, as definitely settling the question of our monetary standard and establishing our financial system firmly upon a gold basis. The advantageous effects of this settlement of the controversy over the gold standard are apparent in the wonderful revival of business of all kinds throughout the country which has followed so promptly. The financial affairs of the Government and the business of the people now rest on a firm basis of sound finance which should be disturbed as little as possible, and only after thorough discussion and deliberation. The mistakes in our Government finances have been due more to ill-advised legislation than to lack of legislation.

Former Comptrollers have repeatedly called attention to the disadvantages of our sub-Treasury system and the derangements its operations cause in our financial matters. There could be no better illustration of this than its operations in the last few months. The result has been to needlessly lock up and take out of circulation vast sums of money just at a time when it was badly needed for moving crops and transacting the regular business of the country. The relief afforded by the purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury only partially and temporarily meets the difficulty and repairs the damage done. The mistake of maintaining this system after the business of the Government and the country has long outgrown it should be corrected and the business community be given relief from its operations in taking money out of circulation when most needed. If the Secretary of the Treasury is given authority so that he can arrange to have more of the money collected by the Government deposited with the National banks and kept there until needed, it can be done under such regulations, restrictions and supervisions as to insure the Government against loss and give relief from the present system. An examination of the records of all the National banks during the first thirty-six years of their operations shows that if the surplus money in the Treasury had been deposited in the banks of the clearing-house cities and the Government had been given a first lien on the assets of these receiving banks there would have been not one dollar of loss to the United States Government; that is, the money would have been just as safe as it has been locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, and, being thus kept in the banks, it might have formed the basis for loans on the part of the banks which would have been at times of great service.

During the thirty-six years above referred to an average of about \$50,000,000 could have been safely withdrawn for deposit in the banks, and a good working balance left in the Treasury. While the object of these deposits should not be primarily to earn interest for the Government, the banks receiving those deposits would readily pay for them an amount which would not only provide a guarantee fund to repay all losses, but also an amount of interest which would be a large

source of revenue. These deposits could be made absolutely safe. They would prevent what is practically a heavy contraction of the currency and leave the money in circulation for use in the regular business of the country.

There has been some criticism of the act of March 14, 1900, to the effect that it does not sufficiently safeguard the gold standard, but leaves it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to practically undo the effect of the act by departmental action and regulation without further legislation. If the act can be made stronger by amendment, and the gold standard of value rendered more secure from any future uncertainty, it should be done without any delay while the question is still uppermost and before it gets shoved to one side by the great number of new questions being urged as subjects for action by Congress.

Since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, the total amount of circulation which all the National banks have outstanding has been increased from \$254,026,280 to \$359,832,715, an increase of \$105,806,230, or over 41 per cent.

The provisions of the act have also added somewhat to the elasticity of the National bank currency. It, however, leaves much to be desired in the way of elasticity, the lack of which is the greatest fault of our National bank issues.

Congress has already had under discussion and consideration various measures for the modification of the National bank currency. There is much discussion of the subject by bankers and financiers, and many plans are urged for adoption. Somewhere between the views of the ardent advocates of asset currency and those who oppose it with vehemence as unsafe and unsound in every respect there should be found safe middle ground. Most of the more enlightened countries of the world and those which have the most satisfactory banking systems have some kind of asset banking currency. We should be able to incorporate some features of this kind with our National bank currency in such a way as to in no way impair its safety, but add to its efficiency and usefulness in other respects.

Under proper laws an asset currency can be used to supply an emergency circulation for which there is a pressing need not now supplied by our National banks; and as our people become more used to it and see its good points the use may be extended. Progress in this direction should be and will have to be slow. The absolute security of our National bank notes and the fact that no one ever looks at a note to see by what bank it is issued has popularized them with our people, and there will always be a strong sentiment in favor of letting well enough alone when it comes to changing our bank notes. This question is, however, becoming pressing and immediate. In the near future it will have to be determined by Congress what shall be done with the National banks and their circulating notes and what changes are to be made in the various kinds of paper currency now in circulation. For many reasons now is a good time to make the necessary reforms. While everything is prosperous and business is good we can do without disturbance many necessary things which in different times might be much more doubtful in their effects.

The time for the preparation of this report has been so short that the Comptroller has had to depend more than is usual upon his associates in the office for its preparation, and wishes to especially acknowledge the value and efficiency of their services and his high appreciation of their work. He wishes also to express his obligations to his predecessor, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, for many valuable suggestions, investigations made, and statistics gathered by his direction, and to publicly testify to the high state of efficiency in which he finds the Comptroller's office and the thoroughness of organization Mr. Dawes has maintained.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT MEETINGS.

The last issue of the *BANKERS' MAGAZINE* was filled so completely with the report of the late convention of the American Bankers' Association that it was impossible to publish the proceedings of several of the State associations. Brief mention of a number of these meetings will be found below.

MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, November 13 and 14.

After an address of welcome by Charles C. Homer, President of the Baltimore Clearing-House, and a response by J. W. Hering, Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Westminster, President Robert Shriver delivered his annual address. He reported that the banks of the State are prosperous. Twelve National, seven State, five Savings banks and five trust companies have been organized recently in Maryland. Mr. Shriver thought that it would be difficult to improve upon the National bank notes, which had stood the test of nearly forty years.

Secretary Lawrence B. Kemp reported a total membership of 104.

The following resolutions, prepared by John B. Ramsay, President of the National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, were presented by Charles T. Crane, the last paragraph being added upon motion of John W. Randall, of Annapolis:

Whereas, The constantly recurring periods of financial stringency, particularly at crop-moving time, are directly traceable to the non-flexibility of our bank note-currency as now constituted; and

Whereas, Such periods of money tightness are extremely hurtful to the general prosperity of the country, by reason of the inevitable check upon trade and the often ruinous unsettling of values; and

Whereas, Research and study have demonstrated beyond question that a currency based solely upon the assets of the banks can be so safeguarded as to make it absolutely secure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our recommendations in favor of the creation of an elastic asset currency, to overcome the periodical inadequacy, characteristic of our present system, but so safeguarded and protected as to furnish unquestioned security to the noteholder.

Resolved, That our Representatives and Senators in Congress be and they are urged to favor such amendments to the National Banking Act as will provide a safe and elastic asset currency for the National banks, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to urge upon appropriate Congressional committees the adoption of the legislation desired.

The resolutions were adopted.

W. T. Warburton, President of the Second National Bank, of Elkton, spoke on "Bankers' Associations." He called attention to the tendency toward consolidation of corporations, and urged the bankers to take a stand for wise and prudent legislation for protecting investors.

Wm. G. Baker made an address on "The American Banker in History." Remarks were also made by James B. Lazear, National bank examiner for Colorado.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Charles C. Homer, President Second National Bank, Baltimore.

Vice-Presidents—Charles S. Lane, of Eavey, Lane & Co., Hagerstown; S. A. Williams, President Harford National Bank, Belair; David Sloan, President Lonaconing Savings Bank, Lonaconing; W. T. Warburton, President Second National Bank, Elkton; William Dale, President Pocomoke City National Bank, Pocomoke City; Charles W. Dorsey, President Manufacturers' National Bank; W. G. Baker, Jr., of Baker, Watts & Co.; J. D. Wheeler, Cashier Drivers and Mechanics' National Bank; J. F. Sippel, Cashier Third National Bank, and J. R. Bland, President United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, all of Baltimore.

Secretary—Lawrence B. Kemp, President of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, Baltimore.

Treasurer—William Marriott, Cashier Western National Bank, Baltimore.

Committee of Administration—Robert Shriver, President First National Bank, Cumberland; J. W. Hering, Cashier Union National Bank, Westminster; J. Wirt Randall, President Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis; William T. Dixon, President National Exchange Bank, and John B. Ramsay, President National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore.

OHIO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association was held at Cleveland October 23 and 24.

Addresses of welcome were made by Rev. Harris R. Cooley and T. H. Wilson, Casper H. Rowe responding on behalf of the bankers. President J. C. Reber then delivered his annual address; it was notable for the following criticism of Wall Street and the New York city banks:

"To my mind, the greatest menace to present prosperity is Wall Street's stock market. I recognize the fact that the purchase of securities of all kinds, on margins, has grown to be a regular and wondrously large business, and that it is legalized by our courts; also that an individual, firm, or corporation has optional privileges under the law, and that it is nobody's business but their own whether they win or lose; but when through wild, daring and reckless speculation on capital belonging to others, they precipitate a panic, and force the merchant and trader, the manufacturer and producer into trouble, it becomes the business of the general public. Would it not be quite as legitimate for the Steel Trust, which is a producer of wealth, to call on the National Treasury for relief as it is for the bulls and bears of Wall Street to do so. As Treasurer Roberts has well said: 'The Treasury ought not to be asked to follow the shuttlecock of speculation, nor the vagaries of traffic. It should protect the public funds and do no harm to the millions of our people.'

Along with our manufacturers' trusts and our amalgamation of labor organizations, we have also something akin to money trusts. There appear to be several of them, with headquarters in New York. These vast aggregations of capital are not fancies; they actually exist, and whether in effect they are a safeguard or a menacing danger depends largely, or I might say entirely, on the judgment and disposition of the men who control them. Their power and disposition to protect the stock market and avert a panic was recently manifested, and was sufficiently potent to check any tendency in that direction. Twice within the last decade the banks of New York city have practically suspended payment. If the combinations now being effected in banking circles are as cohesive in their action as were the clearing-house institutions of those days, they should be able to control, to a degree at least, by restrictive limitations, the operations of the stock exchange, and if not competent to do this, we western bankers prefer that in time of trouble they will not assume to relieve themselves, by throwing the entire burden on the banks of the country, while they, at the same time, retain many millions of our money locked up in their vaults. Clearing-house certificates may be a convenient vehicle for carrying clearing-house balances, but they are not available for payrolls or maturing bills, and cannot, therefore, be used to advantage in satisfying the demands of bank depositors."

President Reber thought that trusts and consolidations were not beneficial to banks and bankers in the smaller cities.

Secretary S. B. Rankin reported a membership of 554 and largely increased in-

terest in the association. Treasurer H. C. Herbig reported receipts of \$5,827.43 and disbursements \$2,755.14, leaving a balance of \$3,072.29.

I. E. Knisely, President of the Northern National Bank, Toledo, read his report as chairman of the executive council, and W. A. Graham, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Sidney, reported on the work of a committee appointed to secure the passage of the uniform negotiable instruments law by the Legislature. Work will be continued along this line, and the early adoption of the law is deemed probable.

Charles A. Hinsch, President of the Fifth National Bank, Cincinnati, spoke on "Extension of Trade." He favored the development of American canals, improved marine transportation and the placing of our consular service upon a civil-service basis, also the adoption of a uniform money unit by the principal governments.

J. G. W. Cowles, President of the Cleveland Trust Co., spoke on the inequalities in methods of taxation.

W. A. Graham, chairman of the committee on a State banking law, presented his report, which was followed by a lengthy discussion, participated in by Mr. Rice, of Fremont; Col. Herrick, of Cleveland; Mr. Rowe and Mr. Griffith, of Cincinnati; Mr. Robison and Mr. Knisely, of Toledo, and others.

The general opinion was in favor of the passage of a law providing for State bank supervision and examination, and the following resolution, offered by Col. Herrick, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Ohio Bankers' Association recommend the adoption of a bill to regulate banks and banking along the lines of the bill prepared by the association's committee."

Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, Cleveland, made an address on "Bank Supervision." He thought that a carefully prepared law would be of great value to the State.

Action was taken looking to the collection of a fund for purchasing a silver service for the battleship Ohio, also for collecting funds for the McKinley memorial.

Secretary Rankin announced the death of J. W. Chamberlin, the first President and one of the organizers of the Ohio Bankers' Association.

Resolutions were adopted commending the gold standard act of March 14, 1900; asking for the repeal of the war tax on bank capital and surplus, and favoring the repeal of the Bankruptcy Act. Suitable resolutions were also passed respecting the late President McKinley.

Following are the newly elected officers: Edwin R. Sharp, of Columbus, President; I. E. Knisely, of Toledo, Vice President; S. B. Rankin, of South Carlestown, Secretary; Henry C. Herbig, of Coshocton, Treasurer. Members of executive council, T. C. Stevens, of Toledo; Frank R. Shinn, of Columbus, and Charles A. Hinsch, of Cincinnati. Delegates to the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association: E. G. Ruder, of Hamilton; T. L. Montgomery, of Coshocton; M. H. Wilson, of Cleveland; William Guckenberger, of Cincinnati; A. S. Frazer, of Xenia; George F. Clewell, of Cleveland; John M. Sherman, of Fremont; William Wallace, of Warren; B. B. Seymour, of Ashtabula; Mason Evans, of Youngstown; O. S. Bond, of Toledo, and C. L. Hardman, of Dayton.

INDIANA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association was held at Indianapolis, October 23 and 24.

President Dougherty, in the course of his annual address, said:

"I take it that the purpose of this association is not so much to devise ways and means for increasing the profits of the banking business as to consider the best methods for continuing and strengthening the stable and solid foundations upon which the banking insti-

tutions of Indiana now rest. It is, and should be, our study to hold and increase, by the adoption of safe and conservative, yet progressive policies, the confidence of the people in each of the localities where our institutions are located, not only as to our financial standing and the fair treatment of our customers, but, more important than all, by unselfish and patriotic attitude toward all matters of public interest. * * *

In these days of great combinations and trusts marked changes are taking place in the banking business of Indiana, especially in the rural districts. The demands for loans now come from different sources than in the past under other conditions. We must now discount paper on firms and corporations outside of our immediate neighborhood or community. We cannot in a majority of instances have such an intimate personal knowledge of their financial condition and general trustworthiness as if they were established in our immediate vicinity. We must rely upon the statements of the applicants for loans, the commercial reports, and such other information as we can gain by personal inquiry, none of which is as reliable as actual knowledge on our part of the borrower.

This changes the manner of conducting our affairs almost as much as if we were starting in an entirely new business, and to a very large extent puts us back in the experimental stage. It should inspire us with special caution, so that when the inevitable reaction occurs we will not be encumbered with securities of questionable value."

Secretary Farrell's report showed a membership of 279.

After reports from district vice-presidents, W. T. Fenton, Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, spoke on "The Banker." His address was as follows :

THE BANKER.—ADDRESS OF W. T. FENTON, VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, CHICAGO.

Some people think a banker is a note-shaver, a money-changer, a dealer in exchange. Among a certain class of people there has been handed down from one generation to another a sort of prejudice against the banker, a feeling that he is a hard-hearted, tight-fisted money-getter. We are apt to say nowadays that the banking business is demoralized, that it is not what it used to be, and we are prone to look back at what we call the good old days of banking. I have in mind a type—or, if you please, two types—of the banker.

I am thinking now of one type, the old-fashioned banker, and thinking of the town in which he lived and died; of the one-story stone bank building standing on a corner opposite the public square, and, adjoining it in the rear, the banker's residence. The banker was a clean-shaved, sharp-visaged man, with a serious, if not a severe, cast of countenance. Everything he did was done with regularity and precision. The people of the town set their clocks by his movements. At exactly five minutes before 9 o'clock every morning he walked into his bank by a side door and took his seat in a rear room—a room perhaps fifteen feet square, on one side of which was an open fireplace and on the other a case of shelves for books, on which were piled old newspapers, almanacs for five years back, reports of the Agricultural Society, two volumes of Buffon's Natural History and sundry volumes of statistical information, all of them covered with dust. Lying on the top shelf were two volumes that showed some signs of use. One of these was "Every Man His Own Lawyer," the other "Dr. Gunn's Family Remedies." In this room the banker sat and waited for customers of the borrowing class. A solitary ill-clad and poorly-paid clerk attended to the details of receiving deposits and keeping the accounts.

The man who wanted to borrow money approached the bank with fear and trembling. He hesitated upon the wide stone steps of the building for a time undecided, but finally, summing up his courage, went in and made his wants known. He underwent the usual catechism, and if his case was considered at all, was told he could have an answer next Tuesday, and this was only Thursday. If he was a farmer who wanted to borrow on a mortgage the banker drove out and looked at his farm. It was the banker's habit to leave the front door of his bank for a drive at exactly four o'clock every afternoon. This gave him an opportunity to see the property that was offered as security, and also to look after that which he contemplated foreclosing upon, and that which he had already taken by foreclosure proceedings. On these occasions the banker looked comfortable but he looked lonesome. He never invited anybody to ride with him, but invariably drove alone. He was warm in winter and cool in summer. In cold weather he wrapped himself in a buffalo robe, wore a pair of buffalo hide overshoes and gloves of the same material; in summer, when the days were hot, he wore a linen suit and a straw hat. He drove slowly and on the shady side of the road. He knew the value of acre property, was a good judge of live stock, and had no difficulty in determining the value of farm products.

When he decided to make a loan on a farm he figured out the value of the land, the

probable cost of foreclosure proceedings, and estimated his profit on the basis of finally owning the land. When he loaned money to the merchants in the town he had no thought of giving them assistance, but only thought of the rate of interest, which was invariably high enough. When the grocer who owed him \$500 came to him and told him that his trade was increasing, that his business was growing, and that it was necessary for him to carry a larger stock of goods, and asked if he might increase the amount of his loan, the banker said: "No, and you must pay what you have already borrowed." The fact that he wanted to borrow more money was sufficient reason why he should not have any. When the man who ran the flouring mill by water power went to him and told him that he could not compete with the mill in the next county because he was using an old-fashioned, overshot water wheel, that he wanted to put in a new turbine wheel, and asked if he might borrow an additional \$500, making his loan \$1,000 in all, the banker said: "No, your mill is good enough as it is." The miller lost hope, lost trade, lost money. He found himself unable to carry on his business, and he told the banker so, and the banker foreclosed his mortgage on the mill and the twenty acres of ground adjoining that which he already owned. A somewhat similar fate befell the blacksmith, the wagonmaker and the druggist.

The young men who grew up in the town looked upon the banker as a rich man, and they all feared him. They pointed him out to visitors and said: "There goes old 'Moneybags,' the banker. He owns the town and all the land adjoining it." The children were told that the banker had fine furniture in his home, handsome carpets and silverware, but none of them had ever seen the inside of that house. The shutters were always closed: his parlors were opened only when a new preacher came to town, perhaps once in five years. Then the banker gave a reception, and he felt less at home in his own parlor than any of his guests.

The grocer who owed the banker money stopped going to church because he had the pew alongside that of the banker, and the miller and druggist lost interest in the church because they owed the banker, but the banker continued to go regularly. He paid more for his pew than any other member of the congregation, and the officers of the church knew the wrath that was in store for them if a stranger was ever found seated in that pew. The preacher was afraid of the banker because he was so rich, and so were the officers of the church, and the church dwindled away and lost its power and influence, as did every worthy thing in that town. The people began to feel what they complain of to-day—the oppression of the money power.

And while this banker was sitting in his dingy office in this little town thinking of nothing but money, thinking of making himself rich, there was developing the other type of banker. There was a young man out in the country following the plow and working in the harvest field. He saw nothing but the blue sky and the green fields; he had plenty of time to think; he worked by day and he read books by night; he studied economic questions; he studied the laws of trade. More fortunate than his neighbors, he had never had occasion to borrow money. He saw them one after another lose their farms through some misfortune, through failure of crops or sickness, and the farms fall into the hands of the banker, and he wondered how it was that the money belonging to that community, concentrated as it was in the hands of one man, could cause so much distress.

This young man had a theory that the small savings of the many concentrated in the hands of, and controlled by, one man could be used to upbuild rather than dwarf and destroy the community. He believed that the community had within itself an inherent power for growth. He believed that there were forces which, if properly directed, would make that town a great city. He talked with the dry goods merchant about it, with the grocer, the wagon maker and the miller, and told them of the possibilities of the power of this concentrated wealth for the upbuilding and elevating of their people, and when he decided to start a bank in the town all the business men took stock in it, and it grew and prospered. It was only a little while before its deposits equaled the amount held by the old bank. The latter bank was getting smaller every day; it was losing its hold on the community; it never had any friends to lose. The people began to see the injustice of such a system of banking as had been in vogue in their town, and the more they thought about it the larger the business of the new bank grew. One day the old banker sent for our young man and asked him to enter an agreement regarding the rates of interest and exchange. He said: "You are demoralizing the business; you are paying interest on deposits, and it is wrong; you can't loan all this money in this town, or in this county, and you can't loan it at a profit." The young man replied that he had given the matter some thought and he believed there was a way to use that money; that if it could not be loaned in his own town, or in his own county, it could be loaned in the next county or the next town. He would loan it to people who were carrying grain in elevators, carrying provisions in store, and shipping produce to market. That the money belonged to the people of that community; they had intrusted it to him; they had a right to have it used for their benefit, and he refused to enter into an agreement, but went on building up his business, and it continued to grow.

One day the rich old banker was taken sick and in a few days he died, and then came the funeral. The grocer was too busy to go and sent his clerk; the dry-goods merchant could not go and sent one of his men, and so it was with the druggist; the doctor was there and the preacher was there and so was the undertaker. No expressions of sorrow were heard in that town when the banker died. There were no emblems of mourning displayed on the street, and the business of the town went on as usual. The next day the banker's will was entered for probate at the county court. It directed his administrator to convert all of his property into cash and to pay it over to the Board of Foreign Missions; directed that all this money which he had made off of this community should be sent out of it and away from home. This money that had been earned as interest on the small savings of the people was not to be used for their benefit even in the remotest way. Here was the close of the career of a man who was known as a banker—a man who had gone through life with a determination to help no one but himself.

Gentlemen, a bank conducted on such principles is a curse to any community; instead of being a benefit it becomes a vehicle of oppression. This is the banker that people have had in mind when they expressed their hatred of bankers as a class.

THE PROGRESSIVE BANKER.

But what about this young man? This man, fresh from the green fields, with the spirit of the morning in his soul and a love for his fellow-men in his heart; this ambitious man, full of hope, starting out with a determination to do something in the world to make it a better place to live in? We see him coming down to business early in the morning, courageous, cheerful; his neighbors are glad to see him, people are not afraid to speak to him; he is greeted on all sides with a hearty "good morning," here a bow and there a wave of the hand. He is a live man in the town; he is the young banker. We see him seated in his bank as his customers come in. They bring their friends into this pleasant atmosphere, this place that has the air of growth, the air of enterprise; they have a pride in doing business with such a man in such a place. His bank is growing, his business is doubling. At the end of the year he measures up his resources; he looks across the street at the building lately occupied by the old banker, which is about to be sold by the executor. When it is offered for sale he buys it and pays cash for it; he buys the mill property and the land adjoining the town; we see him erecting a new building to accommodate his growing business, not only a banking room, but several stories on top of it. He finds two young mechanics in the city who have honesty, ability and a little money; they want to buy the mill property that has been closed for so many years. This banker is a judge of values; he looks into the future; he measures things not by his immediate surroundings, but by the laws of commerce, the laws of trade; he sees the possibilities of the location of his town, and sells the young men the mill property on time; loans them money to put in a dam, by which they control the water power of the city, and the mill is started up with new machinery and a new system for bolting flour. Here is a water power for other mills, for new factories and machine shops.

Another young man, who has studied electricity, wants to establish an electric lighting plant, and he goes to the banker. The banker helps him, loans him money, and in the meantime electric lights are introduced and the town continues to grow. It needs a street-car line. The banker finds another young man who understands how to construct and operate a street railway. He has found out from his New York correspondents that he can place bonds on a street railroad. He loans the young man money to build and equip it and sells the bonds and makes a profit for his bank. He attends a meeting of citizens to consider the project of a new railroad which is likely to come into the town. He knows the value of railroads, and he favors this project; he advances the money to build a part of the line, and takes bonds on the road and sells them at a profit. In a little while another railroad comes in under the same conditions, and still another and another, until the town has doubled and trebled over and over again in population, and we find it a great railroad centre, a great city.

New capital is coming in, half a dozen new banks have started and our young man welcomes them; he is glad to see money coming to his city; he is not afraid of competition. He knows the laws of trade, knows that money is needed to move the product of the farms, the mines, the mills and the shops. He is not afraid to buy bills of exchange drawn against breadstuffs shipped to Liverpool; not afraid to buy bills drawn against shipments of raw cotton; not afraid to loan money on a cargo of iron ore, or lumber or coal. He is not afraid to loan money to the manufacturer, or to advance money for pay-rolls that labor may be converted into a finished product. He is big enough and broad enough to see beyond his hat-brim. He knows that all the business is not done in his own town; he reaches out; he touches the markets of the world; he hates agreements; he loves freedom. He prospers, his bank grows; it becomes a great power in his State and in the country.

This banker of ours, this broad-minded man, is using the brains of the young men in his employ; he is throwing responsibilities upon them; he is developing their minds; he is pre-

paring them to become great bankers, great business men; any one of a half dozen of his employees could take hold of his business and manage it. He understands how to surround himself with strong men; he understands the value of able assistants; he is pushing the young men to the front, preparing them to take his place, molding their characters so that they may become useful citizens.

This banker of ours is a busy man; he cannot tell you to-day what time he will leave the bank to-morrow afternoon. He is serving on a dozen committees. He may be called to meet the directors of one of the railroad lines that centre in this city; he may have to deliver an address before the Board of Trade, but when he does leave his business for a drive he will not be alone. You will find him driving two horses to a carry-all, and in it a dozen poor children; he may have picked them up at one of the school houses or at the orphan asylum; he is taking them out to give them the fresh air of the country, to let them have a glimpse of nature, teaching them to love their Maker and their fellow man.

This man does not forget his home, his neighbors; he has found a preacher who is not afraid to say what he believes; he has reorganized the Sunday school, perfected the school system, built new school houses, donated to the city a college building and a public library. He has established a home for working girls. He has built a boys' club and gymnasium and endowed it. His own home is wide open, the gate stands open the year round; there are beautiful trees and shrubbery and flowers, beautiful subjects to greet the eye and cheer the heart of those who are less fortunate; they may come in and enjoy them.

He has given to the city land for a park and beautified it at his own expense with stately fountains and beautiful statuary. He has provided a sum to support an art museum; he has contributed to every good and worthy cause. He is an ideal citizen. He is the popular man of the town; the people love him. They point him out to visitors and say, "There is Enterprise, the banker;" they don't say, "He owns the town;" they say, "The town owns him and is proud of him."

The public square has been converted into a beautiful park, in the middle of which, erected by his neighbors, stands in solid bronze the statue of our banker, and the young men look at it as they pass by and they are inspired to great deeds and noble acts.

This, my friends, is the banker of to-day. He is a progressive, wide-awake, far-seeing business man, realizing that he lives in a wider and broadening civilization. He is living to-day in every city in this land of ours. He is above all and beyond all an American citizen. He belongs to the great body of American business men who are building this nation, who are upholding its honor and its credit, the men who make this nation really great. He loves his country, and rejoices in its achievements; this country of ours that is to-day recognized as the leading power of the world; this country that can draw on Europe to-day for \$500,000,000; this country that is sending its engines and machinery to South Africa, its breadstuffs and provisions to all parts of the civilized world, its iron and its steel to far-away Russia and Norway; this country that to-day is sending cotton prints to Manchester, pig iron to Lancashire, steel to Sheffield, oatmeal to Scotland, beef to England and potatoes to Ireland; this country that is building railroads for the oldest nations on the globe; this country that is looking ever toward the Philippine Islands as a gateway to the far East; this country that has expanded civilization; that has expanded thought; that has touched every quarter of the globe with its civilizing influences; that is reaching out in every direction to future greatness, at no time as great as it is to-day, and this banker of ours helped to make it great.

John G. Williams delivered an address vigorously criticising the taxation laws of Indiana, as they existed before some recent amendments were made.

Edwin Goodall, of New York, spoke on the advantages afforded by the "Bankers' Money Order Association" in supplying small money orders to banks for sale to their customers.

Percival Kuhne, of Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, described the various systems of pensioning employees as practiced by banks and other corporations in this country and Europe. In concluding his address, he said:

"Be just and liberal to those who have served your interests faithfully. Make their old age happy and you will have done your duty, not only as a director in your bank, but in the interest of your stockholders."

C. W. Miller, President of the State Bank of Goshen, gave an interesting account of the early banking and financial history of the country.

D. A. Moulton, Vice-President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, made a brief talk, in the course of which he said:

"I would make one suggestion, my bank friends; that is that now in the time of prosperity let us all see that we prepare for adversity, which may come. Let us look well to our credits, keep our sails well trimmed, so that when the tide turns we will be ready for it. Let us clean house now, charging off any bad debts or depreciations in the securities we hold, get rid of partnership borrowers, accumulate strong surplus accounts, do not divide your earnings too closely with your stockholders. We know the wheel goes round, and some day, perhaps not a great ways off, we will be glad we took these precautions.

While there appears at this time to be no cloud upon the financial horizon, do not let us deceive ourselves with appearances; there is an element of excessive trading in the air which may produce unfortunate results before we realize the situation."

Charles M. Reeves spoke in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903.

Following are the new officers of the Indiana Bankers' Association:

President—Frank L. Powell, President National Branch Bank, Madison.

Vice-President—R. L. O'Hair, President Central National Bank, Greencastle.

Treasurer—Charles E. Coffin, President Central Trust Company, Indianapolis.

Members of the Executive Council—M. Levering, President Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis; A. G. Lupton, Cashier Blackford County Bank, Hartford City; Hugh Dougherty, President Studabaker Bank, Bluffton; H. K. Scott, Cashier Steuben County Bank, Angola; Theo. Applegate, President Bank of Corydon, Corydon.

Vice Presidents at Large—J. F. Elder, Cashier First National Bank, Richmond; Emmett Hollingsworth, Cashier Commercial Bank, Rensselaer.

Delegates to American Bankers' Convention—C. H. Church, Cashier Delaware County National Bank, Muncie; Edw. L. McKee, Vice-President Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis; C. T. Lindsey, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend; C. L. Farrell, Assistant Cashier Capital National Bank, Indianapolis; E. L. Elliott, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Middletown; Will G. Irwin, Cashier Irwin's Bank, Columbus.

Vice-Presidents for Congressional Districts—First district, Henry Reis, Cashier Old National Bank, Evansville; Second district, James H. Smith, Cashier Exchange Bank, Spencer; Third district, John T. Stout, President Orange County Bank, Paoli; Fourth district, Wright Vermilyea, Cashier People's State Bank, Brownstown; Fifth district, F. H. Stark, Cashier Parke Bank, Rockville; Sixth district, Joseph I. Little, Cashier Fayette Banking Company, Connersville; Seventh district, P. T. Kersey, Indianapolis; Eighth district, G. N. Edger, President Bank of Redkey; Ninth district, O. A. Cox, Cashier First National Bank, Sheridan; Tenth district, Warren W. Smith, Cashier Commercial Bank, Hammond; Eleventh district, J. A. Emley, Assistant Cashier Huntington County Bank, Huntington; Twelfth district, W. H. Magley, Cashier F. H. Foust & Co., Columbia City; Thirteenth district, Lyman Brackett, Bank of Indiana, Rochester.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The eleventh annual convention of the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois was held at Quincy, October 29 and 30. C. H. Williamson, President of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the bankers.

Lorenzo Bull, of Quincy, gave some interesting reminiscences of early banking in the State.

President Phil Mitchell, in his annual address, stated that there are now about 1,100 banks in Illinois, about 500 being members of the association. He reviewed the great progress made in various lines of commerce and industry, and said that the banks had not kept pace with this progress. He favored retirement of the

greenbacks, abolishment of the Sub-Treasury and provision for a more elastic bank circulation.

George C. Harrington, Cashier of the First National Bank, Watseka, spoke in opposition to a central bank with branches and the issue of currency based on the general assets of issuing banks.

D. A. Moulton, of Chicago, thought that the issue of an asset currency contained dangerous possibilities, but that an emergency circulation, under proper restrictions, might afford relief in financial crises.

H. F. J. Ricker, President of the Ricker National Bank, Quincy, and August Blum, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, Chicago, and Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, made brief addresses.

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES G. DAWES, EX COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

I believe that asset currency such as is proposed in current plans is unsafe, but I believe also that for the purpose of relieving the strain upon business incident to a financial panic that an elastic emergency circulation subject to a large repressive tax which will compel the retirement of such circulation, except in times of panic, is practicable. Let us clearly understand the difference. Asset currency issued under the proposed plan is intended as a medium of current business, and will increase the amount of credits to be protected in a panic. An emergency asset circulation cannot be used profitably as a medium of current business, but can be used as a means of assisting in the liquidation of other credits in time of panic.

The need of an asset currency in the transaction of current business is not great enough to justify any radical change in our system of bank-note issues. In our check and draft system, owing to the large number of banks in the United States, we have the most elastic circulating medium in the world. The transactions of the New York Clearing-House alone in 1900 were \$20,000,000,000 greater than its transactions in 1898. The great limits of the elasticity of our check and draft system are sufficient to accommodate all our business requirements when normal conditions exist. One of the real points in any plan thus far proposed for asset circulation is that it is optional with the banks as to whether they issue the currency. Under these conditions who can predict with safety the number of banks which will go into the scheme? And if we do not know how many banks will issue asset currency under the proposed plan, what basis have we for figuring the tax upon the currency which will be necessary to provide a fund sufficient for its redemption? Suppose only one bank decides to issue the currency—suppose 500 banks issue the currency—suppose only 1,000 banks issue the currency—suppose any less number of banks than those now composing the National system issue the currency—in what way can we safely figure from the experience of our National system as a whole what tax will be necessary to make the currency issues of a portion of the system safe? Of one thing we may be certain, that the smaller banks and those situated in the sparsely settled portions of the country will be the most liable to take out circulation. And it is in these banks that experience shows there is the greatest liability of loss in the banking business.

And how do we know if we extend by law to banks a valuable currency privilege how many State and private banks will come into the National system? Will not such an addition to the National system be that class of banks to which the currency privilege will be most important? In other words, the smaller banks in which the greatest ratio of banking losses are sustained. We must remember that in addition to about 4,000 National banks in the country, we have about 9,000 banking institutions, from which there will be many applications for entrance into the National system if we authorize the issuance of uncovered bank notes not subject to a heavy repressive tax.

We are not dealing in this country with the conditions which exist in European countries, many with their centralized banking system. In our National system are already over 4,000 banks, scattered all over the United States and surrounded by the differentiated conditions, and dealing with most diverse classes of customers and collateral. No country in the world furnishes similar conditions for our guidance. In Canada there are less than fifty note-issuing banks, and we cannot accept as safe any deduction drawn from the experience of Canada which will tend to justify the application of laws governing that system to the system of over 4,000 National banks in this country. In England, where the check and draft system is well developed, the further issue of uncovered notes was prohibited by the law of 1844, and there is at present but a small amount of uncovered notes. The growth of the banking business of England has been enormous since 1844, but the elasticity of the check and draft system has been sufficient to provide for it, and no need of a reversal of the restrictive legislation of 1844, so far as it applies for the issue of asset notes, has been developed. Let us consider another point—these plans for asset currency in this country provide

a definite limit to the tax on asset notes, being one per cent. per annum, after payment of five per cent. to the redemption fund, according to most of them. Now, while such a definite limit to the liability of the issuing banks may be necessary to induce any considerable number of responsible banks to enter the scheme of issuing asset notes, there would seem to be no normal right to place the risk of losses in excess of the amount which such a tax would provide for upon the public.

It is possible that enough banks would issue the currency under such plans as to make such a tax sufficient to provide for all losses, but why, when the co-operating banks take the limit of possible profits on such circulation, should they not be responsible to the limit of possible losses? Let us consider one other matter. The most of the plans for asset currency provide that the note-holders have the first lien upon the assets of an insolvent bank, that he be preferred over the depositor. Not all of these plans provide for this, but some do. Such a first lien is very different in its practical effects from the first lien now provided for by law authorizing the issue of bank notes secured by a trust deposit of Government bonds. In the latter case, when a bank fails, the depositor is not assessed because of any loss in the assets in which the note-holders' money is invested, for it has gone into the Government bonds, in which there is practically no loss. When an asset currency is issued, however, in addition to the loss which the depositor sustains on the assets in which his own money is invested, he must pay another loss sustained on the assets in which the note-holders' money is invested.

A first lien for the note holder in any asset currency plan is unjust. Under such a plan the money of the depositor and the money of the note holder would be invested by the officers of the bank side by side, since it is proposed to change the law under which at the present time the note holders' dollar from the first must be invested in those practically unshrinkable assets—Government bonds—to be held separately in trust for his protection. While the bank was solvent the dollar of the depositors and the note holder would be redeemed on demand without question. For what reason, then, should a dollar claim of the depositor be paid nothing out of an insolvent bank until and unless the dollar claim of the note holder is paid in full.

The only answer to this proposition is based upon grounds of general public policy, which admits an injustice to the depositor, but justifies it by claiming the necessity to the community of this additional and different circulation than that we have at present. The claim that such a radical difference of the treatment of two classes of creditors can be justified by the fact that a depositor deals directly with the bank and can form his judgment as to its safety, while the distant note holder does not have this opportunity. It is not, in my judgment, a sound one. The detection of unworthiness in banks is not one of the duties which depositors, as a rule, charge themselves with. He leaves that to the officials of National and State governments as a rule. He must find some broader ground upon which to justify the fundamental right to prefer in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank, the note holding class to the depositor class of creditors than the assumed neglect of the latter to acquaint itself with the internal management of an institution to whose affairs he has no access, and whose proper supervision the National Government, as representative of the depositors and the public, has taken upon itself. But, my friends, if this unjust preference be not taken as a basis of asset currency plans, an additional uncertainty as to the value of the notes is introduced. Let us take no risks in making radical experiments. Let us take no risks of undermining general confidence in the stability and value of our circulating medium. For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issue to protect the banks and the community in time of panic, let us favor a small amount of uncovered notes, but under the limitation of so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in the time of panic and emergency. Such a tax would be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full, without necessitating any preference of note holder over the depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. This tax would be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes. Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the too rapid liquidation of general credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation. It should be to the business community what the clearing-house certificates are to our cities in times of panic, a remedy for an emergency, not an instrument of current business.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

The President then introduced Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the State Bankers' Association: It is somewhat a novel experience to me to look in the face of as many bankers as I see here to-day without finding them behind their

railings or seeing their faces through a grated window. I feel some spirit of fraternity move me as I look at the visible evidences of this association here. The lawyers and bankers have something in common. They are both classified as non-producers of material things. There is a similarity, too, in the fact that we are adjusters of differences. You are adjusters of differences between the debtor and creditor, and the lawyer is the adjuster of differences when the banker fails to make the necessary agreement. There is some necessity for a banking association. There is as much necessity for it as there is an Illinois State Bar Association. A large number of reputable lawyers do not belong to the Bar Association, and I presume a great many bankers of Illinois do not belong to the Bankers' Association.

I wish to say to the members of the Bankers' Association here present that at Springfield the influence of that association—the Bankers' Association—is for good. That, in my experience, your representatives that come there for the purpose of amending the law and making new laws of this State, that their methods are open, their work is done in broad daylight and they have set a higher and clearer standard upon which to approach the Legislature of this State than any body coming into the city as an organized body of men.

No one who approaches the business of a bank or banker from a proper point of view can fail to be impressed with the fact that the banker of the community stands to the public in the relation of the trustee, and in his grasp and within his influence of that bank rests the care, the business enterprise and confidence and credit, as well as the material resources of the community.

The banker is not a selfish man in business, but will always, when it is hinted to him, do his part in behalf of that city. The banker, therefore, is the trustee of that community, and as a banker is understood and respected to such a degree that it is a closer and better understood relation which exists between the banker and the great outside public. Let me say to you, gentlemen, that I believe that within your ranks, not only now, but in other days, there exists as high an ideal of public duties and private citizenship as in any other occupation or class that can be discovered.

The following officers were chosen:

President—Homer W. McCoy, Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank, of Peoria, Ill.

First Vice President—Andrew Russell, Dunlap, Russell & Co., of Jacksonville.

Secretary—Frank P. Judson, Assistant Cashier Bankers National Bank, Chicago.

Treasurer—H. C. Hamilton, of Girard Bank, Girard.

Members of the Executive Council for the term of three years—George E. Ricker, Ricker National Bank, Quincy; Phil. Mitchell, of Mitchell & Lynde, of Rock Island; Frank Elliott, of Hockenhull-Elliott Bank and Trust Company, Jacksonville; George H. Littlejohn, Merchants' National Bank, of Peoria, and W. J. Lateer, Paxton Bank, of Paxton.

Member of the Executive Council for the unexpired term of Homer W. McCoy—August Blum, First National Bank, Chicago.

The committee recommend that authority be given the delegates to fill any vacancies in the delegation.

Vice-Presidents—George C. Harrington, of the First National Bank, of Watseka; E. S. Lacey, of the Bankers' National Bank, of Chicago; E. B. Keyes, of the Farmers' National Bank, of Springfield; S. B. Montgomery, of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, of Quincy; Edward Dickinson, of the Metropolitan National Bank, of Chicago; Joseph D. Talbert, of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago; W. G. Cathcart, of Lyons, Alexander & Co., of Sidell; I. N. Perry, of the Continental National Bank, of Chicago; John Farson, of Farson, Leach & Co., of Chicago; J. M. Brownback, of the Millikin National Bank, of Decatur; T. W. Hall, of the First National Bank, of Carmi; Edward W. Payne, of the State National Bank, of Springfield; P. E. Kuhl, of the Lincoln National Bank, of Lincoln; F. Bross, of the Alexander County National Bank, of Cairo; D. A. Mason, of the Joliet National Bank, of Joliet; H. W. McFadden, of the Mason County Bank, of Havana; W. T. Vandever, of H. M. Vandever & Co., of Taylorville; J. W. Bailey, of the Union National Bank, of Macomb; Jackson S. Lockett, of the Hamilton County Bank, of McLeansboro, and C. A. Cauldwell, of the Alton National Bank, of Alton.

Members of the Committee for Private Bankers—E. D. Durham, of the Durham & Brothers' Bank, of Onarga; Jackson S. Lockett, of the Hamilton County Bank, of McLeansboro; James McKinney, of the Aledo Bank, of Aledo; W. K. Mertz, of Conover, Skiles & Mertz, of Chandlerville, and W. E. McReynolds, Anchor Bank, of Anchor, Ill.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE QUESTION OF RATES.

The "Spectator" says: "If the efforts now being made by fire insurance companies to obtain adequate rates for the risks assumed need any excuse or justification, a glance at the fire record for the ten months last past will furnish both. From the carefully compiled statistics published by 'The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin,' it appears that the loss of property by fire in the United States and Canada in the month of October amounted to \$14,749,900, and the aggregate loss for the ten months is given as \$185,404,250. The October loss is more than double that of the corresponding month of last year and \$2,700,000 greater than in October, 1899. The heaviest losses of the month were in extensive manufacturing plants that were supposed to be good risks, upon which the companies had written freely.

The steady increase in fire losses makes absolutely necessary the readjustment of rates that the companies are striving for if they hope to come out even on their underwriting experience for the year. Indeed, it is doubtful if many of them will be able to show any underwriting profit, even if more favorable conditions should prevail for the rest of the year. But to secure adequate rates it is necessary that agents should co-operate earnestly and persistently with the company managers. One of the latter recently said that it was harder work to get agents to demand higher rates than it is to get the insured to pay them. 'Agents,' he said, 'are so much afraid that some other fellow will get their business that they hesitate to insist upon the advanced rates that they know to be just and fair, and so multiply excuses for not enforcing the increase that the companies require.'

The companies can not continue in the charitable business of paying out more than they receive, and a change in the conditions must be brought about in some way. If property owners persist in keeping their property in a condition to burn they should be required to pay for that privilege. Touching their pockets through the medium of increased rates will have a tendency to reduce fire hazards at the same time that it will swell the revenue of the companies to a possibly profitable extent."

UTILITY OF THE GOLD BOND.

The recent attempt of a financial journal to discredit the gold bond, which is a special feature of a number of the life companies, leads us to note what is, perhaps, one of the most important uses of this form of contract. The ordinary policy contemplates family protection. The beneficiary, often a widow, receives the insurance money in cash. Then comes that most trying question, What shall she do with it? How can she invest it to procure the revenue it was designed to furnish? As all familiar with the facts know, the practical answer is, only too often, an investment which results in serious loss. It is not easy for a trained business man, let alone an inexperienced woman, to invest such trust funds in a way to make them at once productive and safe.

Annuities and other forms of contract have been devised for this purpose. But in many cases the recipient desires a security which will have the form of an ordi-

nary first-class financial security. This is furnished by the gold bond. It meets a requirement that is among the most common in the experience of our life insurance institutions.—*Insurance Monitor*.

FIGURES OF LIFE INSURANCE GROWTH.

With the fragmentary knowledge concerning insurance gained by the public from the daily press, and from such other sources of information as they possess, not much is known concerning the actual importance of the business as relating to the public welfare, nor to the part which it plays in the social economy of the nation. Fifty years ago saw the small beginnings of the business, and in twenty-five years from that time it had merely received a favorable start. Since 1876 this great enterprise has proceeded by leaps and bounds, until in the actual transactions involved it rivals all industries, and excels every one, save only that of railroads.

To show the steps of this growth, we present the following table, covering five-year periods since 1876, giving the growth in assets and in insurance in force of the companies reporting to the New York department.

	JANUARY 1,	Total assets.	Risks in force.
1876		\$403,142,982	\$1,922,043,146
1881		417,951,009	1,475,994,672
1886		523,064,079	2,023,517,488
1891		753,228,759	3,542,955,751
1896		1,142,419,927	4,818,170,945
1901		1,723,737,723	6,947,096,609

During the twenty-five years the gain in assets has been 300 per cent., and of the risks in force only a trifle less, or 265 per cent. Another period of five years will probably see the total assets amount to nearly \$2,000,000,000, and the insurance in force, not including industrial policies or those of assessment companies, will doubtless equal or exceed \$10,000,000,000. These figures present an object lesson which will likely be surprising to many who have not realized the great and growing importance of this vast industry.—*United States Investor*.

AMERICANS LONG-LIVED.

President Dryden, of the Prudential Insurance Company, in a recent issue of the "Newark Sun," said:

"The present state of vital statistics does not permit us to answer definitely so complex a question as to whether human life is actually, taking all things into account, of longer duration in America than in any part of Europe. But from such data as have come to my knowledge it appears that the Norwegians and the Swedes enjoy probably a longer duration of life than the average American, but the sanitary progress made in the United States during the past fifty years has been so notable that the vital efficiency of our people has undergone a material improvement.

This country is more healthy, with the foregoing exception, than any part of Europe, and the effect of the intense struggle for success on the part of our business men and women is more than balanced by our higher standards of living, which tend to make our people continue along the path of improvement.

While it is impossible to arrive at final conclusions on the basis of our industrial or ordinary experience, because of the careful medical selection exercised in insurance practice, the facts established by other investigations indicate that the adult foreign-born citizen is subject to a lower mortality in the United States than in his own country, and it may be safely assumed that any inherited tendency to early decay will be more than balanced by the healthier conditions of life in our country.

Mr. Hoffman, who has made exhaustive investigation of such questions, consid-

ers the American the best insurance risk among civilized nations, excepting the Swedes and Norwegians, the longest-lived people whose vital statistics are kept.

He has prepared a comparative mortality table which shows that close behind Norway, and ahead of Great Britain, France, Germany, and ahead of other States of our country, New Jersey has the lowest death-rate.

* * * * *

Certainly the facts are abundant tending to prove that old age is being attained by men and women in this country with an increasing degree of frequency, and, what is better, to quote the words of an authority, "It is certain that our American men at sixty are not broken up as badly as our fathers were at forty."

LLOYDS BURGLARY POLICY.

The following is a sample burglary policy issued by Lloyds, London, underwriters :

In the Name of God. Amen. Whereas, J. A. Brown has paid $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium or consideration to us, who have hereunto subscribed our names to insure him from loss by theft or robbery, with or without violence or burglary, of the property herein specified, or any part thereof, from the premises herein mentioned, during the period from the first day of September, 1901, to the thirty-first day of August, 1902, both inclusive.

Property insured on contents.

Including damage to articles insured.

Including damage caused by breaking in.

In 44 Dunsany Road, Brixton, S. W.

Now, know ye that we, the insurers, do hereby bind ourselves, each for his own part and not one for another, our heirs, executors and administrators, to make good to the said J. A. Brown, his executors, administrators and assigns, all such losses not exceeding the sum of £300 in all as he or they may from time to time sustain by any such theft or robbery as aforesaid during the said period within thirty days after such loss is proved, and that in proportion to the several sums by each of us subscribed against our respective names.

Provided always that there shall be no claim on this policy when the whole loss by theft or robbery on any one occasion does not amount to £5 ; or for loss by theft, robbery, or misappropriation by members of the assured's household, business staff, or other inmates of the insured premises ; or for loss by loot, sack, or pillage by insurgents or military or usurped powers.

Subject to the conditions of average (see paragraph No. 1).

This insurance is subject to the conditions indorsed hereon.

In witness whereof we have subscribed our names and sums of money, by us insured.

Dated in London, the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one.

CONDITIONS.

1. If the insurance is declared in the policy to be subject to average, then the assured shall be entitled to recover in respect of any loss only such proportion of the sum insured as the value of the property lost bears to the total value of the property covered by the insurance.

2. The assured in case of loss shall, as a condition precedent to his right to be indemnified in respect thereof, give to the underwriter such information and evidence as to the property lost, the circumstances of the loss, and the person, if any, suspected of the theft or robbery as the underwriter may reasonably require and as

may be in the assured's power. If the assured shall make any claim knowing the same to be false or fraudulent as regards amount or otherwise, this policy shall become void, and all claim thereunder shall be forfeited.

8. A statutory declaration by the assured with regard to any loss, that he believes it to have been caused by theft or robbery within the meaning of this insurance, and further that he has no reason to suspect or believe that such loss has been caused by any excepted risk, or is in any respect a loss from which the underwriters are by the policy declared free of claim, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the loss is not of a character excluded by the terms of the policy.

MISINFORMATION FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

It is a misfortune that the people as a whole have little to depend upon for their knowledge of life insurance, except what they see in the daily press. Some of them, of course, receive reliable information concerning certain companies through their agent or broker or whomsoever they depend upon to take care of their life insurance business. Of the business as a whole, however, of its principles, its rights and its wrongs, they know very little, except what is very imperfectly and often very loosely set forth in the daily press. We say it is unfortunate, because, as a rule, the discussions of insurance in the daily newspapers are filled with errors, with one-sided statements, with half-truths and with misconceptions of all sorts. Perhaps there is no business so little understood. Nearly every daily paper has an expert on railroads, who sees to it that the matter relating to this enterprise is correctly stated, and without injustice or prejudice to the interests involved. It would appear, however, that insurance matters are usually treated by the most callow reporter who can be found, and it is very seldom that even the name of the company is correctly given, to say nothing of the relationships which exist in the matter in hand. This is one great reason why the business of life insurance is so little understood by the people, and why in many instances they are prejudiced against it, and unable, because ignorant of the facts, to give to it the judgment which should be based upon full and impartial information.—*United States Investor*.

The Luxury of Modern Travel.—The present century has no greater gift of comfort and luxury to the public than the vestibuled limited trains which speed from the North to the South every winter, carrying thousands from the frosty bulwarks where the Ice King reigns to the pine forests of the Carolinas and Georgia, or the orange groves of Florida.

The Southern Railway, which is the great highway of travel through the Southern States, has always been foremost in establishing perfect service to the South each year, to care for the thousands of visitors who make their winter homes in the territory covered by its vast network of lines. The most modern improvements are adopted, and on no railroad in America will be found more luxurious service.

An example of the superb trains operated by this company is the "Southern Palm Limited," which runs between New York and St. Augustine every day during the winter months. This magnificent train, the most luxurious in the world, runs through solid from New York to St. Augustine. The train is composed of Pullman compartment cars, drawing-room sleeping cars, library, observation and dining cars. There are eight handsomely furnished compartments in the compartment cars. Each is complete in itself, with every convenience of toilet and luxury of appointment.

The drawing-room sleeping cars are luxuriously and richly appointed and have been used by the President of the United States in his recent tours. Each has twelve sections and drawing-rooms in addition to large toilet-rooms. In addition to this service the other superb trains are operated daily with perfect dining and sleeping-car service, New York to the South.

For information relative to the "Southern Palm Limited" and other fast trains operated via the Southern Railway, rates, schedules, maps, etc., address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York city.

BEING HELPFUL TO OTHERS.

"From the very nature of the case there is so little that one person can do for another in the real battle of life that it is curious that so much breath is wasted sentimentalizing about it. Take any line of toll or endeavor, in either the business or professional world, and consider what help can be given from the outside to the toiler. Can one man induce another man's patients or clients to adhere to him? Can he hold the confidence of a firm in a clerk or employee? Can he persuade an editor to accept another man's manuscript because he has wriggled into print himself? Let those who believe in literary successes through rings or friends at court try the experiment. Even in politics, how far can the boosting process help any one who has not the grace or gracelessness requisite to maintain the perch? Heaven itself only offers its help to those who help themselves, and the vanity of earth's best endeavors to stand the helpless on their feet repeats itself at every corner. He who will not stand on his own feet is, after all, only open to Dogberry's stern decision. 'Why, then, take no note of him and let him go.' At any rate, to waste much time on him is to impede the general progress of the race, which in every community shows the few brave spirits who will stand on their feet dragged back by innumerable weaklings, who persist in leaning upon them."

These cynical remarks occur in an article on "Altruism" in a recent issue of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," the author being Irene A. Safford, a frequent contributor to that paper.

Teaching a boy to swim by throwing him into deep water, with no alternative but to swim or to drown, is perhaps not the best way, due regard being had for the life of the boy. The better way would be to instruct him in the proper use of the facilities Nature has furnished him for aquatic travel, before permitting him to venture into deep water.

There is not a day in the life of a man, from infancy to old age, when he is not more or less dependent upon his fellows. Even the cases cited above prove this. One man can induce another's patients or clients to adhere to him, and help a clerk to keep the confidence of an employer.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt was a man of business, rather than of sentiment, and many times a millionaire. He endowed a medical college and made it possible for young men to get such an education as would make it possible for them to hold their patients. Mr. Carnegie, the hard-headed Scotch-American multi-millionaire had similar ideas. By building and equipping libraries and technical schools he has helped thousands to retain their patients and clients and to hold their employer's confidence.

One man may help another by placing the means of advancement in his hands; to make a wise use of opportunities is where one's capacity for self-help is determined.

Dogberry's decision may apply to the man who will not stand on his own feet, but hardly to the man who can not stand on his feet, or even get on them.

Banks were once conducted on the theory of every fellow for himself, but that narrow and selfish policy is being changed for one of co-operation and mutual help.

When the great Baring crash occurred in 1890, almost universal financial and commercial ruin was averted by the great banks of London uniting and guaranteeing the liabilities of the firm, and even the Bank of England appealed for help to the Bank of France, and got it. In the several financial crises in this country, in recent years, the banks have stood together and helped each other, and have thus prevented many failures.

While a manly self-reliance would forbid one from accepting help in doing what could be done without assistance, the interdependence existing between the various divisions of human activity makes it impossible for any one really to stand alone.

The spirit of co-operation, based upon mutuality of interests, is growing every day, and nowhere more palpably than among the banks. In fact, the banks that do not help each other, and the community also, as well as themselves, are being conducted on a policy whose selfishness will in time compass their overthrow. Probably no such banks exist.

THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

[From the Annual Message of President Roosevelt, Transmitted to Congress December 8.]

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all Governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States: while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centred in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well-thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and, advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the

will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed Anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed Anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed, not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the Nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The Anarchist, and especially the Anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other, because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy, directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for Anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The Anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity, for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The Anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the Anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy name of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of Anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the Anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the Government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if Anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on April 24; July 15, and Sept. 30, 1901. Total number of banks April 24, 4,064; July 15, 4,165; Sept. 30, 4,221.

RESOURCES.	April 24, 1901.	July 15, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,911,526,276	\$2,959,906,375	\$3,018,615,915
Overdrafts.....	23,036,550	24,147,213	33,098,161
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	323,611,830	326,971,030	329,372,830
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	102,111,450	105,327,250	107,107,100
U. S. bonds on hand.....	10,784,410	9,381,190	7,686,580
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	8,620,701	8,838,885	10,015,978
Stocks, securities, etc.....	420,630,922	436,002,184	448,614,538
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	83,961,147	84,647,346	86,141,913
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	25,032,567	23,832,105	22,098,722
Due from National banks.....	255,947,521	232,567,035	254,513,214
Due from State banks and bankers.....	72,224,719	71,561,761	71,881,186
Due from approved reserve agents.....	480,032,111	454,077,238	456,634,517
Internal-revenue stamps.....	1,117,213	690,696	600,139
Checks and other cash items.....	21,693,900	25,213,997	26,703,666
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	230,162,041	300,698,329	229,654,336
Bills of other National banks.....	26,465,478	25,254,411	23,681,733
Fractional currency, nickels and cents.....	1,343,861	1,311,546	1,315,365
Specie.....	386,773,692	371,085,543	376,691,871
Legal-tender notes.....	159,824,246	164,929,624	151,018,751
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	3,760,000	4,788,000	11,865,000
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	15,811,356	15,953,782	16,104,923
Due from Treasurer U. S.....	2,669,699	2,630,940	1,743,751
Total.....	\$5,630,794,367	\$5,675,910,042	\$5,695,347,294
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$640,778,900	\$645,719,099	\$655,341,899
Surplus fund.....	267,810,399	274,194,175	279,532,856
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	143,216,595	142,545,641	151,029,249
National bank notes outstanding.....	317,302,078	319,006,811	323,863,597
State bank notes outstanding.....	52,232	52,231	51,874
Due to other National banks.....	678,147,920	645,093,393	638,361,792
Due to State banks and bankers.....	278,719,623	275,823,820	293,275,148
Due to trust companies and Savings banks.....	241,900,371	260,222,981	220,281,919
Due to approved reserve agents.....	30,110,172	35,636,197	34,293,244
Dividends unpaid.....	905,678	2,553,706	3,621,615
Individual deposits.....	2,893,665,449	2,941,537,428	2,937,753,223
U. S. deposits.....	89,891,990	93,923,077	101,406,774
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	6,320,499	5,247,199	5,451,374
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	4,064,556	5,999,968	10,970,717
Bills payable.....	7,902,488	11,751,607	17,648,406
Liabilities other than those above.....	27,355,670	26,457,012	23,396,509
Total.....	\$5,630,794,367	\$5,675,910,042	\$5,695,347,294

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on Sept. 30, 1901, as compared with the returns on July 15, 1901, and Sept. 5, 1900:

ITEMS.	SINCE JULY 15, 1901.		SINCE SEPT. 5, 1900.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts.....	\$61,739,543	.....	\$331,856,275	.....
U. S. bonds.....	2,696,970	.....	35,627,110	.....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents.....	.....	\$4,194,119	48,672,235	.....
Specie.....	5,596,328	.....	3,353,490	.....
Legal tenders.....	.....	13,910,873	5,972,358	.....
U. S. certificates for gold deposited.....	7,070,000	.....	9,770,000	.....
Capital stock.....	9,622,781	.....	26,042,849	.....
Surplus and other profits.....	13,822,289	.....	41,093,131	.....
Circulation.....	4,854,786	.....	39,914,996	.....
Due to National and State banks and bankers.....	.....	21,531,187	88,719,153	.....
Individual deposits.....	.....	4,064,195	429,504,675	.....
United States Government deposits.....	7,787,882	.....	13,042,160	.....
Bills payable and rediscounts.....	10,967,846	.....	11,972,698	.....
Total resources.....	19,437,252	.....	647,206,796	.....

ILLINOIS STATE BANKS.

Aggregate resources and liabilities of the State banks of Illinois, statement of October 15, 1901, showing increase or decrease as compared with July 29, 1901 (cents omitted) :

RESOURCES.	Oct. 15, 1901 —167 banks.	July 29, 1901 —161 banks.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	\$143,058,409	\$146,708,978	.....	\$3,650,569
Overdrafts	425,599	382,685	\$42,913	.....
United States bonds, including premiums..	323,424	370,757	.....	47,332
Other bonds, including premiums	40,995,820	40,342,533	653,286	.....
Banking house	752,461	724,463	27,997	.....
Other real estate	1,421,472	1,400,761	20,711	.....
Furniture and fixtures	212,452	204,896	7,556	.....
Due from National banks	25,942,254	22,326,213	3,616,041	.....
Due from State banks and bankers	14,023,309	13,503,190	520,118	.....
Exchanges for clearing-house	4,231,420	2,591,812	1,639,608	.....
Checks and other cash items	659,942	532,481	127,460	.....
Collections in transit	2,356,770	1,955,991	400,778	.....
Gold coin	6,885,191	6,575,568	309,623	.....
Gold certificates	10,362,272	9,743,140	619,132	.....
Silver coin	347,309	299,675	47,633	.....
Silver certificates	1,385,905	1,379,685	6,220	.....
National bank currency	6,366,865	5,271,433	1,095,372	.....
Legal-tender and Treasury notes	2,581,905	2,481,350	100,555	.....
Fractional—nickels and cents	88,252	102,168	.....	13,916
Total resources	\$262,421,036	\$256,897,816	\$9,235,038	\$3,711,818
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock paid in	\$20,900,000	\$19,575,000	\$1,325,000	.....
Surplus fund	9,768,233	10,263,225	.....	\$494,992
Undivided profits	4,901,317	4,330,219	571,098	.....
Dividends unpaid	7,701	9,219	.....	1,518
Time deposits—savings	82,153,449	80,251,286	1,902,163	.....
Time deposits—certificates	16,570,423	15,238,108	1,332,314	.....
Demand deposits—individual	91,500,932	91,443,814	57,117	.....
Demand deposits—certificates	8,425,680	8,402,243	23,436	.....
Demand deposits—certified checks	896,164	1,020,727	.....	124,562
Demand deposits—cashiers' checks	1,058,661	1,111,712	.....	53,050
Due to National banks	6,435,084	6,835,159	.....	400,075
Due to State banks and bankers	19,521,322	18,245,098	1,276,224	.....
Bills payable	282,065	202,000	80,065	.....
Total liabilities	\$262,421,036	\$256,897,816	\$6,597,419	\$1,074,199

Statement of earnings and dividends tabulated from reports received by the Auditor of Public Accounts from the 151 State banks of Illinois, which were doing business for the twelve months ending June 30, 1901 (cents omitted) :

Capital July 1, 1900.....	\$18,237,000	Gross earnings for twelve months	\$9,976,210
Surplus July 1, 1900.....	7,142,301	Withdrawn from surplus	43,582
Undivided profits July 1, 1900.....	5,434,020		\$10,019,743
	\$30,813,322	Expenses, taxes and interest paid	\$6,422,433
Total investments, consisting of loans, bonds, stocks and realty	\$160,755,094	Losses and reductions in values charged off	701,698
Total investments, consisting of part of reserve due from banks	30,464,173	Net earnings for twelve months..	2,895,611
	\$200,219,267		\$10,019,743

Percentages.

Gross earnings per total investments... 5.	Net earnings per capital..... 16
Gross earnings per capital, surplus and undivided profits..... 32.5	Expenses, taxes and interest per total investments..... 3.2
Gross earnings per capital..... 54.9	Expenses, taxes and interest per total gross earnings..... 64
Net earnings per total investments..... 1.4	Losses per total investments
Net earnings per capital, surplus and undivided profits..... 9.4	Losses per gross earnings..... 7

Of the above banks 134 of them report dividends having been paid during the twelve months, amounting to \$1,712,109.43.

Capital, \$17,362,000; surplus, \$7,126,959; undivided profits, \$5,400,923; total, \$29,879,883.

Percentage of dividend per capital, surplus and undivided profits, 5.7; percentage of dividend per capital, 9.8.

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GROUP VI.

The annual meeting of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association was held at the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh, Friday, November 29, and Saturday, November 30.

About 100 members and their friends assembled in the dining-room at 7.30 o'clock on Friday evening, where a splendid banquet awaited them.

Hon. John T. Smith, chairman of the group, welcomed the members and their guests. Governor Odell, who had been expected to be present and make an address, was unable to attend on account of illness. He sent a letter commending the general work of the New York State Bankers' Association. Several after-dinner speeches pleasantly concluded the banquet, after which there was music and dancing.

The business session was held in the reading-room of the hotel on Saturday morning, Chairman John T. Smith, President of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, presiding. In calling the meeting to order, Chairman Smith made a brief talk, in the course of which he suggested that members do some missionary work by endeavoring to interest non-members in the association's work. T. Ellwood Carpenter, secretary of the State Association, also made a short address. Charles F. Van Inwegen, President of the First National Bank, Port Jervis, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

"Group VI. New York State Bankers' Association recognizes with pleasure that its session is being held in the native city and present home of His Excellency, the Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York.

Governor Odell has endeared himself to the people of the entire State by his painstaking investigation of the affairs of the State, his business-like statesmanship and his impartial execution of the laws. He especially merits the approval and support of the bankers of the State by his co-operation in the effort to fairly distribute taxation upon banking capital and to reduce it in some measure to the taxation imposed upon other property."

T. Ellwood Carpenter offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

"Whereas, The revenue derived by the National Government from the war tax during the past year being far in excess of the expenditures, it is

Resolved, That Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, recommend to Congress that the act be repealed, and that we urgently request our Congressmen, Hon. C. A. Pugsley, Hon. John H. Ketcham and Hon. A. S. Tompkins, to use their best endeavors during the coming session to bring about that much-desired end.

Resolved, That the secretary of the group be directed to send a copy of this resolution to each Congressman."

Bradford Rhodes, President of the First National Bank, Mamaroneck, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cromwell, of White Plains, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

"Resolved, That while we are yet unreconciled to the death of our beloved President McKinley, we recognize as the days go by the great uplift given to the people by the lesson of his life and character, brought so vividly to mind by his sudden death in the midst of his brilliant career and splendid manhood. In the contemplation of his matchless qualities of mind and heart the brotherhood of man has been cemented ; womanhood has been dignified and ennobled by his tender solicitude for his dependent wife ; the people of the United States have forgotten sectionalism in recalling his loving service for every part of the land.

To his wisdom and patriotism as a statesman and soldier, and to his devotion to duty in every relationship of life, we, the members of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association, desire to offer this brief tribute, at the same time expressing the hope that the

future may bring a realization of the message of peace, prosperity and good-will contained in the last public utterance of President McKinley :

'Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth.'

Remarks were made by the following gentlemen : Jacob Lefever, President Huguenot National Bank, New Paltz ; Burton C. Meighan, counsel First National Bank, Mamaroneck ; P. J. Elting, Vice-President Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers ; David Cromwell, President White Plains Bank, White Plains ; J. H. Merchant, President National Bank of Stamford.

On motion of Mr. Van Inwegen, the group proceeded to the election of officers.

On motion of David Cromwell, Peter J. Elting, Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, was elected chairman.

On motion of T. Ellwood Carpenter, Walter F. Haight, Cashier of the Bank of Millbrook, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The following executive committee was elected :

J. H. Merchant, President National Bank of Stamford ; Charles R. Dusenberry, director Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers ; Edward Elsworth, President Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie ; David Graham, Assistant Cashier Matteawan National Bank.

T. Ellwood Carpenter offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Bain, the genial proprietor of the Palatine Hotel, for his kind thoughtfulness and the generous and royal hospitality extended to our members and guests on the occasion of our annual meeting for 1901."

There being no further business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS—AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CURBING THE POWER OF MONOPOLY BY A NATURAL METHOD. By JOHN BATES CLARK, Professor in Columbia University, author of "The Philosophy of Wealth" and "The Distribution of Wealth." New York : The Macmillan Co.

Although there has been a great outcry against trusts, particularly in political platforms, and also more or less crude and sweeping legislation against such combinations, Professor Clark says that the great body of the people have not fully made up their minds as to what is the wisest policy to follow. The attitude at present is a waiting one, and a definite course of procedure can be expected only when the experience with trusts is such as to warrant action based upon sufficient knowledge.

It is the opinion of the author that the trusts may effect great economy in production, and that they are dangerous only when by illegitimate means they stifle competition, either actual or potential. It is the possibility of competitors coming into the field at any time that must be depended upon to prevent the trusts from becoming monopolies, and the author draws a clear distinction between consolidations of capital in large amounts and monopolies.

If the trust, by its larger capital and superior equipment, can produce more cheaply than the small manufacturer, the public will be benefited, though at the expense of some individuals ; but danger is to be apprehended where the small manufacturer, by reason of a new or better plant, or the possession of superior skill, is prevented from competing by a cut in prices below cost on the part of the trust or by illegal freight discriminations by the railways. Professor Clark maintains that if the railroads were permitted to pool their earnings, the motive for such discriminations in charges would be wanting. He favors publicity as to what substantial basis there is for the stocks and bonds of the trusts, in order that investors may be protected, and the enactment of such laws as will effectually disarm the trusts of the weapons they may now use against the potential competitor.

Without going much into perplexing details, the author has made a contribution to the literature of trusts that will be valuable to those who desire to study the subject dispassionately.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of **NEW NATIONAL BANKS** (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), **STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS**, **CHANGES IN OFFICERS**, **DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES**, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The United National Bank opened for business at Broadway and Forty-second street November 11. Its capital is \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$200,000. The officers are: Henry W. Gennerlich, President; Charles F. Holm, Vice-President; Henry von Minden, Second Vice-President; W. W. Warner, Cashier, and Henry Chris. Strahmann, Assistant Cashier.

Henry W. Gennerlich, the President, is a director of the United Wine and Trading Co., First Vice-President of the United Building-Loan Society, First Vice-President of the Consumers' Ple 'Co., a director of the American Exchange Cigar Co. and a stockholder and director in other large corporations. He is the youngest bank President in the city.

Charles F. Holm is a member of the law firm of Holm & Smith.

W. W. Warner, Cashier, was Assistant National bank examiner, having entered that position from the credit department of the Fourth National Bank. He is a member of the Cornell Club and has a wide circle of acquaintances among business men in the city.

The names of some very well-known business men are to be found in the list of directors, including Jacob Ruppert, John Gerken, John Reisenweber, Clifford Thomson and others.

—The Long Island Loan and Trust Co. has moved into its new quarters in the Temple Bar Building, at Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

—Interests connected with the Hanover National Bank and the National City Bank have secured stock in the Ninth National, and it is reported that the bank will be consolidated with the National Citizens' Bank, the capital of which is to be increased from \$800,000 to \$1,550,000 by the issue of 9,500 \$100 shares, of which 6,000 shall be offered to the shareholders at \$150 a share, thereby adding \$900,000 to the assets of the bank, and the remaining 3,500 shares shall be disposed of in such a manner and upon such terms as a majority of the board of directors may determine for the purpose of acquiring the capital stock or assets of the Ninth National, and thus effecting a consolidation.

—James E. Nichols, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., was recently elected a director of the New York National Exchange Bank.

—At a meeting of the New York Group of the New York State Bankers' Association, November 7, George F. Baker was elected chairman and G. W. McGarrah secretary. The following executive committee was elected: Messrs. H. T. Davison, G. W. Garth, George W. Perkins, L. E. Pierson, W. H. Porter, E. S. Schenck, V. P. Snyder and A. H. Wiggins.

—Foreign government securities now appear on the New York Stock Exchange quotations. The list is a small one at present, but its rapid extension is looked for.

—The Corn Exchange Bank is about to establish a branch at 5 and 7 East Forty-second street, in the new ten-story Transit Building. The entire ground floor of that building has just been leased to the bank for a term of ten years.

—The Seaboard National Bank moved into its newly-fitted quarters, at 18 Broadway, on November 25. Although the bank has been in the same location since its incorporation in 1883, several enlargements of its quarters have been made. At first the institution occupied only a single room, which is now used solely as an officers' room. After three years additional space was taken, and now the bank occupies the entire first floor, including a large wing extending to Beaver street, altogether comprising more than 10,000 square feet.

The new rooms have been handsomely fitted up with everything necessary to give the banking rooms an attractive appearance and to provide for the safe and convenient dispatch of business. Large and small vaults, provided with the latest safety devices, are among the bank's improved equipments. Facilities for light and ventilation have been much bettered also.

The Seaboard National Bank has shown a steady and constant increase in its deposits year by year from the beginning. There never has been a change in its official management except that caused by the death of W. A. Pullman some ten years ago. The officers are:

S. G. Bayne, President; S. G. Nelson, Vice-President; J. F. Thompson, Cashier, and C. C. Thompson, Assistant Cashier.

—It is announced that the Corn Exchange Bank will increase its capital from \$1,400,000 to \$5,000,000, and will also put up an eleven-story building adjoining the present home of the bank.

—On page 1009 of this issue is presented an illustration of the imposing building now being erected by the Hanover National Bank at the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine streets. The bank has been located on this corner for many years.

Some few years ago the bank purchased the lot immediately in its rear in Pine street, and lately it acquired the adjacent parcels in Nassau street, for many years occupied by the Continental National Bank. This gave it a lot approximately 100 by 112 feet. On this site it is having built a twenty-story building.

The foundations of the building will extend down to rock by the method of caisson construction. The total height of the building above the curb will be 332 feet. The new building will be rather plain in design. The material will be Milford granite.

The basement will be occupied by a safe-deposit company, organized by men interested in the Hanover National Bank, and will contain one of the largest and strongest vaults ever constructed in this city. The new form of circular doors will be used in this vault, and nothing will be left undone to make it secure. The first floor will be occupied by the Hanover National Bank, and also the two top floors, one of which will be used entirely by the book-keeping department, and the other will have kitchens, dining-rooms, recreation-rooms and locker-rooms for the use of the clerks. These two floors are to have direct connection with the bank itself by a private elevator. The rest of the building will be for rent, and will be divided to suit future tenants.

There will be ten elevators in the building, besides the private one for the bank. Five of these elevators will be local to the eleventh floor only, the others being express to the top of the building. Ample provisions will be made for ventilation, steam heat, toilet facilities and other conveniences.

The growth of the Hanover National Bank in the past few years has been remarkable, its deposits increasing from \$21,063,000 on February 28, 1889, to \$34,107,000 on July 15, 1901. In the same time the combined capital and surplus grew from \$2,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The officers of the Hanover National are: President, Jas. T. Woodward; Vice-Presidents, James M. Donald and Wm. Hall, Jr.; Cashier, Wm. Logan; Assistant Cashiers, Wm. I. Light-hipe and Elmer E. Whittaker; Second Assistant Cashiers, Henry R. Carse and Alexander D. Cambell.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—Receiver Daniel G. Wing has arranged a final settlement of the affairs of the Globe National Bank. Ninety per cent. of claims have been paid, and there are assets enough to pay the remaining ten per cent. and to leave something for stockholders.

—The National Shawmut Bank stockholders have bought two-thirds of the capital stock of the National Bank of the Commonwealth at \$225 a share cash, and will pay that price for the balance of the stock. The directors of both banks have voted in favor of a consolidation, which will take place at once. The Shawmut has at present a capital of \$3,000,000, a surplus of above \$2,000,000 and deposits of above \$40,000,000. The Commonwealth has a capital of \$1,000,000 and deposits of \$8,500,000. It is the intention to increase the capital of the National Shawmut to \$3,500,000.

—In 1898 there were sixty-one National banks in Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$54,000,000. Through absorption, liquidation and failure the list has been reduced to forty-two, with an aggregate capital of \$37,480,000.

—It is reported that two of the leading banks of Boston, the Shoe and Leather National and the National Bank of Redemption, each with a capital of \$1,000,000, have decided to consolidate. The National Bank of Redemption will absorb the Shoe and Leather, according to the report, but President Toumlin, of the latter, will remain at the head of the new institution, President Case of the Redemption retiring.

A new board of directors, including both of the present boards, will be elected. The combination will take place in December. The National Bank of Redemption in its last statement showed profits of \$350,000; circulation, \$50,000; deposits, \$9,806,570; the Shoe and Leather, profits, \$611,314; circulation, \$441,100; deposits, \$11,383,407.

Later reports state that a meeting of the shareholders of both banks, on December 10, ratified the plan for consolidation. The capital of the National Bank of Redemption is to be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

—At a meeting of the Boston Clearing-House Association recently, the vote passed August 13 of this year, by which checks drawn upon banks in New England that did not remit at par to the Boston Clearing-House were collected by express, was rescinded. It was

voted that the banks of the Boston Clearing-House Association charge one-quarter of one per cent. on the checks drawn on banks which do not remit at par.

—The Third National Bank, which has been doing business for nearly thirty-eight years, will consolidate with the National Shawmut Bank.

An arrangement will be made by which the stockholders of the Third National will have an opportunity to exchange their holdings of stock for stock in the National Shawmut Bank.

The higher officers and a number of the directors of the Third National will be given positions in the National Shawmut.

—The American Loan and Trust Company has issued a leaflet giving concise suggestions for the transfer of stock. An observance of these rules would prevent much delay and confusion, as well as possible loss and litigation, in the transfer of corporate stocks.

Taunton, Mass.—The Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which commenced business on April 1 of the present year, has issued a statement showing its condition on October 31. Its total resources are \$486,424. The capital stock is \$200,000; undivided earnings, \$14,806, and deposits, \$270,125.

This company is organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and is authorized to transact a general trust company and banking business. Its affairs are managed by a number of experienced business men, and it is also under the constant supervision and control of the Bank Commissioners.

Edward H. Temple, Treasurer of Taunton, is President; Albert M. Gleason, for eighteen years Treasurer of the Greenfield Savings Bank, is Vice-President and Treasurer; Bartlett C. Pierce is Secretary.

The directors are well known and successful men, engaged in banking and other lines of business.

As the company is carefully managed, and is well located, its steady and satisfactory growth is assured.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks was organized on December 4, with a membership of 100.

—A new bank building is to be erected in Frankford for the Real Estate Trust Company of that place. The structure will be three stories in height, of brick and stone, with modern equipment.

—Plans providing for a pension fund for aged employees of the Fourth Street National Bank have been adopted. Hereafter when one of the employees is considered too old for work he will be put on the pension list, no matter what his age.

The fund will be entirely gratuitous, a certain sum being laid aside by the bank each year to provide all expenditures in pensions. A death benefit for families of employees has also been provided for.

Pittsburg.—The "Pittsburg Dispatch" of October 10 contained the following in regard to the recent banking development in this city:

"During the last two years the banking capital of Pittsburg has been increased fully \$35,000,000 by the formation of new institutions, especially trust companies, and by enlarging the capital and surplus by selling additional shares at the advanced price of the stocks. This is in addition to the normal increase in the surpluses of the various banking institutions. Some bankers believe that the growth has been faster than the business of the city warrants, while a great many others say that the banks have not responded to the rapid strides of the city's business as fully as they could have done.

The rapid development in banking institutions began early last year, and since then old-time bankers have been startled at the innumerable trust companies that have arisen to share in the city's financial business. The growth of the trust companies has been especially rapid and extensive since the State banking department found that they could engage regularly in all kinds of banking affairs. Recently some of the older and larger institutions have taken advantage of the higher prices of the stock to build up enormous surplus funds, and the banking capital of the city is now much larger than it was two years ago, while the surplus is several times greater.

The formation of combinations and the tendency to do business in Pittsburg on a much larger scale than in the past have required much larger working capitals on the part of the banks, and bankers say that the rapid increase is the result of this more than anything else. They say that the city has taken such wonderful strides, so many new industries have been located here, so much new capital is being invested and the city is growing so quickly, commercially and financially, that the banks must conform to the new situation. They assert that the growth in the near future will be just as steady and extensive while not as phenomenal, but they say the Pittsburg banks will be fully prepared to handle this business.

Some bankers have watched the growth with some little concern. They say that with such a rapid increase in capital and surplus banks are apt to take more risks than ordinarily in order to keep their funds busily engaged. They say that the growth has been healthy, but that the future may not offer enough opportunities to keep the capital actively and safely engaged. One prominent banker, when asked whether he thought the banking capital had grown too fast, said: "I do not think so. I might answer by telling you that the railroads and mills of Pittsburg cannot now possibly handle the business that is offered them. We are highly prosperous and will remain so for an indefinite time."

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

- 6010—First National Bank, Crafton, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6011—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Farmersville, Texas. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6012—First National Bank, Price, Utah. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6013—Vancouver National Bank, Vancouver, Washington. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6014—Chariton National Bank, Chariton, Iowa. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6015—Commercial National Bank, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Capital, \$125,000.
- 6016—People's National Bank, Adena, Ohio. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6017—Farmers' National Bank, Hamburg, Iowa. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6018—Purcellville National Bank, Purcellville, Virginia. Capital, \$40,000.
- 6019—Larchmont National Bank, Larchmont, New York. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6020—First National Bank, Cameron, West Virginia. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6021—City National Bank, Anniston, Alabama. Capital, \$100,000.
- 6022—First National Bank, Verndale, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6023—Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$2,000,000.
- 6024—Childress National Bank, Childress, Texas. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6025—First National Bank, Pinckneyville, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6026—First National Bank, Casey, Illinois. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6027—First National Bank, Imperial, California. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6028—Hardin National Bank, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6029—First National Bank, Ceylon, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6030—First National Bank, Las Animas, Colorado. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6031—First National Bank, Luray, Virginia. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6032—National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Virginia. Capital, \$250,000.
- 6033—Osceola National Bank, Osceola, Iowa. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6034—National Manufacturers' Bank, Neenah, Wisconsin. Capital, \$75,000.
- 6035—First National Bank, Wheaton, Minnesota. Capital, \$25,000.
- 6036—First National Bank, Brigham City, Utah. Capital, \$30,000.
- 6037—Denver National Bank, Denver, Pennsylvania. Capital, \$50,000.
- 6038—Citizens' National Bank, Long Branch, New Jersey. Capital, \$100,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

- First National Bank, Tyler, Minnesota; by Geo. Christenson, *et al.*
- City National Bank, Forney, Texas; by J. T. Rhea, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Mustang, Oklahoma; by John A. Mosler, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Glenwood, Minnesota; by C. M. Sprague, *et al.*
- American National Bank, Everett, Washington; by J. T. McChesney, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Fairport Harbor, Ohio; by C. H. Frank, *et al.*
- Coweta National Bank, Newnan, Georgia; in place of Merchants' National Bank.
- First National Bank, Hinsdale, Illinois; by T. P. Phillips, *et al.*
- Oxford National Bank, Oxford, Ohio; by G. C. Welliver, *et al.*
- Citizens' National Bank, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania; by M. T. Page, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Center Point, Texas; by G. P. McCorkle, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; by J. H. Stribling, *et al.*
- Goldthwaite National Bank, Goldthwaite, Texas; by W. E. Miller, *et al.*
- Benton National Bank, Benton, Illinois; by W. R. Ward, *et al.*
- Santa Rosa National Bank, Santa Rosa, New Mexico; by D. T. Haskins, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Rifle, Colorado; by W. H. Haley, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Severy, Kansas; by W. W. Gragg, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Marion, North Carolina; by Geo. I. White, *et al.*
- First National Bank, Leger, Oklahoma. by J. A. Henry, *et al.*

Standing Stone National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.; in lieu of title "Keystone National Bank."
 Union National Bank, Lowell, Massachusetts; by Wm. H. Anderson, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania; by J. D. Meise, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Hewitt, Indian Territory; by E. W. Roberts, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Cornish, Indian Territory; by E. W. Roberts, *et al.*
 Hennessey National Bank, Hennessey, Oklahoma; by Charles H. Moore, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Volga, South Dakota; by Philo Hall, *et al.*
 First National Bank, LeRaysville, Pennsylvania; by Jno. F. Haigh, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Alvord, Texas; by T. B. Yarbrough, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Anson, Texas; by C. H. Steele, *et al.*
 Van Zandt County National Bank, Wills Point, Texas; by H. F. Goodnight, *et al.*
 City National Bank, Ishpeming, Michigan; by Wm. Sedgwick, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Blum, Texas; by W. A. Wells, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Erin Springs, Indian Territory; by J. A. Mays, *et al.*
 American National Bank, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; by Thomas C. Bradley, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Fitzgerald, Georgia; by E. K. Farmer, *et al.*
 First National Bank, Mansfield, Illinois; by James C. Langley, *et al.*

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Bank of C. Finerty & Co., Cordell, Oklahoma; into Cordell National Bank.
 Goodland City Bank, Goodland, Kansas; into First National Bank.
 Thurmond State Bank, Sayre, Oklahoma; into First National Bank.
 State Bank, Bridgewater, South Dakota; into First National Bank.
 Bank of Sayre, Sayre, Oklahoma; into City National Bank.
 Farmers' State Bank, Hillsboro, Kansas; into First National Bank.
 First State Bank, Waubay, South Dakota; into First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ALBERTVILLE—J. F. Hooper.
 ANNISTON—City National Bank; capital, \$100,000; Pres., M. B. Wellborn; Cas., J. B. McCreath.
 BAY MINETTE—Baldwin County Bank; capital, \$50,000.

ARKANSAS.

BALD KNOB—Citizen's Bank.
 MARSHALL—Searcy County Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., J. F. Henley; Vice-Pres., J. L. Bromley.
 OSCEOLA—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., F. B. Hale; Vice-Pres., Will J. Driver; Secretary, Wm. H. Pullen.
 STUTTGART—Citizens' Bank.

CALIFORNIA.

IMPERIAL—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. Chaffey; Cas., Leroy Holt.

COLORADO.

CASTLE ROCK—E. P. Brown.
 LAS ANIMAS—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Paul J. Gaume; Cas., Oscar P. Smith.
 SALIDA—Salida State Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., F. N. Cochems; Vice-Pres., D. H. Staley; Cas., J. M. Whitmore.

DELAWARE.

DOVER—Delaware Charter Trust, Title and Guar. Co.; Pres., Richard R. Kenney; Vice-Pres., James K. P. Hall; Secretary, Clarence D. Sypberd.

GEORGIA.

LOGANVILLE—Loganville Banking Co.; capital, \$25,000.

IDAHO.

SANDPOINT—Bank of Sandpoint; capital, \$25,000.

ILLINOIS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—Arlington Heights State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. N. Berbecker; Cas., B. B. Castle.
 CASEY—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., J. E. Turner; Cas., W. C. Turner; Asst. Cas., Rosa Turner.
 OLNEY—Commercial Trust and Security Co.; capital, \$25,000.
 PINCKNEYVILLE—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., W. S. Wilson; Cas., Allen Osborne.
 RANSOM—Ransom Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., A. F. Schoch; Vice-Pres., P. G. Schoch; Cas., Wm. C. Flick.
 SAVANNA—Savanna Trust and Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000.
 WATAGA—Bank of Wataga.

INDIANA.

AVILLA—Merchants' & Farmers' Bank; Pres., Jacob Keller; Cas., Sol. Baum.
 PINE VILLAGE—Isley & Hickman (successors to Baker & Anderson).

INDIAN TERRITORY.

MADILL—Madill Bank; Pres., M. Scott; Cas., G. W. Green.
 WETUMKA—Bank of Commerce; capital, \$10,000; Pres., L. W. Clapp; Cas., N. T. Gilbert.

IOWA.

ALLISON—State Bank; Pres., J. W. Ray; Cas., F. J. Ray.—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. W. Wild; Vice-

Pres., M. G. Baldwin; Cas., S. E. Bourquin.
ARISPE—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., Lewis Linebarger; Vice-Pres., A. A. Wright; Cas., D. W. Stevenson.
CHARITON—Chariton National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., W. C. Penick; Cas., H. O. Penick.
COUNCIL BLUFFS—German Loan and Trust Co.; capital, \$10,000; Pres., James M. Kerr; Sec. and Treas., Henry G. Wernimont.
EMMETSBURG—General Trust Co.; capital, \$25,000.
HAMBURG—Farmers' National Bank (successor to Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank); capital, \$50,000; Pres., A. Hydinger; Vice-Pres., G. M. Beal; Cas., C. D. Butterfield; Asst. Cas., B. G. Franklin; 2d Asst. Cas., S. B. Cunningham.
HEDRICK—Hedrick State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. N. Utterbach; Vice-Pres., Edwin L. Smith; Cas., Chas. Lauer.
JESUP—Jesup State Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Cyrus Carey; Vice-Pres., Zene Comfort; Cas., T. J. Durant.
OSCEOLA—Osceola National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Chas. T. Ayres; Vice-Pres., Nathan McGrew; Cas., P. L. Fowler.
PANORA—Panora Savings Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., W. G. Roberts; Vice-Pres., W. E. Blackman.
STATE CENTER—Dobbin & Whitson State Bank; capital, \$60,000.

KANSAS.

GARDEN PLAINS—State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
JETMORE—Citizens' State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Chas. E. Lobdell; Cas., W. M. O'Connell.
KIOWA—Commercial State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
SEWARD—State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
TORONTO—Verdigris Valley State Bank; capital, \$10,000; Pres., D. C. Johnson; Cas., L. H. Johnson.

KENTUCKY.

ELIZABETHTOWN—Hardin National Bank (successor to Bank of Elizabethtown); capital, \$50,000; Pres., C. Hotopp; Cas., W. C. Montgomery.
GRATZ—Citizens' Deposit Bank; capital, \$15,000; Pres., C. F. Alexander; Vice-Pres., J. M. Minnish; Cas., H. H. Kemper.

LOUISIANA.

NATCHITOCHES—People's Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., L. Caspari; First Vice-Pres., H. M. Hyams; 2d Vice-Pres., J. W. Freeman; Cas., S. H. Hill.

MICHIGAN.

BRITTON—Bank of Britton (Charles Maynard).
DETROIT—Detroit United Bank; capital, \$100,000.
FLAT ROCK—Bank of Flat Rock; \$5,000; Pres., D. H. Power; Cas., G. H. Retan.

MASS CITY—Mass City Bank; Pres., P. W. Scott; Vice-Pres., W. A. Brown; Cas., Melville W. Dorn.

NEW LOTHROP—Bank of New Lothrop.

ROSE CITY—Rose City Bank; Pres., B. R. Noble; Vice-Pres., John Bell; Cas., Wm. J. Bell.

MINNESOTA.

CEYLON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., John Dows; Cas., Geo. Stickney.
DERBY—Bank of Derby.

MAGNOLIA—Magnolia State Bank (successor to Bank of Magnolia); capital, \$15,000; Pres., Alexander Walker; Vice-Pres., Charles Mylius; Cas., W. V. Kennedy.

MONTEREY—People's Bank; Cas., A. L. Gambull.

VERNDALE—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Isaac Hazlett; Cas., S. L. Frazier.

WHEATON—First National Bank (successor to Burton's Bank); capital, \$25,000; Pres., David Burton; Cas., Rud Anderson.

MISSISSIPPI.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS—Crystal Springs Bank; capital, \$20,000; Pres., W. J. Hampton; Vice-Pres., G. W. Copley; Cas., A. T. Townes.

GULFPORT—Bank of Commerce.

MISSOURI.

BIGELOW—Bank of Bigelow; capital, \$5,000; Pres., A. W. Chuning; Cas., Geo. W. Poynter.

EOLIA—Bank of Eolia; Pres., James D. Pitt; Cas., Claude A. James.

SAVANNAH—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$20,000; Pres., John J. Holt; Vice-Pres., James M. Rea; Cas., O. O. Holt.

ST. LOUIS—State Trust Co.; capital, \$1,500,000.
 —Colonial Trust Co.; capital, \$3,000,000; Pres., Clark H. Sampson; Vice-Pres., Isaac Schwab; Paul A. Fusz, Edward S. Lewis and Edgar D. Tilton.—Noel-Brown Banking Co.

NEBRASKA.

NEMAHA—Bank of Nemaha; capital, \$5,000; Pres., Wm. Campbell; Cas., Elmer E. Allen.
O'NEILL—Chambers State Bank; capital, \$5,000; Pres., J. C. McGowen; Cas., Edward Adams; Asst. Cas., E. L. McGowen.

PLEASANT DALE—First State Bank; capital, \$6,000.

NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH—Union County Trust Co.; capital, \$100,000; Pres., Thomas N. McCarter; Vice-Pres., Frank Bergen; Sec. and Treas., *pro tem.*, Frederick W. Egner.

LONG BRANCH—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, \$100,000; Pres., Rufus Blodgett; Cas., Harry B. Sherman, Jr.

PASSAIC—Dundee Savings Bank; Pres., Bird W. Spencer; Treas., Wm. L. Lyall.

PATERSON—Franklin A. Peters.

NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Rockaway Savings Bank.
FREEPORT—Freeport Trust Co.
LARCHMONT—Larchmont National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Joseph H. Sterling; Vice-Pres., Geo. E. Ide; Cas., Sam'l R. Bell.
NEW YORK—Broadway-Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.—United States Safe Deposit Co.; capital, \$100,000.—Title Insurance Company of New York.
PORT WASHINGTON—Bank of North Hempstead; capital, \$25,000.

OHIO.

ADENA—People's National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Nathan R. Smith; Cas., Roscoe P. Sears.
DAYTON—Dayton Deposit and Trust Co.
JEROMEVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$10,000.
NORTH AMHERST—North Amherst Bank Co.; capital, \$50,000.
STRUTHERS—Struthers Savings and Banking Co.; capital, \$50,000; Pres., D. P. Cooper; Sec. and Treas., M. H. Liddle.
YOUNGSTOWN—Lamprecht Bros.

OKLAHOMA.

AMES—Farmers' State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
AMORITA—Amorita State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
BLAIR—Blair State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
BURFORD—Bank of Mountain Park.
LAMBERT—Farmers' Bank; capital, \$5,000.
MUSTANG—Mustang State Bank; capital, \$5,000.
OMEGA—Charles G. Woodworth.
SEILING—Merchants and Farmers' Bank.
STERLING—Bank of Sterling; capital, \$5,000.

OREGON.

TOLEDO—Lincoln County Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—Provident Trust Co.
CRAFTON—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Homer P. Goff; Vice-Pres., James A. McAteer; Cas., Samuel C. Cover.
DENVER—Denver National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., M. G. Hess; Vice-Pres., A. W. Marburger; Cas., Alvin W. Mentzer.
PITTSBURG—Federal National Bank; capital, \$2,000,000; Pres., Joseph A. Langfitt; Vice-Pres. and Cas., G. W. Eisenbeis; Asst. Cas., C. H. E. Succop.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT—Newport Trust Co.; capital, \$300,000; Pres., Frederick Tompkins; Treas., Thomas P. Peckham.
WOONSOCKET—Producers' Trust Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ASHTON—First State Bank; capital, \$25,000.
FULTON—First State Bank; Pres., O. L. Bronson, Cas., J. G. Reid; Asst. Cas., A. J. Borhmer.
TRENT—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., Geo. L. Struble; Cas., John C. Fox.

TEXAS.

CHILDRESS—Childress National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., A. J. Fires; Cas., R. E. Dunn.
FARMERSVILLE—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Sam R. Hamilton; Cas., W. M. Windom.
LOVELADY—Montgomery & Lawrence; capital, \$15,000; Cas., K. D. Lawrence.
STRATFORD—Stockmen's Mercantile and Banking Co.

UTAH.

BRIGHAM—First National Bank; capital, \$30,000; Pres., Lorenzo N. Stohl; Cas., John D. Peters.
PRICE—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., J. M. Whitmore; Cas., A. McGovney.

VIRGINIA.

LURAY—First National Bank; capital, \$25,000; Pres., E. D. Newman; Cas., J. S. Price.
NORFOLK—National Bank of Commerce (successor to Bank of Commerce); capital, \$250,000; Pres., Nathaniel Beaman; Cas., H. M. Kerr.
PURCELLVILLE—Purcellville National Bank; capital, \$40,000; Pres., W. P. Pancoast; Cas., T. M. Fry.

WASHINGTON.

CLARKSTON—Bank of Clarkston (Hinkly Bros.); Cas., F. M. Hinkly.
SEATTLE—Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.
VANCOUVER—Vancouver National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Levi Ankeny; Vice-Pres., E. G. Crawford; Cas., W. P. Conna-way.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CAMERON—First National Bank; capital, \$50,000; Pres., Clell Nichols; Cas., H. A. Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

FOND DU LAC—Commercial National Bank (successor to Wells Banking House); capital, \$125,000; Pres., H. R. Potter; Cas., M. T. Simmons.
MENOMONEE FALLS—Citizens' Bank; capital, \$25,000.
NEENAH—National Manufacturers' Bank (successor to Manufacturers' National Bank); capital, \$75,000; Pres., D. C. Van Ostrand; Cas., S. B. Morgan.
WRIGHTSTOWN—Farmers and Traders' Bank; capital, \$25,000.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BEEOTON—Traders' Bank of Canada; Mgr., R. R. Jeffrey.
WINGHAM—Dominion Bank of Canada; Mgr., A. E. Gibson.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA—Victoria Trust and Guaranty Co., Ltd.; capital, \$100,000.

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUND—Bank of Hamilton.
NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
MOOSE JAW—Bank of Hamilton.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

EVERGREEN—People's Bank (incorporated); capital, \$50,000.

MONTGOMERY—Farley National Bank; capital reported increased to \$350,000.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—First National Bank; J. C. Drake, Second Vice-Pres.

SANTA ROSA—Santa Rosa Bank; Marinus J. Striening, Asst. Cas., deceased.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Farmers and Traders' Bank; O. D. Gorman, Asst. Cas.

BAINBRIDGE—First National Bank; J. D. Harrell, Vice-Pres.; G. J. Thomas, Asst. Cas.

WAYCROSS—First National Bank; J. S. Bailey, Pres.; A. M. Knight, Cas. in place of J. E. Wadley.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXIS—Bank of Alexis; William S. Weir, Pres., deceased.

GALESBURG—First National Bank; F. L. Conger, Asst. Cas.

KANKAKEE—City National Bank; H. M. Stine, Pres. in place of F. D. Radeke; Geo. H. Ehrich, Cas. in place of H. M. Stone.

LITTLE YORK—Bank of Little York; William S. Weir, Pres., deceased.

MONMOUTH—People's National Bank; William S. Weir, Pres., deceased.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE—Hamilton National Bank; Ross McCulloch, Asst. Cas. in place of Charles W. Orr, resigned.

IOWA.

CAMBRIDGE—Citizens' State Bank; F. W. Larson, Cas. in place of Edgar John.

HAMPTON—Franklin County Bank; L. P. Holden, Pres., deceased.

NEVADA—First National Bank; Edgar John, Cas. in place of W. F. Swayze.

SIOUX CITY—First National Bank; A. S. Garretson, Cas. in place of T. A. Black.

KENTUCKY.

GUTHRIE—Bank of Guthrie; Jos. T. Williams, Asst. Cas., deceased.

OWENSBORO—National Deposit Bank; C. C. Watkins, Cas. in place of E. G. Buckner, resigned; Marcus C. Stuart, Asst. Cas. in place of C. C. Watkins.

SADLEVILLE—Farmers' Bank; Charles Fields, Cas. in place of J. D. Fields, resigned.

VERSAILLES—Harris-Seller Banking Co.; James W. Smith, Cas., deceased.

LOUISIANA.

AMITE CITY—Bank of Amite City; capital, increased to \$25,000.

MAINE.

YORK—York County National Bank; J. T. Davidson, Pres., deceased.

MARYLAND.

MYERSVILLE—Myersville Savings Bank; Wm. S. Wachtel, Cas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—National Bank of Redemption; J. E. Toulmin, Pres. in place of James B. Case, resigned; W. S. B. Stevens, 2d Asst. Cas.

IPSWICH—Ipswich Savings Bank; Frederick Wilcomb, Vice-Pres., deceased.

LEOMINSTER—Leominster National Bank; F. J. Lothrop, Cas. in place of A. L. Burditt, deceased.

MARLBORO—First National Bank; Wm. L. Morse, Pres. in place of Geo. N. Cate, deceased; Chas. W. Curtis, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. L. Morse.

SALEM—Merchants' National Bank; Josiah H. Gifford, Cas. in place of H. M. Batchelder; Albert P. Goodhue, Asst. Cas.

WINCHESTER—Winchester Savings Bank; Charles E. Redfern, Treas. in place of D. N. Skillings, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

MUNISING—Munising State Bank; capital increased to \$30,000.

PORT HURON—First National Exchange Bank; H. G. Barnum, Pres. in place of James Goulden, deceased; T. A. Goulden, Cas. in place of H. G. Barnum; Gus Hill, Asst. Cas. in place of T. A. Goulden.

MINNESOTA.

MANKATO—First National Bank; W. D. Willard, Cas. in place of L. A. Linder, deceased.

ST. PAUL—Second National Bank; S. R. Flynn, Pres., resigned.

MISSISSIPPI.

HATTIESBURG—First National Bank; A. F. Thomasson, Cas. in place of E. B. Scanlon, resigned.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—Fidelity Trust Co.; W. H. Pratt, Treas., resigned.

MONETT—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of August Othenin; P. H. Attaway, Asst. Cas.

ORRICK—Citizens' Exchange Bank; capital increased to \$20,000.

SEDALLA—Sedalla National Bank; Ben F. Blair, Asst. Cas., resigned.

MONTANA.

BUTTE—Silver Bow National Bank; F. Augustus Heinze, Pres.; John Maginnis, Vice-Pres.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Omaha National Bank; William Wallace, 1st Vice-Pres.; Charles F. McGrew, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. B. Anderson, Cas. in place of William Wallace.—Omaha Loan and Trust Co. Savings Bank; title changed to City Savings Bank; capital increased to \$100,000; C. W. Lyman, Pres.; John F. Flack, Vice-Pres.; Charles E. Bates, Treas.

STROMSBURG—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; J. W. Wilson, Pres. in place of John Wilson; Nathan Wilson, Cas.

NEVADA.

RENO—Washoe County Bank; George W. Mayes, Pres.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH—Plymouth Guar. Savings Bank; capital increased to \$15,000.

ELIZABETH—First National Bank; C. H. K. Halsey, Vice-Pres. in place of M. W. Reeve, resigned.

HIGHTSTOWN—First National Bank; Joseph Holmes, Pres. in place of Collen B. Meirs, deceased.

NEWARK—Essex County National Bank; will increase capital to \$1,000,000 January 2. —North Ward National Bank; Spencer S. Marsh, Cas.; E. F. Hartshorn, no longer Acting Cas.

NEW YORK.

BINGHAMTON—B. H. Nelson & Son; Benjamin H. Nelson, deceased.

BUFFALO—Columbia National Bank; George F. Rand, 2d Vice-Pres. in place of J. C. Bryant; no Cas. in place of Clifford Hubbell. —Marine Bank; Clifford Hubbell, Asst. Cas.

LE ROY—Bank of Leroy; Wm. F. Huyck, Pres.; Thomas B. Tuttle, Cas.

LITTLE VALLEY—Crissey & Crissey; title changed to Cattaraugus County Bank; capital, \$25,000.

MEXICO—Mexico Banking Office; Benjamin F. French, Cas., deceased.

NEW YORK—East River Savings Institution; Wm. H. Slocum, Pres., deceased. —Fifth Avenue Trust Co.; capital increased to \$1,000,000. —Armour Bros. & Co.; P. J. Armour, deceased.

PLATTSBURG—Plattsburg National Bank; J. H. Moffitt, Cas. in place of James Shaw, deceased; J. Leslie Signor, Asst. Cas.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—First National Bank; Wm. B. Gage, Pres. in place of James M. Marvin, deceased.

SYRACUSE—Merchants' National Bank; Hiram Plumb, Pres. in place of George N. Kennedy; Charles A. Bridgman, Cas.

TICONDEROGA—First National Bank; W. W. Richards, Cas. in place of M. R. Hack, resigned.

TROY—Troy Trust Co.; capital increased to \$200,000; James H. Caldwell, Pres. *pro tem.*; Peter McCarthy and S. A. Peterson, Vice-Pres.; John G. Hawley, Sec. and Treas.

WHITE PLAINS—White Plains Bank; Charles Prigge, Cas. in place of Charles Prophet, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

VALLEY CITY—American National Bank; no Pres. in place of A. L. Plummer.

OHIO.

GEORGETOWN—People's National Bank; F.

M. Smith, Vice-Pres.; B. M. Marshall Asst. Cas.

HICKSVILLE—First National Bank; Hiram Meek, Pres., in place of Hiram Meed, as previously reported.

IRONTON—Citizens' National Bank; H. C. Kerr, Vice-Pres. in place of J. F. Warfield, deceased.

MANSFIELD—Citizens' National Bank; Geo. F. Carpenter, Pres., deceased.

MINGO JUNCTION—First National Bank; John Quinn, Pres. in place of John H. McKee, resigned.

NEW PHILADELPHIA—Citizens' National Bank; B. P. Scott, Pres. in place of S. O'Donnell; no Vice-Pres. in place of E. L. Arnold; B. H. Scott, Cas. in place of B. P. Scott; E. C. Schweitzer, Asst. Cas. in place of B. H. Scott.

SALEM—Farmers' National Bank; R. V. Hampson, Pres. in place of J. T. Brooks; W. B. Carey, Cas. in place of R. V. Hampson; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. B. Carey. **ST. CLAIRESVILLE**—First National Bank; E. G. Amos, Cas. in place of Geo. V. Brown, resigned; W. V. Sutton, Asst. Cas. in place of E. G. Amos.

TIFFIN—Tiffin National Bank; Wm. L. Hertzner, Cas. in place of J. W. Chamberlin, deceased; no Asst. Cas. in place of Wm. L. Hertzner.

TOLEDO—Dollar Savings Bank Co.; capital increased to \$250,000. —Union Savings Bank; James Secor, Pres., deceased; also Pres. Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. and Vice-Pres. Northern National Bank.

WOOSTER—Wayne County National Bank; Jacob Frick, Pres., deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

WEATHERFORD—First National Bank; J. W. Walters, Pres. in place of Beeks Erick; G. M. D. Steel, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Walters; C. A. Galloway, Cas. in place of Elva C. Barrows; J. G. Queenan, Asst. Cas. in place of Henry Eichenberger.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE—Marine National Bank; W. E. Beckwith, Asst. Cas.

LANCASTER—Lancaster County National Bank; Walter A. Haddy, Cas., deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—National Bank of Germantown; Canby S. Tyson, Pres. in place of Charles W. Otto, deceased.

PITCAIRN—First National Bank; Homer L. Castle, Vice-Pres.; A. W. Graham, Cas.; Francis X. Toohill, Asst. Cas.

PITTSBURG—Fidelity Title and Trust Co.; C. E. Whlock, Treas. in place of James C. Chaplin. —Prudential Trust Co.; W. D. Johnston, Vice-Pres. in place of Daniel R. Lean; R. M. Mackenzie, Treas. in place of Clifford C. Herr. —Farmers' Deposit National Bank; capital, \$800,000. —People's National Bank; Hervey Schumachier, Second Asst. Cas.

PITTSSTON—First National Bank; Thomas Ford., Vice-Pres., deceased.

WEST CHESTER—National Bank of Chester County; J. Preston Thomas, Pres. in place of Wm. P. Marshall, deceased; T. W. Marshall, Vice-Pres. in place of J. Preston Marshall.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—National Bank of Commerce; Harvey E. Wellman, Vice-Pres., deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA—Central National Bank; Edwin W. Robertson, Pres. in place of James Woodrow.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN—Aberdeen National Bank; J. C. Bassett, Pres. in place of Robert Moody, resigned; H. N. Bouley, Cas. in place of J. C. Bassett.

TENNESSEE.

LAWRENCEBURG—Lawrence Bank and Trust Co.; W. H. Phillips, Vice-Pres.

TEXAS.

COLORADO—City National Bank; J. D. Wulfjen, Pres. in place of W. R. Smith, resigned; F. E. McKenzie, Vice-Pres. in place of J. D. Wulfjen; W. J. Hatch, Asst. Cas.

FARMERSVILLE—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; R. S. Pike, Vice-Pres.; P. R. Hamilton, Asst. Cashier.

LUFKIN—Angelina County National Bank; I. D. Fairchild, Vice-Pres; M. McMoy, Cas.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Savings Bank and Trust Co.; Joseph F. Smith, Pres. in place of Lorenzo Snow, deceased.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON—Home Savings Bank; N. K. Brown; Treas. in place of F. S. Pease.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CALIFORNIA.

SONORA—Citizens' Bank.

GEORGIA.

BARNESVILLE—Barnesville Savings Bank; in hands of W. B. Smith, Receiver.

IDAHO.

IDAHO FALLS—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

IOWA.

ORANGE CITY—Orange City Bank.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON—Union Savings Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

WATERBURY—Waterbury National Bank; W. B. Clark, Cas. in place of W. D. Clark, as previously reported.

VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG—Rockingham National Bank; J. C. Stiegel, Vice-Pres. in place of A. H. Wilson, deceased.

WASHINGTON.

BALLARD—Bank of Ballard; capital increased to \$50,000.

TACOMA—Lumbermen's National Bank; Geo. S. Long, Vice-Pres.; W. Fraser, Asst. Cas.

WALLA WALLA—Baker-Boyer National Bank; H. H. Turner, Cas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARTINSBURG—Citizens' National Bank; James Whann McSherry, Pres. in place of Harvey T. Cushwa, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

ELKHORN—First National Bank; J. H. Harris, Vice-Pres. in place of S. R. Edwards, deceased.

MADISON—Capital City Bank; John A. Johnson, Pres., deceased.

STEVENS POINT—Citizens' National Bank; Louis Brill, Pres. in place of W. W. Spraggon, deceased; E. J. Pfiffner, Vice-Pres. in place of Louis Brill.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

WIARTON—Union Bank of Canada; E. W. Bourinot, Mgr., deceased.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC—La Banque Nationale; capital increased by \$800,000.

MARYLAND.

HURLOCK—Farmers' Bank of Dorchester County.

MICHIGAN.

MONTAGUE—Mnskegon County Bank.

NEW YORK.

BALLSTON SPA—First National Bank.

NEW YORK—National Commercial Bank; in voluntary liquidation November 15.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—Metropolitan National Bank.

A Misnomer.—Mrs. Jones—I think it's the most ridiculous thing to call that man in the bank a "teller."

Mrs. Johnson—Why?

Mrs. Jones—Because he simply won't tell at all. I asked him one day how much my husband had on deposit there, and he just laughed.—*Tw-Bits.*

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1901.

GOLD EXPORTS, RAILROAD COMBINATIONS AND THE TREASURY SURPLUS were most in the public mind during the month just closed. Nearly \$14,500,000 of gold was exported during the first three weeks of the month, of which \$7,829,583 was sent on one steamer on November 19, the largest single shipment of gold on record. So heavy a movement of gold at a time when the exports of merchandise usually exceed the imports, and when gold ordinarily comes from abroad, naturally attracted attention, nor has it been explained by any of the general conditions known to prevail.

While exports of merchandise in the latest month for which returns have been compiled, October, were nearly \$18,000,000 less than in the corresponding month of last year and imports were nearly \$11,000,000 more, nevertheless the exports exceeded the imports by more than \$64,000,000 for the month, and for the ten months of the year the balance of exports is \$464,000,000. In the four years from November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1901, the exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by \$3,348,000,000.

Making every allowance for debits against the country, it is impossible to extinguish more than one-half of that tremendous sum except by the return of American securities which have been sold abroad. There is no means of estimating what such sales have been, but it is not generally believed in financial circles that this country has brought back sufficient of its securities to absorb the balance the export trade of the last four years has piled up.

More than the gold exports, however, the accumulation of an increased surplus in the United States Treasury has disturbed the money market of late. In November the Government revenues exceeded the disbursements by \$5,500,000, making a surplus of nearly \$33,000,000 since July 1, as compared with only about \$12,000,000 for the corresponding time in 1900. For the full fiscal year 1900-01 the surplus was nearly \$76,000,000, so the prospect is reasonably good for a surplus of \$100,000,000 this year, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report says that such an accumulation is probable.

The effect of the withdrawal of so large an amount of money from circulation is bound to be serious when other conditions are making for stringency in the money market. The relief which the Secretary of the Treasury can afford is to be secured only through the purchase of bonds at a price agreeable to the holders. Out of less than \$940,000,000 of Government bonds now outstanding, the National banks hold about \$440,000,000 as security either for circulation or for public deposits. A reduction in the bonded debt is sure to affect the volume of money in circulation to some extent.

The Treasury is in a most plethoric condition. It has \$1,212,000,000 of money, all but \$112,000,000 of which is in its vaults. Offsetting all current liabilities there is still a surplus of \$317,000,000 in excess of every obligation, or \$167,000,000 more than the \$150,000,000 gold reserve now held to secure the legal tender notes outstanding. Such a condition presents so many threatening contingencies that the

Administration can scarcely avoid seeking a preventive, either in the form of reduced revenues or a change in the sub-Treasury system.

One of the most notable events in the financial world of recent occurrence was the organization last month of the Northern Securities Company, with a capital of \$400,000,000. The purpose of this incorporation is to take and hold the stock of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. The company will issue its stock in place of Northern Pacific common stock and Great Northern stock, allowing \$115 per share for the former and \$180 per share for the latter. The preferred stock of the Northern Pacific will be retired on January 1 next. The new company brings into harmonious relations not only the interests in the two railroads' properties, but also those of the Union Pacific.

The effect of this important deal was not at first apparently favorable in Wall Street. But other influences by which the money market was being affected were at work at the same time. Stock Exchange operations were exceeding erratic, and the volume of daily sales fluctuated from half a million shares to more than a million shares. A number of stocks, almost exclusively railroad securities, touched the highest prices for the year during the latter part of the month.

Some feeling of apprehension exists regarding the future of values for railroad shares. While railroad earnings continue to be large beyond precedent, the question is, how will they be affected by the known shortage in the crops. The report of the Department of Agriculture last month indicates a corn yield this year of less than 1,360,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,105,000,000 bushels in 1900. The yield of oats is about 660,000,000 bushels, compared with 809,000,000 bushels last year. Both crops are the smallest in a number of years.

It is probable that the wheat crop will foot up 700,000,000 bushels, which would mean an increase of 178,000,000 bushels over last year's yield and of 25,000,000 bushels over the big crop of 1898.

There is reason to believe that the railroads will not suffer any serious loss because of the crop shortage, for the reason that the traffic of the railroads consists to a much greater degree than ever before of manufactured products. Railroad earnings are no more dependent upon grain traffic now than the iron and steel trade is upon orders for steel rails.

The statement of the National banks of the United States to the Comptroller of the Currency shows their condition on September 30. The changes which have occurred since the last previous statement are in some particulars important. There was a further increase in the number of institutions, the total reporting on September 30 being 4,221, as compared with 4,165 on July 15 and with 3,871 on September 5 last year. There was an increase since July of \$19,437,252 in resources, in capital of \$9,622,781, in surplus and profits of \$13,822,290, and in loans of \$61,709,542. There was a decrease, however, of \$4,084,195 in individual deposits and of \$21,531,187 in amount due banks and bankers. Legal tenders decreased \$13,910,873, while

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Individual deposits.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Legal tenders.</i>
December 2, 1899.	\$906,725,265	\$250,367,892	\$2,380,610,361	\$274,687,240	\$40,138,136	\$114,732,795
February 13, 1900.	631,084,465	252,899,088	2,481,847,035	289,381,232	50,196,562	136,966,498
April 26, 1900.....	617,061,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	507,683,828	60,367,240	146,196,068
June 29, 1900.....	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,456,062,757	295,121,378	60,862,331	146,950,522
September 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,156,812	61,170,068	147,131,498
December 13, 1900	632,353,495	262,387,848	2,623,997,522	301,619,990	58,062,234	142,134,945
February 5, 1901..	634,696,505	266,320,595	2,753,969,722	332,971,037	66,985,107	152,366,883
April 24, 1901.....	640,778,600	267,810,240	2,868,665,450	315,548,242	71,227,450	159,324,246
July 15, 1901.....	645,719,099	274,194,176	2,941,837,429	302,826,065	68,259,478	164,929,624
September 30, 1901	655,341,880	279,582,859	2,937,753,238	314,397,341	62,284,530	151,018,751

specie increased \$5,596,828. Compared with a year ago, the National banking system has expanded wonderfully. Capital has increased \$25,000,000 and surplus and profits \$41,000,000. Deposits increased \$581,000,000, nearly \$430,000,000 of which were individual deposits. Resources increased \$647,000,000. The preceding table gives the principal items from the statements prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency during the last two years.

Among the evidences afforded of the prosperous condition of general trade, a very striking one is presented in the latest annual report of the postal money order system of the United States. The report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and is even more favorable than the report of the previous year, which attracted general attention. The total amount of money orders issued fell only a trifle below \$295,000,000—an increase of nearly \$39,000,000 over the previous year's record. Compared with 1895 the increase is \$125,000,000 or nearly seventy-five per cent. The following table shows the amount issued yearly in the last seven years:

AMOUNT OF POSTAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	<i>Domestic issued.</i>	<i>International issued.</i>	<i>Aggregate issued.</i>	<i>Increase in aggregate over preceding year.</i>
1895.....	\$156,709,089	\$12,906,485	\$169,615,575	\$4,390,446
1896.....	172,170,649	13,852,615	186,023,264	16,387,689
1897.....	174,482,676	13,588,379	188,071,056	2,117,791
1898.....	191,354,121	13,239,769	204,593,890	16,522,834
1899.....	211,213,592	13,744,770	224,958,363	20,364,472
1900.....	238,921,209	16,749,018	255,670,227	30,711,864
1901.....	274,546,067	20,072,614	294,618,681	38,948,453

Again the iron industry is giving evidence of unparalleled activity. The production of pig iron is once more at the record-breaking point. On November 1 the furnaces in blast had a weekly capacity of 320,824 tons, an increase in one month of nearly 18,000 tons and an increase since September 1 of nearly 21,000 tons. The highest record prior to last May was 298,014 tons, the weekly output on February 1, 1900. From that point production fell until on November 1, 1900, it was only 215,304 tons. Then it increased rapidly, reaching 314,505 tons on June 1. In the following three months there was a decline to 299,861 tons, but the succeeding two months have carried the output beyond the record figures of June 1. The present capacity of the furnaces in blast is 105,520, or nearly fifty per cent. greater than it was a year ago, while the rate of production now exceeds 16,500,000 tons per annum.

While production of pig iron is going on at such a tremendous pace, there is no accumulation of stocks, but on the contrary a decline. The furnace stocks on November 1, not including the holdings of steel-works producing their own iron, amounted to 273,251 tons less than one weekly output. The stocks were reduced 88,342 tons in October, and nearly 135,000 tons since June 1.

The magnitude of business and financial operations is suggested in the record of large incorporations during the month of November. The aggregate capital of new incorporations in the Eastern States during the month, capitalized for \$1,000,000 or more each, was nearly \$509,000,000, the largest ever known in any month excepting April last, when the total reached more than \$1,300,000,000. In both these record months, however, single concerns contributed the largest proportion of the new capital—the United States steel corporation in April and the Northern Securities Company in November. In the eleven months of the present year the capitalization of new corporations with \$1,000,000 or more capital has reached the extraordinary total of \$3,205,605,000, as compared with \$2,255,075,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

The organization of the Northern Securities Company shows the drift of rail-

road organizations towards consolidation in one form or another. The "Financial Chronicle," in considering the changes in the control of railroad systems in the last five years, makes the following summary of systems and groups giving their mileage in 1897 and 1901.

RAILROAD SYSTEMS AND GROUPS.

	<i>Miles of Railroad.</i>	
	<i>1897.</i>	<i>1901.</i>
Vanderbilt lines.....	16,901	18,041
Pennsylvania group.....	8,977	17,697
Morgan-Hill, joint and separate interests.....	17,323	38,043
Gould-Rockefeller group (mostly the former).....	10,858	16,985
Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb group.....	20,156	22,347
Frisco-Pierce group, comprising—		
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad system.....	1,162	3,191
Mexican Central.....	1,966	2,523
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.....	6,479	7,810
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.....	6,143	6,596
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway.....	3,571	3,819
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.....	1,136	1,287
Louisville and Nashville Railroad (including Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis).....	5,028	5,324
Boston and Maine Railroad.....	2,786	3,269
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.....	1,992	2,037
Seaboard Air-Line Railway.....	923	2,600
Plant system.....	1,941	2,178
Atlantic Coast Line.....	1,640	2,192
Pere Marquette.....	.....	1,821
Total.....	108,990	157,700

The total railroad mileage in the country is estimated at about 200,000 miles, so that as the "Chronicle" remarks about three-fourths of it is included in the above-named sixteen systems or groups of associated roads. It adds: "There is reason to believe that before many months have passed the mileage may be in still fewer hands."

Only brief reference can be made to the foreign trade situation. While the total exports still continue large, there has been a decline in the export movement of manufactured goods. In October exports of manufactures were valued at \$34,425,130, as compared with \$37,651,337 in 1900—a decrease of more than \$3,200,000. For the ten months of the calendar year they were valued at \$332,000,000, as compared with \$376,000,000 last year. The indications are that for the entire year there will be a decrease of \$50,000,000.

In accounting for the decrease Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, mentions that a small part of the loss is due to the exclusion from the statistics of the exports to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands this year. The remaining decrease is confined mainly to copper, iron and steel and refined illuminating oil. As regards the last two the decline in price accounts for most if not all the decrease in aggregate value. There has, however, been a falling off in the quantity of copper exported, and this is due to some degree to the increased production and competition of other countries. Otherwise our manufactured goods seem to hold their position in our export trade.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Rates for money in the local market are slightly higher than a month ago and the market continues firm. The demand for time contracts is moderate. The supply of commercial paper is about equal to the demand which is light however. At the close of the month call money ruled at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., averaging about 4 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for all periods from 60 days to 6 months on all railroad securities, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on good mixed collateral, and at 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all industrial collateral.

For commercial paper the rates are $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ 5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ @ 5 per cent. for first-class 4 to 6 months' single names, and 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances.....	5 —	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —4	2 —3	3 —4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$
Call loans, banks and trust companies.....	4 —	3 —	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —	4 —	$3\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days.....	4 —	4 —	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.....	4 —	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months.....	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$	4 —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —	$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months.....	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months.....	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—During the first three weeks of the month loans were reduced nearly \$23,000,000, but in the last week there was an increase of about \$7,000,000. There were similar changes in deposits, which fell off \$25,000,000 between November 2 and 23 and increased nearly \$8,000,000 in the last week. Reserves are about \$1,500,000 less than a month ago, the decrease being entirely in specie. The surplus reserve, after falling below \$10,000,000 on November 9, increased to nearly \$14,500,000 on the 23d and fell to \$13,400,000 on the last day of the month.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Nov. 2...	\$891,322,900	\$178,463,700	\$71,534,700	\$968,062,400	\$10,482,800	\$81,875,900	\$1,356,819,900
" 9...	886,995,000	177,339,200	68,955,500	960,419,100	9,689,325	81,821,400	1,325,007,900
" 16...	882,587,400	176,589,600	70,035,400	948,044,300	10,103,825	81,982,600	1,704,439,600
" 23...	869,063,000	177,175,500	70,550,800	932,967,500	14,486,325	81,972,400	1,492,045,400
" 30...	876,169,200	176,186,500	72,395,200	940,668,500	13,414,575	81,975,000	1,332,843,800

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January.....	\$823,087,700	\$19,180,975	\$740,046,900	\$11,168,075	\$854,189,200	\$11,525,900
February.....	861,637,500	39,232,025	735,917,300	30,871,275	909,917,500	24,838,325
March.....	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550	1,012,514,000	14,801,100
April.....	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150	1,004,288,200	7,870,500
May.....	883,595,300	25,624,675	852,062,500	21,128,300	970,790,500	16,759,775
June.....	890,061,600	42,710,800	887,954,500	20,122,275	952,394,200	21,253,050
July.....	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,900	16,869,375	971,892,000	8,484,300
August.....	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975	955,912,200	22,165,350
September.....	849,733,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475	968,121,900	11,919,325
October.....	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,900	12,942,600	926,452,300	16,238,625
November.....	761,635,500	2,088,525	841,775,200	5,950,400	968,062,400	10,482,800
December.....	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675	940,668,500	13,414,575

Deposits reached the highest amount, \$1,012,514,000 on Mar. 2, 1901, loans, \$918,799,600 on March 9, 1901, and the surplus reserve \$11,623,000 on Feb. 2, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

DATES.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Nov. 2....	\$72,007,700	\$76,749,800	\$3,263,800	\$4,168,200	\$7,848,500	\$2,204,000	* \$517,495
" 9.....	71,777,600	77,842,200	3,100,700	4,345,200	8,360,800	1,778,900	* 1,878,960
" 16.....	72,581,800	78,784,500	3,380,200	4,468,100	8,871,600	2,057,800	* 923,425
" 23.....	72,464,700	77,762,600	3,367,900	4,887,200	8,294,800	1,741,000	* 1,659,750
" 30.....	72,616,800	77,563,700	3,447,200	4,865,000	8,454,000	1,777,300	* 1,347,425

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Nov. 2.....	\$197,624,000	\$225,577,000	\$16,555,000	\$7,987,000	\$6,063,000	\$141,324,700
" 9.....	194,413,000	222,704,000	15,885,000	7,968,000	5,597,000	152,119,700
" 16.....	193,940,000	222,299,000	16,018,000	7,918,000	5,597,000	143,207,600
" 23.....	192,722,000	217,344,000	15,223,000	8,465,000	5,561,000	180,676,700
" 30.....	196,029,000	220,833,000	15,211,000	8,415,000	5,549,000	109,722,800

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

DATES.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Nov. 2.....	\$177,210,000	\$210,378,000	\$57,655,000	\$9,881,000	\$113,294,900
" 9.....	176,663,000	208,242,000	55,352,000	9,806,000	95,543,200
" 16.....	176,186,000	210,870,000	56,114,000	9,624,000	111,319,900
" 23.....	177,451,000	210,250,000	56,230,000	9,622,000	122,523,600
" 30.....	178,841,000	210,160,000	54,908,000	9,748,000	93,124,600

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There was no change in the posted rates of any of the European banks during the month, but open market rates are generally firm. Dis-

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	July 18.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 15.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3	3	3	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3½
6 months bankers' drafts.....	3½	2½	2½—3	2½	2½—3	3½
Loans—Day to day.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½
Paris, open market rates.....	2	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½
Berlin, ".....	8	2½	2½	8	3	8
Hamburg, ".....	3	2½	2½	3	3	3
Frankfort, ".....	3	2½	2½	3	3	3
Amsterdam, ".....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Vienna, ".....	3½	3½	4	3½	3½	3½
St. Petersburg, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrid, ".....	3½	3½	4	4	4	4
Copenhagen, ".....	5	5	5	5	5	4½

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Aug. 14, 1901.	Sept. 11, 1901.	Oct. 16, 1901.	Nov. 13, 1901.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills).....	£20,185,610	£22,066,820	£29,096,190	£29,423,480
Public deposits.....	10,432,296	11,479,738	10,189,207	10,696,591
Other deposits.....	39,187,229	40,002,878	41,171,771	39,845,448
Government securities.....	16,499,916	16,683,467	18,016,765	17,525,202
Other securities.....	26,012,088	26,047,763	25,964,380	27,610,125
Reserve of notes and coin.....	25,359,920	27,237,374	25,255,939	23,275,904
Coin and bullion.....	37,720,530	39,129,194	37,177,129	34,924,384
Reserve to liabilities.....	50½	53½	49½	45½
Bank rate of discount.....	3½	3½	3½	4½
Price of Consols (2½ per cents.).....	94½	93½	93½	91½
Price of silver per ounce.....	27½d.	26½d.	26½d.	26½d.
Average price of wheat.....	27s. 7d.	26s. 5d.	25s. 9d.	26s. 6d.

counts of 60 to 90 day bills in London at the close of the month were $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., against $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month ago. The open market at Paris was $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., against $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ 3 per cent., against 3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Rates for sterling were very firm during almost the entire month. There were heavy exports of gold but these did not have any weakening influence upon foreign exchange. Sales of American securities for foreign account earlier in the year, to a considerable extent have affected recent movements in the exchange.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

WEEK ENDED.	BANKERS' STERLING.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling, 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
Nov. 2.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84	4.87 @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84
" 9.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.81	4.87 @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84
" 16.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.84 @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 23.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.84 @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 30.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	August 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days.....	4.85 — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.84 — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.82 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 3	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
" " Sight.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	4.86 — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 7	4.87 — $\frac{1}{4}$
" " Cables.....	4.88 — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 6	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
" Commercial long.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.82 — $\frac{3}{4}$	4.83 — $\frac{1}{4}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
" Documentary for paym't.....	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	4.82 — 3	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 4
Paris—Cable transfers.....	5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.15 — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 — $\frac{1}{4}$
" Bankers' 60 days.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.20 — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
" Bankers' sight.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
Swiss—Bankers' sight.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days.....	95 — $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 96	95 — $\frac{1}{4}$
" Bankers' sight.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
Belgium—Bankers' sight.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$
Kroners—Bankers' sight.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	26.90 — 91	26.90 — 92
Italian lire—sight.....	5.40 — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.39 — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 25	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 25

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England lost a little more than a million dollars gold during the month of November, while the Bank of France gained \$16,000,000 and the Bank of Germany \$3,000,000. With the exception of the Bank of Russia all the principal European banks have a larger stock of gold than they held a year ago.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	October 1, 1901.		Nov. 1, 1901.		Dec. 1, 1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England.....	£39,637,691	.....	£35,654,523	.....	£35,370,277	.....
France.....	95,356,848	£44,612,244	95,023,965	£43,858,884	93,362,836	£44,068,889
Germany.....	31,073,000	16,008,000	30,087,000	15,500,000	31,294,000	16,121,000
Austro-Hungary.....	44,147,000	10,322,000	45,640,000	10,328,000	45,536,000	11,012,000
Spain.....	14,004,000	17,125,000	14,008,000	18,962,000	14,008,000	17,035,000
Netherlands.....	6,124,200	5,642,900	5,758,300	5,806,400	5,742,200	6,027,500
Nat. Belgium.....	8,094,700	1,547,300	8,046,697	1,523,383	8,114,697	1,557,333
Totals.....	£233,437,237	£95,859,444	£229,219,455	£94,473,617	£233,427,980	£95,827,933

SILVER.—The silver market in London has been very weak and the price has fallen to the lowest point recorded in three years. From 26 9-16d. the closing price in October the price fell to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. which latter was the closing price of the month, making a net decline of 1 8-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1899, 1900, 1901.

MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.		MONTH.	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	July.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
February	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	August..	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
March....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Septemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
April.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	October..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
May.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Novemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
June.....	28	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Decemb'r	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—Only a small quantity of silver was coined last month, \$917,000, of which \$900,000 was standard dollars. There was \$3,270,000 gold coined, and \$297,090 minor coin, making a total for the month of \$7,484,090.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$18,032,000	\$1,642,000	\$11,515,000	\$2,364,161	\$12,657,200	\$2,718,000
February.....	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000	9,230,300	2,242,166
March.....	12,176,715	2,346,567	12,596,240	4,341,376	6,182,152	3,120,580
April.....	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000	18,958,000	2,638,000
May.....	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000	9,325,000	2,866,000
June.....	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217	5,948,030	2,836,185
July.....	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827	4,225,000	1,312,000
August.....	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000	6,780,000	3,141,000
September.....	6,860,947	2,441,368	2,293,335	3,932,185	4,100,178	3,899,524
October.....	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000	5,750,000	2,791,499
November.....	6,643,700	2,612,000	13,185,000	2,130,000	6,270,000	917,000
December.....	7,469,952	1,886,905	4,576,697	2,880,555	.....	.....
Year.....	\$111,344,220	\$26,061,519	\$96,272,942	\$36,295,321	\$89,425,860	\$28,671,944

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars.....	\$.80	\$.87	Twenty marks.....	\$4.78	\$4.82
Mexican dollars.....	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilean pesos..	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish 25 pesos.....	4.78	4.83
English silver.....	4.84	4.88	Mexican doubloons.....	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns.....	4.86	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos.....	19.53	19.65
Five francs.....	.95	.97	Ten guilders.....	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs.....	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Fine silver (Government assay), 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ 57¢. The official price was 55¢.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—For the first time in two years the amount of National bank notes in circulation decreased last month. In two years the total

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Aug. 31, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Oct. 31, 1901.	Nov. 30, 1901.
Total amount outstanding.....	\$357,419,155	\$358,890,548	\$359,911,683	\$359,720,711
Circulation based on U. S. bonds.....	323,476,351	328,845,067	328,196,614	328,212,186
Circulation secured by lawful money....	29,012,804	29,985,481	31,715,069	33,508,525
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.....	62,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
" " 1907, 4 per cent.....	6,057,000	6,062,000	6,062,000	6,019,500
Five per cent. of 1894.....	263,900	263,900	263,900	275,400
Four per cent. of 1895.....	2,991,800	2,561,100	2,911,100	2,865,100
Three per cent. of 1896.....	3,924,780	3,993,280	3,893,780	4,024,580
Two per cent. of 1900.....	316,975,150	317,854,150	316,625,650	314,880,400
Total.....	\$330,279,960	\$330,721,990	\$329,883,960	\$328,107,480

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1907, \$6,231,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, \$406,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, \$9,753,960; 3 per cents. of 1896, \$6,508,300; 2 per cents. of 1900, \$66,787,300; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1824, \$995,000; a total of \$110,651,660.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is \$79,065.

increased from about \$248,000,000 to nearly \$360,000,000, and last month there was a reduction of about \$200,000. The decrease is in circulation based on Government bonds amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, while the lawful money deposited to secure circulation increased nearly \$1,800,000. The National banks hold nearly \$402,000,000 of the new 2 per cent. bonds of which nearly \$87,000,000 are to secure public deposits.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Treasury reports another surplus for the month of November amounting to \$5,517,860. This is about \$3,600,000 less than in October, which is represented by a decrease of that amount in customs receipts. The surplus in November, last year, was more than \$7,000,000, but receipts are \$2,600,000 smaller this year, while expenditures have fallen off only about \$1,100,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Source.	November, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.	Source.	November, 1901.	Since July 1, 1901.
Customs.....	\$19,526,377	\$104,828,696	Civil and mis.	\$3,174,256	\$47,350,289
Internal revenue...	23,049,725	119,369,404	War.....	9,271,238	50,632,410
Miscellaneous.....	3,140,674	13,499,518	Navy.....	5,970,123	28,775,747
			Indians.....	744,515	4,458,963
Total.....	\$45,716,776	\$237,697,618	Pensions.....	13,607,288	59,190,430
			Interest.....	2,431,497	14,509,879
Excess of receipts...	5,517,860	32,878,980	Total.....	\$40,199,916	\$304,818,686

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1900.			1901.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January.....	\$48,012,165	\$39,189,097	\$218,613,617	\$47,520,287	\$40,109,707	\$221,183,644
February.....	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336	45,844,123	38,880,635	231,150,064
March.....	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064	49,891,125	40,762,862	249,046,643
April.....	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962	47,767,851	41,968,246	245,994,770
May.....	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545	52,629,440	42,136,561	244,432,245
June.....	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185	50,333,907	33,045,147	248,605,794
July.....	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376	52,320,340	52,307,590	249,955,831
August.....	49,678,756	50,500,000	218,263,969	45,394,125	39,351,497	258,455,746
September.....	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162	44,434,423	32,310,736	251,635,354
October.....	51,626,067	47,993,637	242,670,174	49,831,952	40,645,965	259,346,494
November.....	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,235,735	45,716,776	40,198,916	257,539,887
December.....	46,846,508	40,204,622	246,561,322	.....	.....	.....

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The net cash in the Treasury was reduced more than \$3,000,000 in November, the loss in gold being nearly \$2,000,000 and in silver dollars \$5,000,000.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$517,798,435	\$529,152,523	\$541,025,158	\$539,888,236
Silver Dollars.....	458,167,001	456,125,010	455,298,819	456,739,603
Silver bullion.....	44,428,792	42,244,769	41,806,649	40,090,860
Subsidiary silver.....	10,520,157	9,075,395	8,464,329	7,652,543
United States notes.....	12,705,392	8,651,150	7,899,998	7,339,921
National bank notes.....	9,645,840	9,512,334	8,237,121	8,357,687
Total.....	\$1,051,263,617	\$1,054,761,181	\$1,062,170,559	\$1,059,258,899
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding.....	737,198,908	755,899,912	764,873,610	770,163,163
Net cash in Treasury.....	\$314,069,709	\$298,861,269	\$297,296,949	\$289,095,686

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased about \$4,000,000 in November, the gain being principally in

silver certificates, which were increased \$6,000,000 while gold coin decreased nearly \$2,000,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Gold coin.....	\$680,037,710	\$681,201,237	\$683,858,471	\$682,001,740
Silver dollars.....	68,021,039	71,201,115	73,113,530	73,210,737
Subsidiary silver.....	80,788,238	81,538,117	83,999,351	84,176,421
Gold certificates.....	269,342,649	277,517,150	281,678,659	282,296,549
Silver certificates.....	483,550,842	495,437,932	441,810,337	447,852,192
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890.....	44,300,417	42,944,781	41,384,614	40,012,622
United States notes.....	383,975,634	383,029,886	383,781,028	379,841,095
National bank notes.....	347,773,315	349,318,214	351,674,532	351,363,074
Total.....	\$2,197,799,824	\$2,227,183,491	\$2,248,300,542	\$2,250,256,230
Population of United States.....	77,965,000	78,093,000	78,211,000	78,324,000
Circulation per capita.....	\$28.18	\$28.52	\$28.73	\$28.73

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The general stock of money was reduced last month more than \$4,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 was in gold. The Treasury Department estimates a loss of \$600,000 in subsidiary silver and of \$1,800,000 in Treasury notes of 1890.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$1,147,896,145	\$1,160,358,790	\$1,174,893,624	\$1,171,399,976
Silver dollars.....	524,183,040	527,326,125	528,350,399	529,250,399
Silver bullion.....	44,428,792	42,244,769	41,306,649	40,080,890
Subsidiary silver.....	91,308,885	90,613,512	92,464,180	91,328,964
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes.....	357,419,155	358,380,548	359,911,638	359,720,711
Total.....	\$2,511,859,538	\$2,528,049,760	\$2,543,597,491	\$2,539,361,896

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Interest-bearing debt:				
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent.....	\$419,679,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750	\$445,940,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 ".....	287,578,100	248,241,700	247,273,450	243,201,150
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	84,380	83,200	32,650	32,550
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	26,902,100	21,041,450	21,025,450	20,220,050
" 1905, 4 ".....	162,315,400	153,454,800	148,557,700	142,049,350
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent.....	104,900,040	98,254,220	96,193,100	97,618,490
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,499,770	\$966,966,120	\$961,033,100	\$949,062,330
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	2,654,070	1,343,560	1,341,310	1,340,940
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.....	81,581,532	29,596,339	81,713,019	33,268,571
Fractional currency.....	6,878,410	6,878,361	6,876,361	6,875,138
Total non-interest bearing debt.....	\$385,144,806	\$383,206,564	\$385,324,244	\$386,878,572
Total interest and non-interest debt.....	\$1,386,644,576	\$1,350,172,684	\$1,347,357,344	\$1,335,940,902
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates.....	263,629,379	302,926,099	312,315,099	315,735,099
Silver ".....	427,426,000	442,080,000	449,648,000	454,082,000
Certificates of deposit.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	61,397,000	43,026,000	41,434,000	40,110,000
Total certificates and notes.....	\$754,012,379	\$788,032,099	\$803,397,099	\$809,917,099
Aggregate debt.....	\$2,140,656,955	\$2,138,204,783	\$2,150,754,443	\$2,145,857,901
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets.....	1,181,271,552	1,197,237,475	1,213,048,111	1,212,301,240
Demands and liabilities.....	841,164,216	877,407,595	897,392,414	895,790,075
Balance.....	\$290,107,336	\$319,829,880	\$325,656,097	\$317,010,065
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance.....	140,107,336	169,829,880	175,656,097	167,010,065
Total.....	\$290,107,336	\$319,829,880	\$325,656,097	\$317,010,065
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.....	1,069,191,810	1,061,596,364	1,022,098,346	1,028,847,836

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of November, and the highest and lowest during the year 1901, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1900:

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				NOVEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.			Lowest.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	— June	5	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 21	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	— May	3	70	— May	9	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	3	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	110
Baltimore & Ohio, pref.	90	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	— June	5	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Feb.	28	96
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	22	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Oct.	7	71
Canadian Pacific	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	7	87	— May	9	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Southern	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	— Nov.	25	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	89
Central of New Jersey	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	185	— Nov.	22	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	185
Ches. & Ohio vtg. cdfs.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	3	29	— May	9	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Alton	42	31	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	30	27	— May	9	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	30	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	144	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	30	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	140
Chicago & E. Illinois	109	88	140	— Nov.	11	91	— Jan.	2	140
" preferred	125	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	— Apr.	22	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	3	120
Chicago, Great Western	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	— Nov.	11	16	— Jan.	3	27
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	29	14	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	22	23	— Jan.	21	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	64	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept.	16	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	76
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	— May	6	134	— May	9	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	188	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	— May	3	175	— May	9	191 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Northwestern	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	— May	1	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	213 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	220	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	— Apr.	11	207	— Mar.	1	244 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	5	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	3	149
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	126	110	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	22	125	— Mar.	2	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	175	172	201	— Apr.	11	180	— Mar.	29	196
Chicago Terminal Transfer	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	— Apr.	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	15	33	— Jan.	18	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	76	55	101	— Nov.	8	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	15	101
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	17	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	96
Consolidated Gas Co.	201	164	238	— Apr.	15	187	— Jan.	18	225
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	3	105	— May	9	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	249	— Nov.	25	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	3	249
Denver & Rio Grande	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	14	80	— Jan.	21	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	9	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1st pref.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	25	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2d pref.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	61	— Mar.	21	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evansville & Terre Haute	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	— Apr.	12	41	— Jan.	31	62
Express Adams	150	111	199	— Nov.	19	145	— Jan.	8	199
" American	191	142	219	— Nov.	19	170	— Jan.	12	219
" United States	59	45	100	— Apr.	10	53	— Jan.	26	95
" Wells, Fargo	140	120	195	— Nov.	18	130	— Jan.	11	185
Great Northern, preferred	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	— Mar.	15	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	9	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hocking Valley	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	— May	9	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	82	— Nov.	29	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	82
Illinois Central	133	110	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	29	124	— May	9	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Central	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	21	21	— Jan.	21	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	58	39	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	— July	1	48	— Jan.	21	79
Kansas City Southern	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	25	— Apr.	30	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	4	23
" preferred	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	— Apr.	30	35	— Jan.	4	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Erie & Western	42	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	25	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	115	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sept.	27	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	134
Long Island	89	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	22	67	— Jan.	3	78
Louisville & Nashville	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	17	76	— May	9	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan consol	117	84	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	30	83	— May	9	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan Street	182	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	— June	24	150	— May	9	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Central	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	— May	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis & St. Louis	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	— July	19	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	110
" preferred	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	— Oct.	18	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	7	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	20	15	— Jan.	21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Apr.	19	37	— May	9	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	— June	14	69	— Jan.	4	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile & Ohio certificates	49	35	85	— Aug.	22	78	— May	9	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Nov.	25	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Jan.	21	174 $\frac{1}{2}$

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—Continued.

	YEAR 1900.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1901.				NOVEMBER, 1901.		
	High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.			High.	Low.	Closing.
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	32½	18¼	40¼—May 1	24—May 9			36¾	33¾	35¼
Norfolk & Western.....	45¾	22¾	61¾—Nov. 25	42—Jan. 10			61¾	56¾	60¾
" preferred.....	83	67	92¼—Nov. 22	82—Feb. 15			92¼	90	91¾
North American Co.....	22¾	18¾	109—June 18	73¼—Mar. 14			97¾	92¾	94
Northern Pacific.....	86¼	45¼	700—May 9	77¼—Jan. 21			105¾	100¾	100¾
" pref.....	91½	67	113¼—May 7	84¼—Jan. 21			105¾	100¾	100¾
Pacific Mail.....	57	25¾	49¼—Nov. 11	30¼—May 9			49¼	43¾	46¾
Pennsylvania R. R.....	149¼	124¾	161¼—Apr. 22	137¼—May 9			152¾	144¾	149¾
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	111¼	81¾	120¼—June 21	96¼—Jan. 21			104¼	97¼	99¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	204	176	225—Oct. 17	195¼—Jan. 31			220	218	218¾
Reading.....	26	15	52—Nov. 25	24¼—Jan. 4			52	42¼	50¾
" 1st preferred.....	71¾	49	81—Nov. 25	65—May 9			81	77¾	80¾
" 2d preferred.....	80¾	25¾	61¾—Nov. 29	38—Jan. 3			61¾	53¾	60¼
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	24¼	8¾	55—Nov. 20	21¼—Jan. 4			55	42	52
" 1st preferred.....	78¾	64	88—Mar. 12	75—July 15			82¾	78	80¾
" 2d preferred.....	55	31¼	76¼—June 19	53¼—Jan. 4			78¾	67	71¾
St. Louis & Southwestern.....	18¼	8¾	39¼—Apr. 30	16—May 9			30¾	26	27
" preferred.....	45¼	21¾	71—June 10	41¼—Jan. 8			62	56¼	59¾
Southern Pacific Co.....	45¼	30¾	63¾—June 5	29—May 9			62¾	59¼	59¾
Southern Railway.....	22¾	10¾	35¼—June 8	18—Jan. 21			35¼	31¾	34¼
" preferred.....	78¼	49¼	94¾—Nov. 27	67¼—Jan. 21			94¾	86¾	98
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.....	104	49	76½—June 18	49½—Mar. 7			66¾	59¼	64
Texas & Pacific.....	26¾	13½	52¼—May 3	23¼—Jan. 8			42¾	39	40¾
Union Pacific.....	81¾	44¾	133—May 2	76—May 9			108¾	100¾	108
" preferred.....	85¾	70¾	90¼—May 1	81¾—Jan. 21			94¾	88¾	90¾
Wabash R. R.....	14	6½	26—June 3	11¼—Jan. 3			22¾	20	22
" preferred.....	27	16	46¼—June 21	23¼—Jan. 4			41¾	36¼	40¼
Western Union.....	88¼	77¼	100¼—May 6	81—Jan. 21			92¼	89¾	91¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	18¼	8	22—June 4	11¾—Jan. 31			20	17¾	18
" second preferred.....	38¼	21¾	38—Mar. 28	24—May 9			32	29¼	30¼
Wisconsin Central.....	20¼	10	26—June 17	14¼—Jan. 21			22¼	20¼	21¾
" preferred.....	57	30	49¼—Apr. 17	38¼—Jan. 17			44	40¾	42¾
"INDUSTRIAL"									
Amalgamated Copper.....	99¼	89¾	130—June 17	72¼—Nov. 30			89	72¼	74¼
American Car & Foundry.....	25¼	12¼	35—June 14	19—Jan. 21			30	25	29¾
" pref.....	72	57¾	89—July 2	67—Jan. 18			86	80¼	86
American Co. Oil Co.....	87¾	30	35¼—June 17	24—Mar. 8			81	27	28¼
American Ice.....	49¼	27¼	41¾—Mar. 15	25¼—Oct. 2			26¾	26¼	26¾
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	58¼	34¼	69—Apr. 20	38¼—Oct. 7			47¾	40¾	44
" preferred.....	99	85	104¾—June 20	88—Feb. 26			99	96¼	98¼
American Steel Hoop Co.....	50¼	17	49—Apr. 2	23—Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	86	64¼	97¼—Apr. 2	69—Jan. 18			.....	.....	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.....	59¾	28¾	59¼—Feb. 11	38—Jan. 14			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	69¼	112¼—Apr. 1	83¼—Jan. 17			.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. Co.....	149	95¼	153—June 8	112¾—Oct. 7			127¼	116	125¾
American Tin Plate Co.....	57¾	18	80—Apr. 2	55—Jan. 4			.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco Co.....	114¾	84¼	144—June 8	99—May 9			138	135	138
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	54¾	37¾	54¼—Apr. 16	30—Nov. 30			35¾	30	30¾
Continental Tobacco Co.....	40¼	21¾	71¼—June 6	38¼—Jan. 4			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	95	70	124—June 10	98¼—Jan. 2			118	114¾	116
Federal Steel Co.....	58¼	28¾	59—Jan. 2	41—Jan. 29			.....	.....	.....
" preferred.....	79¼	60¾	106¼—Apr. 1	68—Jan. 21			.....	.....	.....
General Electric Co.....	200	120	281¼—Nov. 27	183¼—Jan. 10			281¼	256	277¼
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.....	60	44	65—May 2	37—Oct. 24			42¼	39	39¾
International Paper Co.....	28¾	14¾	28—Mar. 22	18¼—May 10			217½	19¼	21
" preferred.....	75	58	81¼—Sept. 6	69—Jan. 21			77¼	75	76¼
National Lead Co.....	28¼	15¾	25¼—June 12	15—Mar. 14			21¾	18¼	18¾
National Tube.....	69¾	40¾	70¼—Feb. 6	51¼—Feb. 28			.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co.....	58¼	32¼	52—Jan. 2	30—Mar. 7			45	41¼	43¼
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	27¼	8¾	24—June 17	11¼—Sept. 13			16¼	14¾	16
" preferred.....	70¼	49	82—Apr. 1	56¼—Jan. 21			70¼	66¼	69¾
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	10¼	4¾	8¼—June 18	3¼—Mar. 6			5	4¼	4¼
U. S. Leather Co.....	19	7¾	16¼—May 2	7¼—May 9			18¼	11¾	12¾
" preferred.....	79¼	65	83¼—Sept. 3	69¼—May 9			83¼	80	82¼
U. S. Rubber Co.....	44	21	34—Jan. 2	12¼—Oct. 4			16¾	14¾	15¼
" preferred.....	104¼	74¼	85—Jan. 2	47—Oct. 4			53	49	53
U. S. Steel.....	.....	.....	55—Apr. 30	24—May 9			44¼	41	42¼
" pref.....	.....	.....	101¾—Apr. 30	69—May 9			94	90¾	92¾

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL
SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's.....1906		7,000,000	Q J	97	Nov.27,'01	97	96½	28,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
{ Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1906	182,117,500		A & O	103½	Nov.30,'01	104	102½	982,500
" registered.....			A & O	108	Nov.30,'01	108	102	6,000
" adjustment, g. 4's.....1905	31,055,000		NOV	93½	Nov.30,'01	94	96	407,000
" registered.....			NOV	95	May 17,'01			
" stamped.....1905	20,673,000		M & N	93½	Nov.27,'01	93½	96	552,500
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's.1902	250,000		J & J					
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's.....1915	1,500,000		M & S					
" Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s.1946	1,000,000		J & D	108	May 18,'01			
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925		69,798,000	J & J	96½	Nov.30,'01	97	96½	610,500
" registered.....			J & J	95	Oct. 23,'01			
" g. 4s.....1948			A & O	104	Nov.30,'01	104	102½	744,500
" g. 4s. registered.....	65,963,000		A & O	108	Nov.30,'01	108	100½	70,000
" ten year c. deb. g. 4's. 1911	12,102,000		M & S	105	Nov.30,'01	109½	106	2,684,500
" Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	11,293,000		M & N	90½	Nov.30,'01	90½	90	88,000
" registered.....			Q Feb					
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	41,980,000		J & J	91½	Nov.30,'01	91½	89½	982,500
" registered.....			Q J	90½	June 4,'01			
" Monongahela River 1st g. g. 5's. 1919	700,000		F & A	104½	July 1,'02			
" Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½s. 1930	1,018,000		M & S	112	Nov.14,'00	112	112	5,000
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's.....1937	4,407,000		M & S	117½	Nov.30,'01	118½	117½	17,000
" deb. 6's.....1947	1,000,000		J & J					
" Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1998	2,000,000		A & O					
" Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's.....1943	650,000		J & J	130½	Mar. 8,'01			
" Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's. 1921	1,300,000		F & A	127	Oct. 8,'01			
" cons. 1st 6's.....1922	3,920,000		J & D	129	Nov. 2,'01	129	129	1,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's. 1913		575,000	A & O	100	Nov.18,'00			
" registered.....			A & O					
" 1st refund g. 4's.....1951	3,021,000		J & J	101	Nov.12,'01	101	101	10,000
" registered.....			J & J					
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's. 1906	6,500,000		J & D	106½	Nov.28,'01	106½	106½	6,500
" con. 1st & col. 1st 5's.....1934	7,250,000		A & O	124	Nov.25,'01	124	123½	23,000
" registered.....			A & O	117	Nov.20,'19			
" Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921	1,905,000		A & O	118½	Dec. 6,'19			
" Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927	150,000		J & D	140	Aug.24,'06			
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's. 1908	14,000,000		J & J	107½	Nov.27,'01	107½	107	40,000
" 2d mortg. 5's.....1913	6,000,000		M & S	109½	Nov.27,'01	109½	109	84,000
" registered.....			M & S	107	Aug. 5,'01			
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000		J & D	92½	Nov.15,'01	92½	92	13,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's. 1987	4,880,000		M & N	108	Nov. 8,'01	108	108	6,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's. 1945		7,000,000	F & A	123	Nov.19,'01	123	122	5,000
" registered \$1,000 & \$5,000			F & A					
" con. g. 5's.....1945			M & N	107	Nov.30,'01	107½	104½	280,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. \$1,000 & \$5,000	16,700,000		M & N	106½	Sept.18,'01			
" 1st pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000		OCT 1	77	Nov.30,'01	77	70	282,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	7,000,000		OCT 1	34½	Nov.30,'01	34½	27	597,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.....1945	4,000,000		OCT 1	19½	Nov.30,'01	20½	15	373,000
" Chat. div. pur. my. g. 4's.1951	1,840,000		J & D	92	Nov.20,'01	92	91½	15,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st								
" g. 5's.....1946	840,000		J & J	95	Dec. 27,'00			
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g. 5s.1947	413,000		J & J	102	June29,'00			
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's.....1946	1,000,000		J & J	106	Oct. 24,'19			
Central Railroad of New Jersey,								
" 1st convertible 7's. 1902	1,167,000		M & N	102½	Nov.12,'01	102½	102½	1,000
" gen. g. 5's.....1987			J & J	131½	Nov.30,'01	131½	131	79,000
" registered.....	43,924,000		Q J	130	Nov.25,'01	130	128	15,000

BOND SALES.

1107

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
{ Am. Dock & Improv'm't Co. 5's. 1921		4,987,000	J & J	114	Oct. 28, '01	....	....	.....
{ Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's. 1920		1,062,000	J & J					.....
{ Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's. 1912		2,691,000	Q M	108½	Nov. 9, '01	108½	108½	15,000
{ con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910		12,175,000	Q M	104½	Nov. 20, '01	104½	104	27,000
{ N.Y. & Long Branch gen. g. 4's. 1941		1,500,000	M & S			....	....	.....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's. 1936		1,500,000	J & J	108½	Dec. 18, '99			.....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g. Series A. 1906		2,000,000	A & O	113	Nov. 22, '01	113	113	10,000
{ Mortgage gold 6's. 1911		2,000,000	A & O	116	Nov. 22, '01	116	116	1,000
{ 1st con. g. 5's. 1939		25,858,000	M & N	120	Nov. 27, '01	120	119½	77,000
{ registered. 1939			M & N	118	July 16, '01			
{ Gen. m. g. 4½'s. 1932		28,811,000	M & S	107½	Nov. 30, '01	107½	107	311,000
{ registered. 1932			M & S	108	Apr. 18, '01			
{ Craig Val. 1st g. 5's. 1940		650,000	J & J	108	Nov. 26, '19			
{ (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's. 1939		6,000,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 19, '01	105½	104½	98,000
{ 2d con. g. 4's. 1939		1,000,000	J & J	99	Sept. 23, '01			
{ Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's. 1941		400,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 29, '99			
{ Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's. 1902		3,007,000	M & S	101½	Nov. 29, '01	101½	100½	142,000
{ Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	M & N					.....
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's. 1903		1,671,000	M & N	102½	Nov. 29, '01	102½	102½	7,000
{ refunding g. 3's. 1949		29,696,000	A & O	87½	Nov. 27, '01	88	87½	331,000
{ registered. 1949			A & O					
{ Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's. 1912		425,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30, '95			
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s. 1950		22,000,000	J & J	86½	Nov. 29, '01	86½	84½	805,000
{ registered. 1950			J & J					
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903		22,565,000	J & J	108½	Nov. 27, '01	108½	107½	46,000
{ Chic. & Iowa div. 5's. 1905		2,320,000	F & A	104½	Apr. 11, '19			
{ Denver div. 4's. 1922		5,467,000	F & A	101½	Oct. 24, '01			
{ Illinois div. 3½'s. 1949		26,214,000	J & J	103½	Nov. 23, '01	104	102½	8,000
{ registered. 1949			J & J					
{ (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's. 1919		2,640,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 30, '01			
{ 4's. 1919		3,544,000	A & O	103½	Nov. 18, '01	103½	103½	7,000
{ Nebraska extensi'n 4's. 1927		26,077,000	M & N	110½	Nov. 25, '01	110½	110	36,000
{ registered. 1927			M & N	112½	Apr. 17, '01			
{ Southwestern div. 4's. 1921		2,960,000	M & S	100½	June 4, '01			
{ 4's joint bonds. 1921		215,158,000	J & J	98	Nov. 30, '01	99	98	8,807,500
{ registered. 1921			Q JAN	98	Nov. 19, '01	98	96½	31,000
{ 5's. debentures. 1913		9,000,000	M & N	109	Nov. 29, '01	109	108	34,000
{ Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's. 1911		8,000,000	M & S	120½	Nov. 22, '01	120½	120½	1,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907		2,999,000	J & D	112½	Sept. 18, '01			
{ small bonds. 1907			J & D	112	Apr. 2, '96			
{ 1st con. 6's. gold. 1934		2,653,000	A & O	137½	Nov. 12, '01	137½	137½	5,000
{ gen. con. 1st 5's. 1937		12,996,000	M & N	122½	Nov. 29, '01	122½	121	154,000
{ registered. 1937			M & N	115	Aug. 28, '19			
{ Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's. 1936		4,626,000	J & J	121½	Nov. 15, '01	121½	121½	2,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
{ refunding g. 6's. 1947		4,700,000	J & J	124½	Nov. 11, '01	124½	124	2,000
{ ref. g. 5's. 1947		3,842,000	J & J	113½	Oct. 28, '01			
{ Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	115½	Nov. 6, '01	115½	115½	4,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
{ Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's. 1905		3,151,000	J & J	187	Nov. 29, '01	187	187	6,000
{ terminal g. 5's. 1914		4,748,000	J & J	114½	Nov. 18, '01	114½	114	17,000
{ gen. g. 4's. series A. 1939		23,676,000	J & J	111½	Nov. 27, '01	112	111½	12,000
{ registered. 1939			Q	105½	Feb. 19, '98			
{ gen. g. 3½'s. series B. 1939		2,500,000	J & J					
{ registered. 1939			J & J					
{ Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's. 1921		1,360,000	J & J	118½	Nov. 26, '01	118½	118½	1,000
{ Chic. & M. R. div. 5's. 1926		3,063,000	J & J	121½	Nov. 28, '01	121½	121½	1,000
{ Chic. & Pac. div. 6's. 1910		3,000,000	J & J	116½	Oct. 16, '01			
{ 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921		25,340,000	J & J	119	Nov. 22, '01	119½	118½	18,000
{ Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916		2,856,000	J & J	114½	Nov. 21, '01	114½	114½	2,000
{ Far. & So. g. 6's. asseu. 1924		1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18, '98			
{ 1st H't & Dk. div. 7's. 1910		5,680,000	J & J	123½	Oct. 22, '01			
{ 1st 5's. 1910		990,000	J & J	110½	May 24, '01			
{ 1st 7's. Iowa & D. ex. 1908		1,438,000	J & J	185	Oct. 16, '01			
{ 1st 5's. La. C. & Dav. 1919		2,500,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 30, '01			
{ Mineral Point div. 5's. 1910		2,840,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 15, '01	110½	110½	5,000
{ 1st So. Min. div. 6's. 1910		7,432,000	J & J	117½	Nov. 15, '01	117½	117½	9,000
{ 1st 6's. Southw'n div. 1909		4,000,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 30, '01			
{ Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921		4,755,000	J & J	118½	Nov. 21, '01	118½	118½	6,000
{ Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910		2,155,000	J & D	116	July 2, '01			
{ 1st con. 6's. 1913		5,062,000	J & D	118½	Sept. 12, '01			

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915		12,832,000	Q F	140	Oct. 8, '01	...	...	...
gold 7's.....1902		7,472,000	J & D	106	Nov.12,'01	106	106	1,000
registered gold 7's.....1902			J & D	106	Nov.12,'01	106	106	6,000
extension 4's.....1886-1926		18,632,000	F A 15	110½	Nov.26,'01	110½	109½	8,000
registered.....			F A 15	107	Mar. 7, '19'	...	...	...
gen. g. 3½'s.....1987		12,520,000	M & N	111	Oct. 2, '01	...	...	...
registered.....			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	...	...	...
sinking fund 6's...1879-1929		5,878,000	A & O	116	Nov.15,'01	116	116	5,000
registered.....			A & O	111	Oct. 18, '19'	...	...	...
sinking fund 5's...1879-1929		6,982,000	A & O	107	Nov.15,'01	107	106¾	2,000
registered.....			A & O	107½	May 24, '19'	...	...	...
deben. 5's.....1909		5,900,000	M & N	110	Aug.27,'01	...	...	...
registered.....			M & N	108	Oct. 3, '01	...	...	...
deben. 5's.....1921		10,000,000	A & O	114¾	Oct. 17, '01	...	...	...
registered.....			A & O	114	Oct. 23, '01	...	...	...
sinking f'd deben. 5's...1933		9,800,000	M & N	121½	Nov.15,'01	121¾	121½	25,000
registered.....			M & N	123	May 28, '01	...	...	...
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907		600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8, '84	...	...	...
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's.....1905		1,600,000	M & S	113	Jan. 23, '01	...	...	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5's.....1910		1,500,000	M & S	110½	Oct. 14, '01	...	...	...
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's...1909		1,600,000	M & S	110½	Aug.30,'01	...	...	...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907		1,582,000	M & N	120½	Nov.10,'19'	...	...	...
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's...1921		5,000,000	M & N	135½	Nov.20,'01	136	135½	4,000
ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's...1929		4,148,000	F & A	126¾	Nov.15,'01	126¾	125¾	15,000
Ashland div. 1st g. 6's...1925		1,000,000	M & S	143¾	Apr. 8, '19'	...	...	...
Michigan div. 1st g. 6's...1924		1,281,000	J & J	140	Sept.25,'10	...	...	...
con. deb. 5's.....1907		436,000	F & A	107½	Feb. 21, '01	...	...	...
incomes.....1911		500,000	M & N	113	Apr.25,'01	...	...	...
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917		12,100,000	J & J	130	Nov.22,'01	130	130	5,000
registered.....1917			J & J	128½	Nov.22,'01	128½	128½	10,000
gen. g. 4's.....1988		55,581,000	J & J	106¾	Nov.29,'01	107	106½	210,000
registered.....			J & J	106½	Nov.26,'01	106¾	106¾	66,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's...1905		1,200,000	J & J	99½	Feb.20,'01	...	...	...
1st 2½'s.....1905		1,200,000	J & J	86½	Aug.25,'19'	...	...	...
extension 4's.....		672,000	J & J	96	Dec. 19, '19'	...	...	...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's...1923		2,750,000	A & O	111¾	Aug. 5, '01	...	...	...
small bond.....1923			A & O	107	Oct. 1, '01	...	...	...
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's...1930		14,434,000	J & D	141½	Nov.15,'01	141½	141	12,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's...1918		1,990,000	M & N	138¾	Nov.20,'01	138¾	138¾	2,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's...1930		789,000	J & J	140	Mar. 22,'01	...	...	...
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's...1919		6,070,000	A & O	129	Nov.20,'01	129¾	129	7,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's...1947		13,585,000	J & J	91¾	Nov.30,'01	92¾	88	609,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. gen'l g. 6's.....1932		9,868,000	Q M	119½	Nov.14,'01	119½	119½	2,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921		5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28, '93	...	...	...
Choc., Oklahoma & Gif. gen. g. 5s...1919		4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17, '19'	...	...	...
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s.k. f'd 7's...1905		996,000	A & O	115	Dec. 14, '19'	...	...	...
2d g. 4½'s.....1937		2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10, '19'	...	...	...
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's...1941		3,500,000	M & N	114	Nov.30,'01	114	112¾	3,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's...1963		14,634,000	J & D	104½	Nov.23,'01	104½	104	11,000
do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's...1839		5,000,000	J & J	99	Jan. 10, '01	...	...	...
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's...1991		4,000,000	J & J	101	Oct. 10, '01	...	...	...
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's...1990		9,750,000	M & N	104	Nov.23,'01	104	102	32,000
registered.....			M & N	99	May 4, '99	...	...	...
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...1940		1,035,000	M & S	100	June 14, '01	...	...	...
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's...1940		650,000	J & J	83	Nov.22,'99	...	...	...
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's...1936		7,685,000	Q F	105	Nov. 9, '01	105	105	1,000
registered.....			Q F	95	Nov. 15, '94	...	...	...
con. 6's.....1920		689,000	M & N	107½	June 30, '93	...	...	...
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's...1928		2,571,000	J & J	115½	Oct. 10, '01	...	...	...
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's.....1914		3,991,000	J & D	131½	July 29, '01	...	...	...
sink. fund 7's.....1914			J & D	119¾	Nov. 19, '89	...	...	...
gen. consol 6's.....1934		3,205,000	J & J	133	July 22, '01	...	...	...
registered.....			J & J	...	...	...	...	...
Ind. Bloom. & West. 1st pfd 4's...1940		981,500	A & O	104½	Nov.19,'01	104½	104½	3,000
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's.....1938		590,000	Q J	...	...	...	...	...
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...1940		8,103,000	A & O	98	Nov.29,'01	98¾	97½	109,000
income 4's.....1990		4,000,000	A	76	Nov.27,'01	76½	74	585,000

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1893		5,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 27, '01	115	115	1,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's. 1898		2,986,000	J & J	120½	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			Q J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's.....	1947	7,500,000	J & J	83½	Nov. 30, '01	83½	81	261,000
1st g. 4's.....	1947	1,446,000	J & J	84	Nov. 27, '01	84	81½	81,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's.....	1929	18,060,000	F & A	89½	Nov. 30, '01	90	88	1,082,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's 1943		1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's.....	1907	3,087,000	M & S	118½	Nov. 28, '01	118½	117½	2,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's.....	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138	Oct. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st c. gtd 7's.....	1915	12,151,000	J & D	139	Nov. 12, '01	139	139	2,000
registered.....			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's.....	1921	12,000,000	J & J	136½	Nov. 20, '01	136½	136½	5,000
const. 5's.....	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119½	July 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
term. imp. 4's.....	1923	5,000,000	M & N	104½	Nov. 14, '01	104½	104½	10,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's.....	1903	1,986,000	A & O	117½	May 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Warren Rd. 1st rtdg. gtd g. 3½'s.....	2000	906,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
1st Penn. Div. c. 7's.....	1917	5,000,000	M & S	147½	May 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
reg.....	1917		M & S	149	Aug. 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's.....	1908	3,000,000	A & O	116	Oct. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			A & O	122	June 6, '99	.....	.....	.....
6's.....	1908	7,000,000	A & O	110½	Nov. 18, '01	110½	110½	4,000
registered.....			A & O	109½	Nov. 18, '01	109½	109½	6,000
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's.....	1921	2,000,000	M & N	152	Oct. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st r 7's.....	1921		M & N	151	Jan. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's.....	1938	28,660,000	J & J	103½	Nov. 25, '01	103½	102½	108,000
con. g. 4½'s.....	1938	6,382,000	J & J	111	Junell, '01	.....	.....	.....
impt. m. g. 5's.....	1923	8,103,500	J & D	113½	Nov. 7, '01	113½	113½	11,000
Deny. & Southern Ry. g. s. fg. 5's.....	1929	4,923,000	J & D	93	Nov. 30, '01	94½	92	98,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's.....	1917	628,000	M & N	111	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s.....	1906	900,000	J & D	102	July 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
g. 4s.....	1906	1,260,000	J & D	92½	Nov. 15, '01	93	92½	21,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's.....	1937	6,734,000	A & O	114	Nov. 29, '01	114	113	8,000
registered.....			A & O	101½	July 23, '99	.....	.....	.....
2d l m 6s.....	1916	2,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's.....	1937	4,000,000	J & J	116	Oct. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's.....	1941	7,852,000	M & N	112½	Apr. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's.....	1947	2,482,000	M & N	115	Nov. 21, '01	115	115	5,000
2d extended g. 5's.....	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119	Nov. 22, '01	119	119	2,000
3d extended g. 4½'s.....	1923	2,926,000	M & S	111	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
4th extended g. 5's.....	1920	4,618,000	A & O	123½	Mar. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
5th extended g. 4's.....	1923	708,500	J & D	108	Nov. 6, '01	108	108	1,000
1st cons. gold 7's.....	1920	15,890,000	M & S	140½	Nov. 29, '01	140½	140½	11,000
1st cons. fund g. 7's.....	1920	3,699,500	M & S	137	Nov. 20, '01	137	137	5,000
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds.....	1906	84,000,000	J & J	100½	Nov. 30, '01	100½	99	317,000
registered.....			J & J	99	Aug. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.....	1906	33,857,000	J & J	90½	Nov. 30, '01	90½	87½	1,770,000
registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn. col. trust g. 4's.....	1951	32,000,000	F & A	95½	Nov. 30, '01	95½	94	366,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's.....	1916	2,380,000	J & D	136½	Oct. 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 5's.....	1908	1,500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's.....	1902	12,000,000	M & N	123	Nov. 20, '01	123½	123	7,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.....	1909	2,900,000	A & O	105	Oct. 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's.....	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 20, '01	137	137	10,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R.R. Co.		1,100,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st gtd. currency 6's.....	1922		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Dock & Imp.		3,398,000	J & J	118½	Aug. 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Co. 1st currency 6's.....	1913		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd g 5's.....	1946	1,452,000	M & N	109	Oct. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
small.....			M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's.....	1910	3,500,000	A & O	116	Nov. 22, '01	116	116	6,000
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refig. g. 5's.....	1937	3,750,000	J & J	118	Nov. 19, '01	118	118	8,000
2d g. 4½'s.....	1937	453,000	F & A	94	Feb. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. g. 5's.....	1940	2,546,000	F & A	109½	Nov. 30, '01	109½	107½	44,000
term. 1st g. 5's.....	1943	2,000,000	M & N	115½	Nov. 1, '01	115½	115½	5,000
registered.....	\$5,000 each		M & N
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's.....	1942	3,000,000	J & D	112	Nov. 27, '01	112	112	1,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g....1933		500,000	F & A	85	Nov. 10, '97
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921		3,000,000	J & J	123	Oct. 30, '01
" 1st General g 5's.....1942		2,238,000	A & O	109½	Nov. 28, '01	109½	108½	119,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's....1923		875,000	A & O	110	May 10, '98	....	....	.....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's....1980		450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g 6's....1923		1,591,000	J & J	114	Aug. 26, '01	....	....	.....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's....1918		3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6, '99	....	....	.....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's....1980		423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g 5's.....1943		4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941		1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's. 1921		8,176,000	....	108½	Nov. 29, '01	108½	108½	489,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's. 1923		2,863,000	J & J	88	Nov. 30, '01	88	86½	53,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s..1913		2,000,000	A & O	104½	Nov. 15, '01	105	104½	6,000
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g 5s.....1945		2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 27, '19'	....	....	.....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g 5's. 1927		5,880,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22, '19'	....	....	.....
Hook. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s....1999		10,237,000	J & J	108	Nov. 30, '01	108½	107	95,000
" registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
" Col. Hook's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.1848		1,401,000	A & O	104	Oct. 17, '01	....	....	.....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's.....1951		1,500,000	J & J	115½	Apr. 8, '01'	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & J	113½	Mar. 12, '19'	....	....	.....
" 1st gold 3½'s.....1951		2,499,000	J & J	104	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & J	102½	Apr. 15, '98	....	....	.....
" 1st g 3s sterl. 2,500,000....1951		2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '98	....	....	.....
" registered.....		M & S	....	....	....	....	.....
" total outstg. ....\$18,950,000	
" collat. trust gold 4's....1952		15,000,000	A & O	104½	Oct. 14, '01	....	....	.....
" regist'd.....		A & O	102	Oct. 4, '01	....	....	.....
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex. 1953		24,679,000	M & N	105½	Nov. 26, '01	105½	105	24,000
" registered.....		M & N	109½	Dec. 13, '99	....	....	.....
" Calro Bridge g 4's....1950		9,000,000	J & D	123	May 24, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & D	102½	Nov. 2, '01	102½	102½	10,000
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s. 1953		14,320,000	J & J	88½	Dec. 8, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....		F & A	95	Dec. 21, '99	....	....	.....
" Middle div. reg. 5's....1921		600,000	J & J	90½	Apr. 17, '01	....	....	.....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's....1951		4,989,000	J & J	101½	Jan. 31, '19'	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & J	101½	Aug. 14, '01	....	....	.....
" g. 3½'s.....1951		6,821,000	J & J	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & J	100	Nov. 7, '19'	....	....	.....
" Springfield div 1st g 3½'s. 1951		2,000,000	J & J	124	Dec. 11, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....		F & A	114	Nov. 15, '01	114	114	10,000
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's. 1951		5,425,000	F & A	101½	Jan. 31, '19'	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & D	124	May 16, '01	....	....	.....
" Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's....1923		470,000	J & D	105	Jan. 22, '19'	....	....	.....
" Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's. 1932		241,000	M & S	129½	Nov. 30, '01	129½	129½	2,000
" Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's....1951		16,555,000	J D 15	124	Sept. 24, '01	....	....	.....
" gold 5's, registered.....		J D 15	101½	Oct. 8, '01	....	....	.....
" g. 3½'s.....1951		1,352,000	J D 15	106½	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & D	106	Oct. 16, '19'	....	....	.....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's. 1951		8,500,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....		M & S	102½	Nov. 16, '19'	....	....	.....
" St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1981		538,000	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's.....1935		1,824,000	J & J	109	Nov. 21, '01	109	109	2,000
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.....1935		938,000	J & J	105½	Oct. 7, '01	....	....	.....
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4's. 1950		4,500,000	J & J	100	Nov. 27, '01	100	100	12,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold. 1919		8,611,000	M & N	125½	Nov. 1, '01	125½	125½	10,000
" 2d g. 5's....1909		7,711,000	M & S	100½	Nov. 29, '01	100½	100½	95,500
" 3d g. 4's....1921		2,726,500	M & S	74½	Nov. 18, '01	78	74½	2,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.....1938		7,650,000	J & D	119	Nov. 27, '01	119	117½	15,000
" refunding g. 4's....1951		2,000,000	M & S	94	Nov. 21, '01	94	94	10,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.....1929		3,040,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	.....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's. 1950		26,197,000	A & O	73½	Nov. 30, '01	73½	69½	1,418,000
" registered.....		A & O	63½	Oct. 16, '19'	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's....1937		7,250,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 28, '01	111½	111½	2,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's....1941		3,625,000	J & J	118½	Nov. 30, '01	118½	118½	2,000
" Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's....1945		2,500,000	A & O	111½	Nov. 22, '01	111½	111½	2,000

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1907		8,000,000	M & N	110½	May 13, '01
" registered.....			M & N
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940		15,000,000	{ J & J	110½	Nov. 25, '01	110½	110	42,000
" registered.....			{ J & J	108½	Nov. 4, '01	108½	108½	5,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941		10,000,000	A & O	118½	Oct. 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			A & O	109½	Oct. 18, '99	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1903		10,280,000	J & J	109	June 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
" registered.....			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945		2,000,000	{ M & S	97	Nov 12, '01	97	97	2,000
" registered.....			{ M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's.1914		750,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" g. 5's.....1914		1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1, '99	.....	.....	.....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's.....1901		3,610,000	Q J	121½	Nov. 25, '01	121½	121½	3,000
" 1st con. g. 4's.....1901		1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22, '99	.....	.....	.....
" Long Island gen. m. 4's.....1903		3,000,000	J & D	102½	Nov. 18, '01	102½	102½	11,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.....1922		1,500,000	M & S	105	June 24, '01	.....	.....	.....
" g. 4's.....1902		325,000	J & D	102½	May 5, '97	.....	.....	.....
" unified g. 4's.....1949		5,085,000	M & S	99½	Nov. 30, '01	99½	99	10,000
" deb. g. 5's.....1904		1,135,000	J & D	95	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.....1911		250,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1911		750,000	M & S	109½	June 17, '96	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. B'kin & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's.1905		1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31, '99	.....	.....	.....
" N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's.1927		883,000	M & S	105	May 4, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch								
" 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's.1902		1,425,000	Q J A N	113	Dec. 28, '19	.....	.....	.....
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.....1900		9,221,000	J & D	120½	Nov. 26, '01	121	120½	10,000
" gold 5's.....1907		1,764,000	M & N	114	Sept. 5, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Unified gold 4's.....1940		28,304,000	J & J	102½	Nov. 29, '01	102½	102½	111,000
" registered.....1940			J & J	83	Feb. 27, '98	.....	.....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's.1901		5,129,000	M & N	118	Nov. 31, '01	118	118	10,000
" coll. tr 5-30 g. 4's.1903-1918		8,500,000	A & O	99½	Nov. 29, '01	100	99½	81,000
" Occilian branch. 7's.....1907		225,000	M & S	106	Dec. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
" E. Hend. & N. 1st 6's.1919		1,695,000	J & D	116	Apr. 9, '01	.....	.....	.....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s.1901		3,268,000	M & N	108	Jan. 18, '98	.....	.....	.....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's.1930		5,000,000	J & J	120	Nov. 12, '01	120	120	5,000
" 2d g. 6's.....1900		1,000,000	J & J	120	Nov. 11, '01	120	120	13,000
" Pensacola div. g. 6's.1920		580,000	M & S	115	Dec. 5, '19	.....	.....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921		3,500,000	M & S	120½	Jan. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d g. 6's.....1900		3,000,000	M & S	73½	Aug. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" H. B'ge 1st sk'fd. 6's.1931		1,632,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's.....1907		6,742,000	J & J	100½	Nov. 30, '01	101	100½	10,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg								
" 1st g. 4½'s.....1945		4,000,000	M & S	110½	Mar. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. 5's.1907		2,098,000	F & A	111	Aug. 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. 6's.1921		2,659,000	F & A	114½	Nov. 30, '01	114½	114½	10,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.1906		3,673,000	F & A	115½	Nov. 30, '01	115½	115½	2,000
" So. & N. Ala. sl'fd. g. 6's.1910		1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30, '96	.....	.....	.....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.1945		3,000,000	M & S	100	Mar. 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1900		28,065,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 30, '01	105½	108	251,000
" registered.....			A & O	105½	May 7, '01	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.....1908		10,818,000	J & J	116½	Nov. 25, '01	116½	116½	28,000
Manitoba Sw'n. Coloniza'n g. 5's.1904		2,544,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911		65,643,000	J & J	83½	Nov. 29, '01	84	82	368,000
" 1st con. inc. 8's.....1909		20,511,000	JULY	81½	Nov. 30, '01	82½	29	1,699,000
" 2d 8's.....1909		11,724,000	JULY	22	Nov. 29, '01	22	20	314,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.....1917		800,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d series g. 5's.....1919		865,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's.1942		4,635,000	M & S	99½	July 29, '01	.....	.....	7,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927		1,322,000	J & D	108½	Apr. 19, '19	.....	.....	.....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910		1,153,000	J & D	105	May 2, '19
" registered.....			J & D	117	117	1,000

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927		950,000	J & D	147½	Feb. 15 '01
Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's. 1909		1,015,000	J & D	119	June 23 '01
Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's. 1921		1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov. 14 '19	.....	.....	.....
Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's. 1910		636,000	J & D	122½	Feb. 7 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. g. 5's. 1934		5,000,000	M & N	120½	Nov. 14 '01	120½	120	11,000
1st & refunding g. 4's. 1949		7,600,000	M & S	103½	Nov. 30 '01	103½	103	151,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's. 1936		3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 28 '87	.....	.....	.....
stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.								
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's. 1926		8,280,000	J & J	103	Nov. 11 '01	103	103	10,000
stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89½	June 18 '91	.....	.....	.....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. 1st c. g. 4's. 1938		21,949,000	J & J	98	Apr. 3 '01	.....	.....	.....
stamped pay. of int. gtd.								
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's. 1930		39,718,000	J & D	100½	Nov. 29 '01	100½	100	232,500
2d mtge g. 4's. 1930		20,000,000	F & A	82	Nov. 25 '01	83½	80	255,000
1st ext gold 5's. 1944		1,668,000	M & N	102½	Nov. 21 '01	106½	101½	225,000
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1940		1,340,000	M & N	98	Sept. 28 '01	.....	.....	.....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		3,285,000	M & N	105	Nov. 27 '01	105	105	5,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solist gtd. g. 5's. 1943		1,889,000	J & D	108½	July 23 '01	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's. 1930		2,500,000	F & A	90	Nov. 25 '01	91½	90	31,000
Tebco. & Neosho 1st 7's. 1903		187,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1942		4,000,000	A & O	110	Nov. 23 '01	111½	110	32,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's. 1920		14,904,000	M & N	122	Nov. 26 '01	123	122	78,000
3d mortgage 7's. 1906		3,828,000	M & N	115	Oct. 21 '01	.....	.....	.....
trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917		14,376,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 29 '01	106½	106½	286,000
registered			M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st collateral gold 5's. 1920		9,636,000	F & A	108	Nov. 27 '01	108	106½	6,000
re-registered			F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cent. Branch Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1919		3,459,000	F & A	91	Nov. 23 '01	91	91	2,000
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's. 1926		520,000	J & J	100	May 1 '01	.....	.....	.....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's. 1938		7,000,000	M & S	107	Nov. 26 '01	107	107	2,000
2d extended g. 5's. 1938		2,573,000	F & A	115½	Nov. 30 '01	115½	113	5,000
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & I. gr. 5's. 1931		35,716,000	A & O	116½	Nov. 29 '01	117	116½	227,000
stamped gtd gold 5's. 1931		6,945,000	A & O	116½	June 5 '01	.....	.....	.....
unify'g & rtd'g g. 4's. 1929		23,090,000	J & J	99½	Nov. 30 '01	99½	91½	1,143,000
registered			J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's. 1936		750,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mob. & Birm. prior lien g. 5's. 1945		374,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31 '19	.....	.....	.....
small		228,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
inc. g. 4's. 1945		700,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's. 1946		1,000,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's. 1927		7,000,000	J & J	131	Nov. 22 '01	131	131	2,000
1st extension 6's. 1927		974,000	J & D	125	Nov. 4 '01	125	125	1,000
gen. g. 4's. 1936		9,472,000	Q J	98	Nov. 21 '01	98	98	2,000
Montg'yryd'v. 1st g. 5's. 1947		4,000,000	F & A	115½	Nov. 22 '01	115½	114½	2,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4's. 1941		4,000,000	M & S	101½	Apr. 24 '19	.....	.....	.....
collateral g. 4's. 1930		2,494,000	Q F	96½	Nov. 30 '01	96½	95	29,000
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's. 1913		6,300,000	J & J	129	Nov. 27 '01	129	128½	20,000
1st cons. g. 5's. 1928		7,412,000	A & O	113½	Nov. 26 '01	113½	113	20,000
1st g. 6's Jasper Branch 1923		371,000	J & J	123	Mar. 23 '01	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al. 1917		750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24 '96	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's T. & Pb. 1917		300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20 '99	.....	.....	.....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's. 1915		1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13 '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's. 1903		18,330,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 16 '01	105½	105½	1,000
1st registered. 1903			J & J	106	Sept. 27 '01	.....	.....	.....
g. mortgage 3½'s. 1997		38,161,000	J & J	110	Nov. 11 '01	110	110	2,000
registered			J & J	109½	May 20 '19	.....	.....	.....
debenture 5's. 1884-1904		4,501,000	M & S	103½	Nov. 20 '01	103½	103½	10,000
debenture 5's reg. 1903			M & S	103½	Nov. 8 '01	103½	103	10,000
reg. debent. 5's. 1899-1904		649,000	M & S	103½	Apr. 30 '01	.....	.....	.....
debenture g. 4's. 1890-1905		5,251,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 30 '01	.....	.....	.....
registered			J & D	99½	Nov. 21 '01	99½	99½	5,000
deb. cert. ext. g. 4's. 1906		3,661,000	M & N	100	Nov. 15 '01	100	100	2,000
registered			M & N	100½	Nov. 21 '99	100½	100½	5,000
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s. 1998		90,578,000	F & A	96½	Nov. 30 '01	97½	96½	195,000
registered			F & A	95	Nov. 7 '01	96½	95	61,000
Kansas'ran Central col. g. 3½'s. 1998		19,101,000	F & A	96	Nov. 27 '01	96	96½	27,000
registered			F & A	97	Jan. 11 '01	.....	.....	.....
k 1st gtd. 4's. 1936		5,000,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 10 '01	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Wistered			J & J	106	June 17 '98
2d mtg. 3. g. 5's. 1936		500,000	J & J
Northern Ohio red			J & J

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				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981		1,100,000	J & D
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, { 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940 }		770,000	J & J	95	July 28, '98
" small bonds series B.		33,100	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's 1942		300,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's 1991		2,500,000	M & S	107½	July 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
inc. 5's. 1992		3,900,000	Sept.	110	Nov. 29, '01	110	107½	1,996,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's 1966		1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3, '97	.....	.....	.....
reg. certificates.	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's 1993		4,000,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 15, '98	105½	104½	6,000
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's. 1916		130,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's 2361		50,000,000	J & J	113½	Nov. 28, '01	113½	112½	191,000
registered.	J & J	113½	Nov. 29, '01	113½	112½	58,000
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's. 1903		8,428,000	J & D	109½	Oct. 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
con. 2d registered. 1903		J & D	109½	Nov. 12, '01	109½	109½	20,000
g 3½'s. 1907		40,760,000	J & D	110½	Oct. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.	J & D	111	May 2, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's 1906		924,000	F & A	117½	May 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's. 1938		840,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's. 1984		1,500,000	J & J	128	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pitt Mck'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's. 1932		2,250,000	J & J	146½	Apr. 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd 6's. 1934		900,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKsp't & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's. 1918		600,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's. 1902		8,000,000	M & N	101½	Nov. 29, '01	101½	101½	43,000
1st con. 5's. 1902		2,000,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 21, '01	100½	100½	1,000
6's. 1909		1,500,000	M & S	119	June 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
coup. 5's. 1981		3,576,000	M & S	130	Aug. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
reg. 5's. 1981		Q M	125	Oct. 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
mort. 4's. 1940		2,000,000	J & J	110	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
mtge. 4's reg.	J & J	108½	Nov. 26, 19'	.....	.....	.....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's. 1989		476,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c. 1900		11,444,000	M & N	102½	Mar. 13, 19'	.....	.....	.....
7's registered. 1900		M & N	102½	Apr. 6, 19'	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's. 1927		1,200,000	A & O	122½	May 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's. 1922		9,081,000	A & O	125½	Nov. 30, '01	126	125½	23,000
coup. g. bond currency.	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's 1915		400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13, '94	.....	.....	.....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's 1918		375,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's 1922		1,800,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 26, 19'	110½	110½	3,000
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's. 1937		19,425,000	A & O	107½	Nov. 27, '01	108	107½	12,000
registered.	A & O	105	Sept. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's 1903		2,000,000	J & D	102	Feb. 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
con. deb. receipts. \$1,000		15,007,500	A & O	206	Nov. 23, '01	206	208	22,000
small certifs. \$100		1,430,000	.....	202½	Nov. 2, '01	202½	202½	1,300
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's. 1937		2,838,000	M & N	124½	July 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's. 1918		575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15, '94	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's. 1905		6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5, 19'	.....	.....	.....
1st 6's. 1905		4,000,000	J & J	108	Sept. 27, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's 1992		16,987,000	M & S	103½	Nov. 29, '01	104½	103½	71,000
registered. \$5,000 only.		M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '98	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,350,000	M & N	112½	July 23, '01	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's 1931		7,283,000	M & N	133½	Nov. 30, '01	133½	133	8,000
imp'ment and ext. 6's. 1934		5,000,000	F & A	131	Oct. 17, '01	.....	.....	.....
New River 1st 6's. 1932		2,000,000	A & O	131½	Oct. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s 1996		30,704,600	A & O	102½	Nov. 29, '01	103	102½	219,000
registered.	A & O	103	Nov. 15, '01	103	103	4,000
small bonds.	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's 1922		600,000	J & J	107½	July 1, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sci'o Val & N. E. 1st g. 4's 1989		5,000,000	J & N	101½	Nov. 29, '01	102½	101	36,000
N. P. Ry prior in ry. & ld. gtd. g. 4's. 1997		96,844,500	Q J	105½	Nov. 30, '01	105½	104½	686,000
registered.	Q J	105½	Nov. 20, '01	105½	104½	8,000
gen. lien g. 3's. 2047		56,000,000	Q F	72½	Nov. 30, '01	73	72½	832,000
registered.	Q F	72	Nov. 22, '01	72	70½	7,000
St. Paul & Duluth div. g. 4's. 1996		9,215,000	J & D	100½	Nov. 26, '01	100½	100½	5,000
registered.	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen. g. 6's 1923		7,985,000	F & A	129½	Nov. 2, '01	129½	129½	2,000
registered certificates.	Q F	132	July 28, '98	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	122½	Feb. 13, '01	.....	.....	.....
2d 5's. 1917		2,000,000	A & O	114	Nov. 11, '01	114	114	7,000
1st con. g. 4's. 1968		1,000,000	J & D	106	July 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's 1948		1,538,000	QMCH	88½	May 31, 19'
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1933		3,764,000	J & J	117	Nov. 2, '01	117	117	1,000

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Ogd. & L. Ch. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1948		4,400,000	J & J
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's. 1936		2,000,000	J & D	112½	June 3, '01
" gen. mortg. g 6's. 1937		2,428,000	A & O	95	Dec. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's. 1946		4,446,000	J & D	113	Nov. 27, '01	113	110½	18,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s. 1917		1,618,000	A & O	105	Nov. 12, '01	105	105	1,000
" s. f. subsidy g 6's. 1910		1,202,000	M & N	101	Dec. 15, '99	....	....	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
{ Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s. 1921		19,467,000	J & J	114½	Nov. 20, '01	114½	110¾	30,000
" reg. 1921		5,000,000	J & J	112½	Nov. 19, '01	112½	112½	5,000
" gtd. 3¼ col. tr. reg. cts. ser B 1941		10,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15, '99	.....	.....	.....
" gtd. 3¼ col. tr. cts. ser B 1941		1,506,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic., St. Louis & P. 1st c. 5's. 1932		1,506,000	A & O	122	Nov. 21, '01	122	122	4,000
" registered. 1932		3,000,000	A & O	110	May 3, '92	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A. 1942		2,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22, '19	.....	.....	.....
" Series B. 1942		2,000,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series C 3¼'s. 1948		3,000,000	M & N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Series D 3¼'s. 1950		1,713,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3¼'s Ser. B. 1940		2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
" " C. 1940		1,508,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945		1,400,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s. 1940		10,000,000	A & O	114½	Nov. 13, '01	114½	114½	2,000
" Series A. 1940		8,786,000	A & O	114½	Nov. 21, '01	114½	114½	10,000
" Series B gtd. 1942		1,379,000	M & N	106½	Feb. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Series C gtd. 1942		4,983,000	M & N	106¾	Nov. 4, '01	106¾	106¾	2,000
" Series D gtd. 4's. 1945		5,859,000	F & A	97	May 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's. 1912		2,917,000	J & J	133	Oct. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d 7's. 1912		2,546,000	J & J	136½	Apr. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
" 3d 7's. 1912		2,000,000	A & O	130	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st RI Est. g 4's. 1923		1,675,000	M & N	109½	Nov. 11, '97	109½	109½	1,000
{ con. sterling gold 6 per cent. 1905		2,762,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" con. currency, 6's registered. 1905		4,718,000	Q M 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" con. gold 5 per cent. 1919		4,998,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" registered. 1919		3,000,000	Q M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" con. gold 4 per cent. 1943		5,389,000	M & N	110	Aug. 28, '19	.....	.....	.....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's. 1942		1,250,000	M & S	112¾	Mar. 7, '19	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1935		1,300,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1936		4,455,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30, '01	.....	.....	.....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s. 1941		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's. 1936		5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1, '19	.....	.....	.....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's. 1944								
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's. 1921		1,495,000	Q F	133½	Jan. 26, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 2d m 4½'s. 1921		1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette.								
{ Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6's. 1920		3,999,000	A & O	127	Feb. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st con. gold 5's. 1939		2,850,000	M & N	114	Aug. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's. 1939		3,325,000	A & O	114½	Nov. 15, '01	115¾	114	27,000
Sag'w Tusc. & Hur. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1931		1,000,000	F & A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek Railway 6's. 1932		3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922		2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's. 1922		478,000	J & J	120	Oct. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25, '93	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. 1st g. 5's. 1940		3,000,000	A & O	118½	Sept. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
" 1st cons. 5's. 1943		408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12, '19	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's. 1917		1,589,000	J & J	101½	Oct. 31, '01	.....	.....	.....
" J. P. M. & Co. cts. 1917		8,111,000	.....	101½	Nov. 20, '01	101½	101½	4,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's. 1927		1,562,000	M & N	121½	Mar. 8, '01	.....	.....	.....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's. 1997		63,146,000	J & J	99½	Nov. 30, '01	99½	97¾	1,062,000
" registered. 1997			J & J	92	Apr. 16, '19	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's. 1939		15,200,000	J & J	102	Nov. 30, '01	102	100¾	92,000
" mge & col. tr. g. 4's ser. A. 1949		10,000,000	A & O	96	Aug. 14, '01
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917		550,000	A & O	90	Oct. 10, '19

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Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1939		1,850,000	J & D	106	Feb. 27, '01
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's. 1940		2,293,000	J & J	84	Nov. 26, '01	84	88	12,000
" guaranteed.....		2,277,000	.....	98½	Nov. 9, '01	98½	98½	2,000
Rutland RR 1st con. g. 4½'s. 1941		2,440,000	J & J					.....
" Canadian 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1949		1,850,000	J & J	101¼	Nov. 18, '01	101¼	101¼	2,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's. 1913		297,000	J & J			....	....	.....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.842. 1947		3,500,000	J & J	94	Nov. 29, '01	96	94	30,000
St. L. & Adirondack Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1906		800,000	J & J			....	....	.....
" 2d g. 6's. 1906		400,000	A & O			....	....	.....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's. Class B. 1906		1,025,000	M & N	114¼	June 6, '01	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 6's. Class C. 1906		857,000	M & N	114¼	May 23, '01	....	....	.....
" gen. g. 6's. 1901		3,727,000	J & J	132¼	Nov. 26, '01	138	131	54,000
" gen. g. 5's. 1901		5,821,000	J & J	118	Nov. 29, '01	118	116½	13,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's. 1907		446,000	A & O	102¼	Oct. 17, '01	....	....	.....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's. 1906		1,705,000	J & D	100	May 24, '01	....	....	.....
" S. W. div. g. 5's. 1947		881,000	A & O	100¼	Sept. 5, '01	....	....	.....
" refunding g. 4's. 1951		40,258,000	J & J	98½	Nov. 30, '01	98½	97½	384,000
" registered.....			J & J					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctf's. 1909		20,000,000	M & N	97	Nov. 30, '01	97¼	96¾	502,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctf's. 1909		10,000,000	J & J	79¼	Nov. 30, '01	80¼	79	753,500
" Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		839,000	J & D					
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito's 2d 6's. 1909		7,804,000	A & O	116	Nov. 30, '01	116¼	116	6,000
" 1st con. 6's. 1908		18,844,000	J & J	130¼	Oct. 14, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st con. 6's. registered.....			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23, '99	....	....	.....
" 1st c. 6's. red'd to g. 4½'s. 1907		20,727,000	J & J	116	Nov. 11, '01	116	116	20,000
" 1st con. 6's. registered.....			J & J	115¼	Apr. 15, '01	....	....	.....
" Dakota ext'n g. 5's. 1910		5,625,000	M & N	116¼	Nov. 12, '01	116¾	116	7,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's. 1907		7,907,000	J & D	106¼	Nov. 16, '01	106¼	105¾	8,000
" registered.....			J & D	108	May 6, '01	....	....	.....
Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st g. 5's. 1906		4,700,000	A & O	108	Oct. 11, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....			A & O			....	....	.....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940		5,000,000	A & O			....	....	.....
" registered.....			A & O			....	....	.....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 5's. 1922		2,150,000	J & J	123	Apr. 4, '01	....	....	.....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd. 1907		6,001,000	J & J	130¼	Oct. 2, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st 6's. registered.....			J & J	115	Apr. 24, '97	....	....	.....
" 1st g. g. 5's. 1907		2,700,000	J & J	121	Aug. 16, '01	....	....	.....
" registered.....			J & J			....	....	.....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's. 1906		3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11, '99	....	....	.....
" registered.....			J & D			....	....	.....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's. 1943		4,940,000	M & S	111	Aug. 15, '01	....	....	.....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's. 1919		3,872,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 23, '01	....	....	.....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's. 1904		4,056,000	A & O	126¼	Jan. 13, '01	....	....	.....
" 1st g. 5's. 1904		2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17, '99	....	....	.....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1904		1,350,000	J & J	95¼	Nov. 30, '01	95¼	95¼	3,000
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1908		2,800,000	M & N	106¼	Feb. 25, '01	....	....	.....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1908		3,000,000	J & J	87	Aug. 22, '01	....	....	.....
" S. L. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & Ig. gtd. g. 4's. 1918		1,107,000	J & J	91½	June 2, '01	....	....	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's. 1926		2,500,000	J & J	104¼	Feb. 5, '98	....	....	.....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949		2,847,000	J & J			....	....	.....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's. gold. 1924		500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4, '88	....	....	.....
Southern Pacific Co.								
" 2-5 year col. trust g. 4½'s. 1905		15,000,000	J & D	101¼	Nov. 25, '01	101¼	101	38,000
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll. 1949		23,818,500	J & D	95¼	Nov. 30, '01	95¼	98½	771,000
" registered.....			J & D	86	Oct. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Austin & Northw'n 1st g. 5's. 1941		1,920,000	J & J	111	June 23, '01	....	....	.....
Cent. Pac. 1st refund. gtd. g. 4's. 1949		58,065,000	F & A	108¼	Nov. 30, '01	108¾	101½	225,500
" registered.....			F & A	99¾	June 1, '19	....	....	.....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s. 1909		19,252,500	J & D	88¼	Nov. 29, '01	88¾	88	290,000
" registered.....			J & D			....	....	.....
Gal. Harriab'gh & S. A. 1st g. 6's. 1910		4,756,000	F & A	111	Oct. 15, '01	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 7's. 1905		1,000,000	J & D	107¾	Nov. 15, '01	107¾	107¾	3,000
" Mex. & P. div. 1st g. 4's. 1901		13,418,000	M & N	107¼	Oct. 14, '01	....	....	.....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1924		1,514,000	M & N	108	Oct. 15, '01	....	....	.....
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's. 1908		501,000	M & N	106¼	Nov. 7, '01	106¾	106¾	1,000
" 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1908		2,190,000	M & N	104¼	July 18, '19	....	....	.....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g. 5's int. gtd. 1907		6,244,000	J & J	113	Nov. 29, '01	113	111½	53,000
" con. g. 9 s int. gtd. 1912		3,051,000	A & O	111	Nov. 20, '01	111	110	15,000
" gen. g. 4's int. gtd. 1921		4,287,000	A & O	91	Nov. 1, '01	91	91	1,000
" W & Nwn. div. 1st g. 6's. 1930		1,105,000	M & N			....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920		1,494,000	J & J	123	Aug. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st 7's.....1918		5,000,000	A & O	137	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's....1912		1,465,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nth'n Ry. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's....1907		3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30, '97	.....	.....	.....
gtd. g. 5's.....1927		4,751,000	A & O	113	Jan. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's....1927		19,742,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 7, '01	105½	105½	1,000
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's....1943		18,900,000	J & J	89¾	Nov. 30, '01	89¾	87	516,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's....1909		6,000,000	J & J	111½	Sept. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
1910		4,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A....1905		A & O	107	Nov. 6, '01	107	107	1,500
ser. B....1905		A & O	106¾	Apr. 22, '01	.....	.....	.....
C & D....1906		30,217,500	A & O	108½	July 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
E & F....1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3, '99	.....	.....	.....
1912		A & O	120	Feb. 15, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st con. gtd. g 5's....1937		6,809,000	M & N	107	Nov. 27, '19	.....	.....	.....
stamped....1905-1937		20,420,000	.....	109	Nov. 26, '01	109½	109	71,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's....1937		5,500,000	J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's....1911		4,180,000	J & J	114½	Oct. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's....1905		965,000	F & A	110	Apr. 11, '01	.....	.....	.....
Sabine div. 1st g 6's....1912		2,575,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 17, '97	.....	.....	.....
con. g 5's....1943		1,620,000	J & J	108½	July 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's....1994		33,278,000	J & J	120½	Nov. 29, '01	121	119½	637,000
registered.....		J & J	120½	Nov. 15, '01	120½	120½	3,000
Memph. div. 1st g 4½-5's....1996		5,983,000	J & J	112	Sept. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis div. 1st g. 4's....1951		10,750,000	J & J	101	Nov. 30, '01	101	100	67,000
registered.....		J & J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's....1918		1,000,000	J & J	120	Mar. 25, '01	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's....1948		3,325,000	J & J	96¾	Nov. 26, '01	96¾	94½	32,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4's....1949		1,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's....1916		2,000,000	J & J	121	June 12, '01	.....	.....	.....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g 5's....1930		3,106,000	J & J	119	Nov. 7, '01	119	119	2,000
con. 1st g 5's....1956		12,770,000	M & N	118½	Nov. 22, '01	119	118	34,000
reorg. lien g 4's....1938		4,500,000	M & S	114	Nov. 9, '01	114	113½	9,000
registered.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's....1922		5,660,000	J & J	128	Nov. 20, '01	128	128	10,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's....1925		2,000,000	J & J	126	July 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
Mob. & Ohio collat. trust g. 4's....1938		7,855,000	M & S	95½	Nov. 13, '01	95½	95½	9,000
registered.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....1915		5,597,000	J & J	123½	Nov. 25, '01	124	123	21,000
equip. sink. f'd g 5's....1909		818,000	M & S	101¾	July 20, '19	.....	.....	.....
deb. 5's stamped....1927		3,368,000	A & O	110	Oct. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4's....1948		315,000	M & N	83	Dec. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's....1919		5,250,000	M & S	108	Nov. 25, '01	108	107	14,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's....1906		600,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. B 6's....1911		1,900,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. C 6's....1916		1,100,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. D 4-5's....1921		950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13, '99	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. E 5's....1926		1,775,000	M & S	114	Sept. 10, '01	.....	.....	.....
small.....		M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ser. F 5's....1931		1,310,000	M & S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's....1936		2,392,000	M & N	117	Oct. 2, '01	.....	.....	.....
gen. 5's gtd. stamped....1926		2,466,000	M & N	116	Aug. 14, '01	.....	.....	.....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's....1924		1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept. 14, '99	.....	.....	.....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's....1914		2,531,000	J & J	120½	Nov. 27, '01	120½	120½	6,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g 6's....1939		2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25, '19	.....	.....	.....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s....1943		500,000	J & D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s....1939		7,000,000	A & O	114½	Nov. 15, '01	114½	114½	5,000
1st con. g. 5's....1894-1944		4,500,000	F & A	115	Nov. 12, '01	115	115	1,000
St. L. Mers. bldg. Ter. gtd g. 5's....1930		3,500,000	A & O	114	Nov. 30, '01	114	113	3,000
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's....1905		3,178,000	M & S	104	Feb. 15, '19	.....	.....	.....
fm. Texarkana to Ft. Worth.....2000		21,822,000	J & D	120½	Nov. 27, '01	120½	119½	100,000
1st gold 5's....2000		967,000	MAR.	95	Nov. 7, '01	96	95	3,000
2d gold income, 5's....2000		2,112,000	J & J	111	June 18, '01	.....	.....	.....
Ia. Div. B. L. 1st g 5's....1931	
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935		3,000,000	J & J	115	Nov. 14, '01	115½	115	1,000
1st m. g 5's West. div....1935		2,500,000	A & O	112½	Nov. 13, '01	112½	112½	2,000
gen. g. 5's....1935		2,000,000	J & D	107	Nov. 8, '01	107	107	1,000
Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's....1930		2,469,000	A & O	97	Nov. 29, '01	97¾	96¾	4,000
Toledo Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917		4,800,000	J & D	94	Nov. 30, '01	94	93	7,000

BOND SALES.

1117

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'l Paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	Hgh.	Low.	Total.
Tol., St. L. & Wn. prior lien g 3½'s. 1925		9,000,000	J & J	90	Oct. 4, '01	....	....	.....
registered.....		9,000,000	J & J	82½	Nov. 25, '01	82½	81¼	53,000
fifty years g. 4's. 1925		6,500,000	A & O	100	Nov. 2, '01	100	100	25,000
registered.....		6,500,000	A & O	100½	Nov. 13, '01	100½	100	7,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4's. 1946		3,280,000	J & D	100½	Nov. 29, '01	100½	100½	493,500
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's. 1925		1,852,000	J & J	105½	Nov. 22, '01	105½	105½	5,000
Union Pacific R. R. & Id g 4's. 1947		99,556,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 30, '01	100½	100½	27,288,000
registered.....		91,952,000	M & N	110	Apr. 25, '01	....	....	.....
1st lien con. g. 4's. 1911		547,000	J & J	104	Nov. 27, '01	104	103½	61,000
registered.....		19,634,000	F & A	129	Nov. 29, '01	129	127½	21,000
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's. 1909		13,651,000	J & J	119	Nov. 16, '01	120	118	95,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's. 1946		12,328,000	SEPT.	103½	Oct. 15, '01	....	....	.....
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's. 1922		636,000	J & J	117½	June 20, '01	....	....	.....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's. 1946		4,993,000	J & J	113	Mar. 7, '01	....	....	.....
non-cum. inc. A 5's. 1946		1,877,000	M & N	119	Nov. 30, '01	119	117½	181,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's. 1908		31,664,000	F & A	111	Nov. 30, '01	111	110¼	91,000
g. 5's. 1928		14,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 29, '01	100½	98	62,000
Wabash R. R. Co., 1st gold 5's. 1939		3,500,000	J & J	62	Nov. 30, '01	62½	59½	5,004,000
2d mortgage gold 5's. 1939		26,740,000	J & J	111	Oct. 14, '01	....	....	.....
deben. mtg series A. 1939		3,411,000	J & J	98	Sept. 23, '01	....	....	.....
series B. 1939		1,600,000	A & O	110	Nov. 14, '01	110	110	12,000
1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex. 1940		10,000,000	J & J	121	Nov. 30, '01	121	120¼	11,000
Des Moines div. 1st g. 4's. 1939		9,789,000	A & O	99½	Nov. 28, '01	99½	99½	12,000
Inc. 5's. 1943		10,000,000	Nov.	40	Mar. 21, '01	....	....	.....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.		3,250,000	J & J	115	Apr. 24, '01	....	....	.....
1st 6's. 1908		2,000,000	A & O	112	Oct. 15, '01	....	....	.....
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's. 1937		894,000	J & J	113	May 28, '01	....	....	.....
gen. g. 4's. 1943		843,000	F & A	112	June 24, '01	....	....	.....
Inc. 5's. 1943		10,211,000	M & S	91½	Nov. 30, '01	91½	91	557,000
West Va. Cent'l & Pitts. 1st g. 6's. 1911		24,635,000	J & J	89½	Nov. 30, '01	89½	88	551,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's. 1928								
Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's. 1928								
exten. and imp. g. 5's. 1930								
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's. 1949								
Wisconsin Cen. Ry 1st gen. g. 4's. 1949								
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's. 1945		6,625,000	A & O	106½	Nov. 22, '01	106½	104½	15,000
Atl. av. Bkn. Imp. g. 5's. 1934		1,600,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20, '99	....	....	.....
City R. R. 1st c. 5's. 1916		4,373,000	J & J	114	Nov. 20, '01	114	114	1,000
Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. 1941		2,255,000	M & N	102½	Oct. 31, '01	....	....	.....
Union Elev. 1st. v. 4-5s. 1950		16,000,000	F & A	101	Nov. 30, '01	101½	100½	248,000
stamped guaranteed.....		7,000,000	F & A	90	Nov. 29, '01	92½	90	48,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's. 1949		10,474,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
stamped guaranteed.....		2,430,000	J & D	105½	Apr. 17, '95	....	....	.....
Nassau Electric R. R. gtd. g. 4's. 1961		8,355,000	J & J	100½	Nov. 15, '01	100½	100½	20,000
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5's. 1922		730,000	A & O	97½	June 13, '19	....	....	.....
Conn. Ry. & Lightg 1st & rfg. g 4½'s. 1961		1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's. 1933		918,000	J & J	108	Nov. 28, '01	108	108	5,000
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's. 1910		5,485,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. 6's. 1911		2,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	.....
Detroit Cit'ena St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5's. 1905		4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19, '98	....	....	.....
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g. 5's. 1916		3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	.....
Louisville Railway Co. 1st c. g. 5's. 1930		12,500,000	F & A	119½	Nov. 30, '01	120	119	83,000
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's. 1913		7,450,000	J & D	121½	Nov. 11, '01	121½	121½	2,000
Metro. St. Ry N. Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's. 1997		8,000,000	J & D	119½	Dec. 3, '19	....	....	.....
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's. 1943		5,000,000	M & S	123½	Nov. 7, '01	123½	123½	5,000
registered.....		3,000,000	M & S	123½	Nov. 28, '01	122½	121½	8,000
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's. 1998		85,000,000	M & S	101½	Nov. 30, '01	103½	100	8,428,000
registered.....		10,000,000	J & J	102½	Nov. 25, '01	102½	101½	19,000
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's. 1998		6,500,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27, '99	....	....	.....
registered.....		4,060,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9, '01	....	....	.....
Third Ave. R. R. 1st c. gtd. g 4's. 2000		2,480,000	J & J	114½	Nov. 14, '01	114½	114½	11,000
registered.....		1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28, '99	....	....	.....
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's. 1938		5,000,000	J & J	123	Nov. 19, '01	123	123	5,000
registered.....		4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14, '99	....	....	.....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's. 1925		3,989,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	.....
Minn. St. Ry (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's. 1919		6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28, '97	....	....	.....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937								
gtd. gold 5's. 1937								
Third Avenue Ry N. Y. 1st g 5's. 1937								
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's. 1945								
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928								
40 years con. g. 5's. 1936								

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's. 1948		12,000,000	M & S	104½	Nov. 26, '01	105½	104¾	89,000
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st g. 5's. 1948		6,500,000	F & A	83½	Oct. 30, '01			
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's. 1945		17,084,000	F & A	75½	Nov. 25, '01	75½	75	108,000
Chic. June. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's. 1915		10,000,000	J & J	111	Mar. 7, '01			
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A. 1911		3,021,000	A & O	33	Nov. 29, '01	35	31½	287,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's. 1926		1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3, '92			
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's. 1910		1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '94			
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's. 1919		1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97			
Manh. Beh H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's. 1940		1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95			
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's. 1890-1990		2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94			
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6's. 1910		443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99			
Railroad Secur. Co. 50-yr. g. 3½'s. 1951		8,000,000	J & J	91½	Nov. 9, '01	91½	91¾	31,000
registered.....			J & J					
Illinois Central Stock col. ser. A								
St. Joseph Stock Yards 1st g. 4½'s 1930		1,250,000	J & J					
St. Louis Term. Cupples Station. & Property Co. 1st g. 4½'s 5-20. 1917		3,000,000	J & D					
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g. 6's. 1923		478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97			
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st g. 6's. 1906		4,975,000	M & S	113½	Dec. 18, '19			
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g. col. tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s 1901-1916		1,000,000	J & J					
" E 4's 1907-1917		1,000,000	J & D					
" F 4's 1908-1918		1,000,000	M & S					
" G 4's 1903-1918		1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, '19			
" H 4's 1903-1918		1,000,000	M & N					
" I 4's 1904-1919		1,000,000	F & A					
" J 4's 1904-1919		1,000,000	M & N					
" K 4's 1905-1920		1,000,000	J & J					
Small bonds.....								
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's. 1910		400,000	J & D					
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Am. Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5's. 1919		9,000,243	M & S	65	Nov. 27, '01	65	64	15,000
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s. 1915		2,919,000	.....	100¾	Nov. 30, '01	101	99	19,000
Am. Hide & Lea. Co. 1st s. f. 6's. 1919		8,375,000	M & S	94	Nov. 30, '01	94	92	34,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's. 1915		1,899,000	M & S	80	Nov. 22, '01	80	77	35,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st col. trust 4's. 1919		6,000,000	J & J					
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's. 1942		4,080,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, '19			
Consol. Tobacco Co. 50 year g. 4's. 1951		112,840,200	F & A	64	Nov. 30, '01	65	63¾	2,575,000
" registered.....			F & A					
Dis. Co. of Am. coll. trust g. 5's. 1911		1,000,000	J & J	86½	Nov. 26, '01	86½	84	229,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's. 1923		1,400,000	A & O	99½	Apr. 30, '01			
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's. 1910		6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99			
" non. conv. deb. 5's. 1910		7,000,000	A & O	100¼	June 13, '01			
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6's. 1918		9,253,000	F & A	109¾	Nov. 30, '01	109¾	108¾	21,000
Knick'rker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g. 5's. 1928		2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, '19			
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g. 6's. 1920		3,002,000	J & J	107	Nov. 15, '01	107	107	1,000
Nat. Starch. Co's fd. deb. g. 5's. 1925		3,724,000	J & J	92½	Nov. 27, '01	93	92	34,000
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's. 1946		2,785,000	F & A	56½	Nov. 27, '01	59	51	122,000
" inc. g. 5's. 1946		7,500,000	.....	67½	Nov. 27, '01	8½	6	407,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's. 1918		2,000,000	J & J					
U. S. Leather Co. 6½ g. s. fd. deb. 1915		5,280,000	M & N	112¾	Nov. 18, '01	112¾	112¾	1,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's. 1900		2,766,000	F & A	101	Sept. 30, '01			
Colo. C'l & P'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's. 1909		700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2, '19			
" Coupon off.....								
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's. 1919		2,674,000	M & N	106¾	Feb. 14, '01			
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g. 5's. 1943		3,389,000	F & A	105	Nov. 29, '01	105	101½	73,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's. 1919		949,000	A & O					

BOND SALES.

1119

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				Price.	Date.	High.	Low.	Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
1st g. 5's.....1926		1,777,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10, '98	....	....	.....
2d g. 5's.....1926		1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4, '97	....	....	.....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f. 5's. 1928		1,218,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24, '19	....	....	.....
Roch & Pitta. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's. 1946		1,062,000	M & N	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 5's. 1912		879,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Ten. Coal. I. & R. T. d. 1st g. 6's.....1917		1,244,000	A & O	107	Oct. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
1st g. 5's.....1917		3,369,000	J & J	110¼	Nov. 29, '01	111½	110	11,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1922		1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10, '19	.....	.....	.....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g. 6's. 1910		2,771,000	F & A	102¾	Nov. 26, '01	102¾	101½	28,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g. 5's. 1919		846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15, '19	....	....	.....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's. 1947		1,150,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Boat. Un. Gas t st cfts. k f'd g. 5's. 1939		7,000,000	J & J	80¼	Feb. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con g. 5's. 1945		14,493,000	M & N	116	Nov. 29, '01	116¾	116¼	30,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's.....1932		1,315,000	J & J	104¼	Jan. 28, '98	....	....	.....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.....1923		5,008,000	J & J	97	Nov. 12, '01	97	96¾	31,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con g. 5's.....1918		881,000	F & A	105	Oct. 21, '99	....	....	.....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's.....1932		3,500,000	M & S	118½	Oct. 9, '01	....	....	.....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co. c. g. 5's. 1949		1,148,000	J & D	87	Oct. 2, '01	....	....	.....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st g. 5's. 1915		1,225,000	F & A	107¾	Dec. 17, '19	....	....	.....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g. 5's. 1922		3,750,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's. 1937		2,500,000	A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
purchase money 5's.....1907		5,000,000	J & J	123¼	Nov. 22, '01	124¼	123¾	9,000
Edison El. lll. Bkin 1st con g. 4's. 1939		4,275,000	J & J	97¼	Nov. 20, '01	97¼	97¼	10,000
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's. 1919		10,000,000	J & J	108¼	Nov. 27, '01	109	108½	22,000
small bonds.....			Q F	97½	Nov. 1, '96	....	....	.....
Newark Cons. Gas. con. g. 5's.....1948		5,472,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
N. Y. Gas EL. H & P Col steel tr g 5's. 1948		11,500,000	J & D	116	Nov. 30, '01	116	114¼	20,000
registered.....			J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
purchase mny col tr g 4's. 1949		20,389,000	F & A	97¾	Nov. 30, '01	97¾	97	168,000
Edison El. lll. 1st conv. g. 5's. 1910		4,312,000	M & S	107	Nov. 23, '01	107	106½	7,000
1st con. g. 5's.....1905		2,156,000	J & J	121¼	Apr. 20, '01	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & Qua. Elec. Lg. & P. 1st c. g. 5's. 1939		1,980,000	F & A	108¼	Nov. 29, '01	108¾	102	114,000
Paterson & Pas. G. & E. con. g. 5's. 1949		3,317,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g. 6's. 1904		2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13, '19	.....	.....	.....
2d gtd. g. 6's.....1904		2,500,000	J & D	102¼	Nov. 14, '01	102¼	102¼	500
1st con. g. 6's.....1943		4,900,000	A & O	124¼	June 19, '01	.....	.....	.....
refunding g. 5's.....1947		2,500,000	M & S	108	Dec. 16, '98	....	....	.....
refunding registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's. 1937		10,000,000	J & J	110¼	Nov. 27, '01	111¼	110¼	10,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1936		4,348,000	J & D	110	Nov. 25, '01	110	110	11,000
Eq. Gas & Fuel. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's. 1905		2,000,000	J & J	105¼	Nov. 27, '01	105¾	104	6,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947		5,000,000	M & N	105¾	Oct. 3, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's. 1949		1,500,000	M & S	108	Feb. 6, '01	.....	.....	.....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g. 5's. 1950		500,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's.....1938		3,805,500	M & N	107¼	Jan. 16, '01	.....	.....	.....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Am. Teleph. & Teleg. coll. trust. 4's. 1929		15,000,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 5's. 1937		11,204,500	Q & J	100¼	May 29, '01	.....	.....	.....
registered.....			Q & J	100¾	Oct. 3, '19	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of lien, \$20,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g. s.f.d 5's. 1926		3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7, '99	.....	.....	.....
Metrop. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. k'f'd g. 5's. 1918		2,000,000	M & N	114	Nov. 27, '99	114	114	5,000
registered.....			M & N	.....	.....	....	....	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g. 5's.....1920		1,261,000	M & N	112¼	Oct. 4, '01	.....	.....	.....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's.....1938		8,504,000	J & J	113	Nov. 12, '01	113	112	6,000
fund g. & real estate g. 4¼'s. 1950		10,000,000	M & N	107¼	Nov. 27, '01	107¾	106	12,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's.....1911		1,957,000	M & N	111	June 28, '01	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's.....1904		1,250,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't Paid.	YEAR 1901.		NOVEMBER SALES.		
				High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Total.
United States con. 2's registered....1980		445,940,750	Q J	109	105½			
con. 2's coupon.....1980			Q J	109¼	106¾	109¼	106¾	6,000
con. 2's reg. small bonds.....1980			Q J					
con. 2's coupon small bds.....1980			Q J	105¾	105¾			
3's registered.....1908-18		98,254,220	Q F	111½	107½			
3's coupon.....1908-18			Q F	112	108¾			
3's small bonds reg.....1908-18			Q F			106¼	108¾	6,000
3's small bonds coupon.....1908-18			Q F	112	106¾			
4's registered.....1907		248,241,700	J A J & O	114¼	111½	108	108	100
4's coupon.....1907			J A J & O	115	112	112½	112	17,900
4's registered.....1925			Q F	189¼	187	112½	112¼	4,000
4's coupon.....1925			Q F	189¾	187½	130¼	130¼	1,500
5's registered.....1904		21,041,450	Q F	111½	111½			
5's coupon.....1904			Q F	113¼	108			
District of Columbia 3-6's.....1924			F & A	128½	125	126½	126½	500
small bonds.....1924			F & A					
registered.....		14,224,100						
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bond loan 8¼'s series 1.....1901		15,000,000	M & S					
Four marks are equal to one dollar.		(Marks.)						
Quebec 5's.....1908		3,000,000	M & N					
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1890 sinking fund 5's.....			Q J	96	96			
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200.....		£22,555,720						
Small bonds denominations of £20.....								
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000.....								

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF OCTOBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1896.....	\$118,516,586	\$50,467,819	Exp., \$68,049,267	Imp., \$27,825,763	Exp., \$2,490,592
1897.....	111,744,517	49,879,712	" 61,764,805	" 11,462,172	" 1,942,014
1898.....	118,619,563	52,849,526	" 65,770,037	" 15,455,427	" 1,959,329
1899.....	125,966,527	72,232,238	" 53,734,289	" 8,162,502	" 2,861,581
1900.....	163,899,680	70,631,034	" 92,758,646	" 10,299,413	" 3,071,599
1901.....	145,640,458	81,411,867	" 64,228,601	" 1,665,431	" 1,667,173
TEN MONTHS.					
1896.....	779,578,476	572,555,608	Exp., 207,022,868	Imp., 37,085,861	Exp., 27,634,253
1897.....	857,982,759	698,734,615	" 219,248,144	Exp., 4,612,574	" 20,667,431
1898.....	967,867,707	521,728,481	" 486,139,226	Imp., 130,020,320	" 20,226,669
1899.....	1,028,444,027	658,134,636	" 370,309,391	" 8,553,665	" 18,375,867
1900.....	1,195,354,918	695,098,467	" 500,255,451	Exp., 2,326,268	" 30,208,011
1901.....	1,191,980,322	727,897,858	" 464,082,464	Imp., 4,404,894	" 663,956

The Country Check.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

NEW HAVEN, Ky., November 18, 1901.

SIR: Referring to your article, "The Country Check," in the November issue, we are glad to see you advocate the course pursued by our bank since its beginning. We have never charged one cent for remitting for valid items on our bank, and to-day we have correspondents in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, and do remit at par on day of receipt for all valid items on our bank, and in exchange on points that we think the sending banks or persons from whom we receive the items would prefer. We have always thought it was due our patrons to make their checks on us par, and we are of the opinion that this system has added to our business until we have built it up to the point as shown by our last statement, a copy of which we enclose. We think if this course was adopted by all the banks of this country that it would dispel all the prejudice now existing against country banks.

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BANKERS MAGAZINE
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THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING

55TH

CONTENTS

YEAR

	PAGE.
Prospects for Banking Legislation'	929
Educational Work Among Bank Clerks	931
The Consolidation of Banking Interests	933
Action of Banks in Times of Panic	936
Competition of Express Companies with Banks	938
Perfecting the Existing System of Banking	943
The Practical Work of a Bank—Prize Essay Competition	948
Changing Greenbacks into Gold Certificates	954
The Scope of Banking Education	955
Legal Decisions of Interest to Bankers	966
The Gold Reserve of Great Britain	998
Emergency Circulation of Notes	1006
Branch Banking and Asset Currency	1018
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury	1024
Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency	1039
State Bankers' Associations—Recent Conventions	1062
Financial Review—Trade and Government Statistics	1094
Stock and Bond Quotations, with Comparisons of Prices	1104

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To meet this demand for more thorough information on all matters related to practical banking and in order to bring out new and practical ideas for promoting the efficiency of bank clerks and officers and improving the management of banks, the Publishers of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* offer prizes amounting to \$1050, consisting of seven first prizes of \$100 each, and seven second prizes of \$50 each, to be awarded to the authors of the best papers on *The Practical Work of a Bank*, the papers to be prepared on the general lines indicated by the schedule on the next page of this circular, and on some one of the topics named therein.

Officers and clerks of banks receiving this circular are especially invited to submit articles in competition for the prizes offered.

It is expected that the several topics will be treated from the standpoint of actual banking experience and illustrated with working forms of books and records in all cases where by so doing the text will be more easily understood and of more practical benefit to the reader. These forms should be carefully prepared and filled up in black ink, as they will be photo-engraved for publication. Ruled forms in colored ink, other than black, cannot be accepted. The forms of book headings, records, blanks, etc., must be drawn especially to illustrate the article; no stock forms should be used. Forms of blank books, blanks, etc., larger than the *MAGAZINE* page may be drawn, say, twice the page size, but in same proportion, in order that they may be reduced by photo-engraving process to proper size. No form larger than the page, 7½ by 4½ inches, will be published.

Contributions should not exceed 4,000 words in length (exclusive of forms of books, blanks, etc. used in the article) and must reach this office not later than October 1, 1901, except papers on Topic No. 5, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force," which must reach this office not later than September 1, 1901. The *MAGAZINE*'s page, bourgeois type, is about 600 words.

Authors will sign their papers with a *nom de plume*, and forward in a separate sealed envelope the real name and address, the envelope bearing on the outside the *nom de plume* only.

The award of the prizes will be made by a jury composed of the Editor and Associate Editor of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE*, and three well-known

bankers who are authorities on practical bank work. This jury will carefully consider the merits of each paper published, and will by vote decide which ones on the respective topics are entitled to the first prize, and which the second prize.

Checks in payment of the prizes will be sent to the successful contestants as soon as the jury on awards have rendered their decision; and the names of the prize-winners will be published in the *MAGAZINE*.

Papers submitted in compliance with the terms of the competition, and of sufficient merit, will be published as soon as possible after receipt of the manuscript; but no paper on any topic will be published until all the papers in that class are sent in.

It is essential that the articles be written in a clear and terse style so as to be easily understood, and that a high standard of excellence generally be maintained in their preparation. Write on one side of the sheet only; type-written copy preferred.

In order to preserve the competitive character of the contest, it will be required that at least five papers be submitted in a class before the offer of first and second prize in such class becomes effective. (As five or more are either now in hand or known to be in preparation, on each of the topics named, the competition may already be said to be effective covering the entire schedule.)

The right is reserved to publish any paper submitted without compensation except participation in the distribution of awards. Unpublished articles will be returned.

A list of topics on which contributors are expected to write is given below. Contestants for the prizes offered may select any one of these topics, and, before beginning work on the article, must advise the Editor of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* of the topic selected, and the date when the paper will be completed and sent in. The outline under each topic is intended only for the general guidance of contributors: They need not adhere to it strictly, but may handle the subject in the way they deem best, confining themselves, however, to pertinent features of the main topic.

Letters from intending contestants will be replied to promptly in order that the work may be begun at once.

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I. Banking Rules and Customs.

Practical hints as to what bank clerks and officers should know in order to aid in the safe, expeditious and profitable conduct of business.

Every-day banking law. The latest and best way of doing things. Banking practice relating to money, negotiable paper and general dealings. Points to be observed to safeguard the bank's interests.

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How to determine the value of paper offered for discount. Hints about minimizing losses. How to keep the bank's funds safely and profitably employed. What part of the funds should be kept in securities immediately available, such as high-class R. R. bonds, stocks, etc.

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IV. Bookkeeping for City and Country Banks.


Modern methods of accounting, showing the latest forms of books and blanks, with full explanations.

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V. Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force.

Pay, discipline, pensions and profit-sharing; promotion—relative value of influence and efficiency; working plans. Practical suggestions for securing the best service from officers and employees—relations with each other and with the public.

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 No papers will be received on Topic No. 5 after September 1, 1901.

VI. Embezzlements and Defalcations.

What experience has shown to be the most effectual means of guarding the bank's funds. System of checks and verifications in use in the best-managed banks.

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VII. Increasing the Net Earnings.

Prudent and economical management. Preventing useless expenditure of time and money. Increasing the bank's customers. Ways in which business may be profitably extended.

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This competition is open to all bank clerks, junior and senior officers and bank managers in the United States; already a number of well-known bank experts, as well as clerks who now for the first time have attempted to put the results of their experience in words, have signified their intention of contributing to this competition, and it is believed that the papers taken as a whole will contain the latest and best information obtainable in regard to the practical workings of the best managed banks. Bankers desiring to keep in touch with progressive methods are earnestly requested to bring these articles to the attention of their employees.

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Accounts for the payment of bonds, coupons, dividends, etc., and for the transfer and registration of securities received from Municipal, Railroad and other corporations.

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 GEORGE S. HART,
 CHARLES STERNBACH,

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
 EDWARD C. HOYT,
 ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
 W. ROCKHILL POTTS,

AUGUST BELMONT,
 RICHARD DELAFIELD,
 FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
 JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

GEORGE S. HICKOK,
 GEORGE FREDK. VICTOR,
 HERMANN OELRICHS.

Issues Letters of Credit for Travelers Available in all Parts of the World.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Extensive Safety Vaults for the convenience of Depositors and Investors. Entrance only through the Bank. Open from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

THE
**MERCANTILE NATIONAL
 BANK**
 OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 191 Broadway.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus, \$1,000,000.

FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, President.

JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

EMIL KLEIN, Asst. Cashier.

Accounts solicited from all sections of the country.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO BUSINESS INVITED.

THE Hanover National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

9 & 11 NASSAU STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1851

Capital, - - - - - - **\$3,000,000.**

Surplus, - - - - - - **\$5,655,000.**

JAS. T. WOODWARD, President.
JAS. M. DONALD, Vice-President.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Vice-President.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier.

WM. I. LIGHTHIPE, Asst. Cashier.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY R. CARSE, 2d Asst. Cashier.
ALEXANDER D. CAMBELL, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. WOODWARD,
VERNON H. BROWN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,

HUDSON HOAGLAND,
EDWARD KING,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JAMES STILLMAN,

ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES HENRY SMITH,
ISIDOR STRAUSS,
JAMES M. DONALD,
WILLIAM HALLS, JR.;

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

IN NEW YORK,

25 NASSAU STREET.

CHARTERED 1851.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, \$1,025,000

Deposits, \$17,000,000.

WARNER VAN NORDEN, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
HENRY GHAPIN, JR., CASHIER.
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, ASSISTANT CASHIER.
J. FREDERICK SWEASY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

ESTABLISHED 1828

PENN NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MARKET AND SEVENTH STREET

OFFICERS

S. S. SHARP, President

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier

H. C. BEITZEL, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

SAMUEL S. SHARP
GEORGE H. COLKET
WINTHROP SMITH

ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT
JOHN F. STOER
CHAS. H. WARTHMAN

STACY REEVES
ALAN H. REED
HERMAN P. KREMER

Capital Stock - - \$500,000.00

Surplus and Profits (Net) \$709,000.00

THIS BANK WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE ACCOUNTS.

North American Trust Company.

135 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Capital Stock, \$2,000,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, 2,639,253.54

Deposits, 14,750,411.07

Total, \$19,389,664.61

Named as Depository of the moneys of the City of New York.

Designated as Depository of the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges.

Appointed by the Bank Superintendent Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.

Designated Depository by the State of New York for State Funds.

Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.

Designated by the State of New York as a depository for Court and Trust Funds.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.

HEMAN DOWD,	} Vice-Presidents.	EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,		FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary.
RICHARD J. SCOLES,		JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, - \$5,342,122.35

Designated by the State Superintendent of Banking as a Depository for the Money Reserve of State Banks and Savings Banks, by the authorities of the City of New York as a Depository for City Moneys, by the State Comptroller as a Depository for the Moneys of the State of New York, and by the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of the City of New York on Contracts.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque or on Certificate.

OFFICERS

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.

WILLIAM BARBOUR, H. S. MANNING, WILLIAM H. LEUPP, } . Vice-Presidents.	LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, . Trust Officer. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, . Secretary. ALBERT L. BANISTER, . Treasurer.
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DIRECTORS

ASHBEL P. FITCH, WM. BARBOUR, H. S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER,	EMERSON MCMILLIN, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, EDWD. C. SHAEFER, S. C. T. DODD, JOEL F. FREEMAN,	ANSON R. FLOWER, H. S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, PHILIP LEHMAN,	EDWD. F. CRAIG, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, FRANK JAY GOULD, WM. A. CLARK, JOHN W. GRIGGS.
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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY

Atlantic Building, Cor. of Wall and William Sts.,

NEW YORK.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH President.	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
JOHN L. RIKER, 1st Vice-President.	L. M. JONES, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 2d Vice-President.	BENJ. STRONG, JR., Asst. Secretary.

DEPOSITORY; TRUSTEE; EXECUTOR;
GUARDIAN; REGISTRAR; AGENT. . . .

Allows interest on deposits subject to draft.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

WM. CARPENDER, C. CRAWFORD CLARK, JOHN F. DRYDEN, GEORGE W. ELY, ANDREW H. GREEN, JOHN F. HALSTED,	CLIFFORD A. HAND, CHARLES R. HENDERSON, WM. H. HOLLISTER, WM. B. ISHAM, MARTIN JOOST, W. R. T. JONES,	LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, C. D. LEVERICH, GILBERT M. PLYMPTON, ANTON A. RAVEN, L. V. F. RANDOLPH, JOHN L. RIKER,	OTTO SAETORIUS, WM. SCHALL, JR., JOHN W. SIMPSON, FRANCIS S. SMITH, FREDERICK STURGES, ALFRED WAGSTAFF.
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The New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.,

No. 52 Wall Street.

CHARTERED IN 1830.

Grants Annuities.

Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise.

Manages Property as Agent for the owners.

Allows Interest on Deposits payable after ten days' notice.

Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

TRUSTEES.

WM. C. SCHERMERHORN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
HENRY PARISH,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
STUYVESANT FISH,
RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT,

WILLIAM W. ASTOR,
EDMUND L. BAYLIS,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
HENRY C. HULBERT,
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR,
C. O'D. ISHLIN,
W. ENLIS ROOSEVELT,

H. VAN RENSSELAER KENNEDY,
HENRY I. BARREY,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
SAMUEL THORNE,
JOHN L. CADWALADER,
AUGUSTUS D. JULLIARD,

HENRY LEWIS MORRIS,
GEORGE G. DEWITT,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JOHN MCL. NASH,
PHILIP SCHUYLER,
JOHN CLAFLIN.

HENRY PARISH, President.

WALTER KERR, 1st Vice-President.

HENRY PARISH, Jr., 2d Vice-President.

GEORGE M. CORNING, Secretary.

Z. W. van ZELM, Asst Secretary.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,477,212.92

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of \$1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER, - - - - President.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, - - - - Vice-President.

JEROME TAYLOR, - 2d Vice-President and Trust Officer.

FREDERICK W. EGNER, - Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
JAMES H. HYDE,
LESLIE D. WARD,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,

EDGAR B. WARD,
WILLIAM SCHREER,
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON,
UZAL H. McCARTER,
JOHN C. EISELE,

CHARLES A. FEICK,
JEROME TAYLOR,
J. HERBERT BALLANTINE,
WILLIAM N. COLER, JR.,

WILLIAM H. STAAKE,
FORREST F. DRYDEN,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
BERNARD STRAUSS.

Union Trust Company

OF NEW YORK.

No. 80 Broadway.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$6,691,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is

A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Accepts the transfer agency and registry of stocks, and acts as Trustee of mortgages of corporations.

Allows interest on deposits, which may be made at any time and withdrawn on five days' notice with interest for the whole time they remain with the company.

For the convenience of depositors this company also opens current accounts subject, in accordance with its rules, to check at sight, and allows interest upon the resulting daily balances. Such checks pass through the Clearing-House.

Attends specially to the management of Real Estate, and to collection and remittance of rents. Also holds securities for safe keeping, collecting and remitting in some of same.

EDWARD KING, PRESIDENT.

CORNELIUS D. WOOD, { VICE-PRESIDENTS.
AUG. W. KELLEY, }

J. V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

EDWARD R. MERRITT, Assistant Secretary.

CARROLL C. RAWLINGS, Trust Officer.

MUTUAL TRUST CO.

OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Capital, \$300,000. Surplus, \$60,000.

107 Main Street,

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business. Allows interest on daily balance, subject to check at sight.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee or Agent, and will execute Financial Trusts of every sort.

Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estate.

ACCOUNTS INVITED.

OFFICERS:

GEO. R. READ, - - - President.
WHITELAW REID, - - - Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
F. G. INGERSOLL, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN LEONARD, - Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. DICKERMAN, JOHN I. DOWNEY,
G. G. HAVEN, R. P. LOUNSBURY,
D. PERCY MORGAN, WALTER G. OAKMAN,
CHAS. A. PEABODY, JR., JEROME ALVORD PECK,
JOHN E. PARSONS, WM. H. PARSONS,
GEO. R. READ, J. J. RIKER,
WHITELAW REID, WM. H. RUSSELL,
JOHN RYAN, JOHN W. STERLING,
J. MATHEW WAINWRIGHT, W. J. VAN PELT,

THE First National Bank

Mamaroneck (Westchester Co.),

NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - \$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 56,046.92

(The Mamaroneck Bank, incorporated September 14, 1891, converted into the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, June 8, 1900.)

THE BANK accords liberal treatment to its Depositors and Correspondents, tempered with due conservatism, and endeavors to show its appreciation of their patronage by an interested consideration of their needs.

COLLECTIONS on Mamaroneck and contiguous towns are carefully made and promptly accounted for.

BRADFORD RHODES, President.

DAVID F. BRITT, Vice-President.

R. G. BREWER, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

DAVID F. BRITT. THOMAS J. MEIGHAN.
WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL. JOHN H. MCARDLE.
WILLIAM D. PALMER. R. G. BREWER.
WILLIAM M. BARNUM. BRADFORD RHODES.

WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY,

32 WARBURTON AVENUE,

YONKERS, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus, - - \$300,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES subject to check, payable at sight, or on special funds from date of deposit until withdrawn.

AUTHORIZED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR COURT AND TRUST FUNDS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN HOAG, - - - President.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, - - - Vice-Presidents.
HOWARD WILLETS, }
CHARLES P. MAERSDEN, - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

AMZI L. BARBER, RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY
JOHN E. BORNE, ISAAC W. MACLAY,
RICHARD H. BURDSALL, DANIEL S. REMSEN,
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, HENRY SIDENBERG,
EDWARD F. HILL, LOUIS STERN,
JOHN HOAG, SAMUEL THOMAS,
ROBERT E. HOPKINS, ROBT. B. VAN CORTLANDT,
EDSON LEWIS, HOWARD WILLETS.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, **BANKERS,**

No. 13 William Street, New York.

**Make arrangements with
Banks and Bankers
enabling them to issue their
OWN DRAFTS on the principal
cities of Europe and the
Orient.**

**Issue Letters of Credit
for Travelers, available
throughout the World.**

**Transfer Money
by mail and telegraph.**

**Sell Drafts
on Australia, South Africa,
British India, China, Japan,
South America, Mexico,
Cuba, Hawaii, Philippine
Islands, etc.**

Gilman, Son & Co.,

No. 62 Cedar Street, New York.

**Correspondents for Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations,
Individuals and Estates in the East and West.**

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

EMERSON McMILLIN.

HENRY B. WILSON.

Emerson McMillin & Co., **BANKERS,**

40 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Investment Securities.
GAS and STREET RAILWAYS a specialty.

HIGH CLASS BONDS AND DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS
Bought and Sold on Commission.

FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR CORPORATIONS
In Paying Coupons and Dividends.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS COLLECTED AND PROMPTLY REMITTED.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.

BANKERS

38 Broad Street, - - - New York City

Members New York Stock Exchange

DEALERS IN HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

DIRECT
PRIVATE WIRES } CHICAGO, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA,
TO { BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, ATLANTIC CITY AND RICHMOND, VA.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CHAS. T. WING & CO.,

18 Wall Street, . . . New York.

2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE
Securities Company
OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, - - \$2,474,312.42

Organizes and Re-organizes Corporations
Deals in Investment Securities.
Undertakes Conservative Business.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES M. PRESTON, - - President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, - Vice-President.
ANDREW J. MILLER, - - Sec. and Treas.
EDWIN G. WOODLING, Asst. Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

S. READING BERTRON, JOHN KEAN,
GEORGE COPPELL, CHARLES M. PRESTON,
JOHN W. FARQUHAR, WILLIAM ROTCH,
WILLIAM DURYEA, ALEX. C. ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN GRAHAM, G. HENRY WHITCOMB,
CHARLES M. JESUP, OTTO T. BANNARD,
W. O. JONES.

PENHALE & FISHER,

DEALERS IN

STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD,
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT
CO. BONDS.

20 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 3563 CORTLANDT.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,**BANKERS,****41 Wall Street, New York,****DEAL IN****HIGH-GRADE****Investment Securities.**

List of current offerings sent on application.

Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travelers'**LETTERS OF CREDIT**

Available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN**& CO.,****BANKERS,****21 Broad Street, New York.**

Issue Letters of Credit Payable in any part of the World.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, California and the Orient.

BUY AND SELL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS, . . . London.
SELIGMAN FRÈRES ET CIE, . . . Paris.
SELIGMAN & STETTHEIMER, . . . Frankfurt.
The ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN } **San Francisco.**
BANK, Ltd. . . . }

**Municipal
Government
Railroad****BONDS****BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Prices quoted for the purchase, sale, or exchange
of above securities.

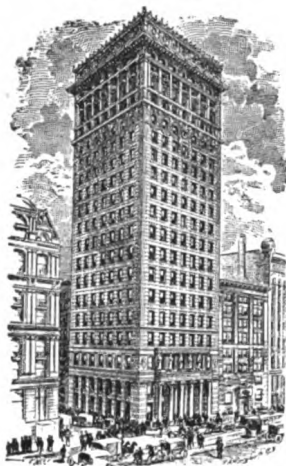
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.**BANKERS,****31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.****CHARLES
HATHAWAY
& Co.,**

NEW YORK AND
CHICAGO. . . .

... DEALERS IN ...**Commercial Paper.**

26 Pine Street, . .
NEW YORK CITY.

205 La Salle St.,
CHICAGO. . . .



Home Office Building, New York.

SURETY ON BONDS.

BANK OFFICIALS and others who are required to give Bonds in their positions of trust, and who desire to avoid asking friends to become their sureties, or who may wish to relieve friends from further obligations as bondsmen, should apply in person or by letter to

American Surety Company,

No. 100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Paid-up Capital, - \$2,500,000.

HENRY D. LYMAN, Pres't, WALTER S. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres't.

STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1900.

RESOURCES		
(Including Capital, \$2,500,000)	-	\$5,354,285.87
LIABILITIES		
(Including reserve of \$592,251.87)	-	\$909,995.71

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

for Officers and Employees in positions of trust.

(The Original Company.)

THE

Guarantee Company

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office, Montreal.

New York Office, 111 Broadway.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
President and Managing Director.
D. J. TOMPKINS, Secretary, N. Y. Branch.

UNITED STATES Guarantee Company

Principal Office,

No. 111 Broadway, New York.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, - - - President.
H. W. CANNON, GEO. COPPELL, Vice-Pres't.
D. J. TOMPKINS, - - - Secretary.

Special Feature of Security.—The funds of these companies are not subject to the hazards and sweeping disasters incident to Casualty, Employer's Liability, General Accident or Sickness business, nor do they issue Bonds for Trustees, Administrators, Guardians, Contractors, etc. Their capital and resources, which are invested in sound and readily convertible securities, are exclusively for the protection of clients holding their Bonds of Suretyship.

The Companies have the benefit of a record of over twenty-eight years to be judged by, which fairly demonstrates their claims to confidence. The respective surplus of each Company is the accumulation of profits derived from a conservative conduct of their business, and is not composed in any part of contributions by or assessments on Shareholders, extensions of capital at a premium on new stock issued, nor by under-estimating outstanding obligations and liabilities.

Moreover the Companies do not assume risks of unknown quantities, or of doubtful quality and unlimited duration for the purpose of forcing a revenue at unremunerative rates.

Their reserves for unearned premiums are calculated on the amount insured, not on the moiety of an infinitesimal and inadequate premium.

Kean, VanCortlandt & Co.,
BANKERS,

26 NASSAU STREET, Corner CEDAR,
NEW YORK.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic
Banking Business.

Dealers in Investment Securities.

GEO. D. COOK CO.
Investment
Securities.

238 La Salle St., CHICAGO.
Broad Exchange Bldg., NEW YORK.
WE BUY AND SELL

Mexican Government
and State Bonds.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.,

BANKERS,

25 Broad Street, New York.

ISSUE

LETTERS OF CREDIT

for the use of travelers available in all parts of
the world.

Buy and sell securities in all American and
European markets.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS,

71 Broadway, New York City.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Dealers in High Class Investment
Securities.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Deposits received subject to check and interest
allowed on daily balances.

Private wire to Philadelphia.

A. R. SPECHT & CO.,

BANKERS.

High Grade Investment Securities.
Commission Orders executed on New York
Stock Exchange.

41 Wall Street, - - New York.

16 State Street, Boston.

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS

27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking
business; act as Fiscal Agents
for corporations, and negotiate
security issues of railroads and
other companies. Execute
commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Branch Office: 67 State St., Albany.

INVESTMENTS.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU ST., - NEW YORK

CHICAGO BOSTON

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Rail-
road and other bonds, adapted for
trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD.

Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BOSTON.

MOORE, BAKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

66 State St., BOSTON.

DEALERS IN

MUNICIPAL, RAILWAY, STREET RAILWAY
AND TELEPHONE BONDS.

Appraisals furnished. Correspondence solicited.

PHILIP R. HOVEY,
INVESTMENT BONDS AND
STOCKS.

Commission orders executed in
Boston and New York Markets.

66 State Street, BOSTON.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

A. R. BARRETT,

Formerly U. S. Expert & Bank Examiner,

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT &
AUDITOR,**

42 West Coulter St.,

PHILA., PA.

Examinations of Banks and other
financial institutions a specialty.

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HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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204 DEARBORN STREET,
Chicago, Ill.

30 COLEMAN STREET,
London, E. C.

Cable address, "Haskells"

John Jennings, B.A., LL.B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Canada Permanent Chambers,

18 Toronto St.,

TORONTO.

SOLICITOR FOR THE CANADIAN BANK OF
COMMERCE AT TORONTO JUNCTION.

**American
Express
Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CAPITAL, - \$18,000,000.

65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** imme-
diately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling,
Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**,
on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money
to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all
offices of the Company.

**CENTRAL
NATIONAL
BANK**

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$230,000.

Deposits, \$3,700,000.

**PROMPT,
CAREFUL,
PROGRESSIVE.**

OTIS H. LUKE, President.

J. ADAMS BROWN, Cashier.

JAMES H. CROCKER, Asst. Cashier.

THE Continental National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Report of the Condition at Close of Business September 30, 1901

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$23,381,710.22	
Stocks and bonds.....	1,242,068.95	
		\$23,623,779.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,850,000.00	
Overdrafts.....	17,804.50	
Real estate.....	25,989.42	
Due from banks.....	\$7,681,087.86	
Redemption Fund.....	92,500.00	
Cash.....	8,601,059.06	
		16,232,146.90
		<u>\$41,842,219.99</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	600,000.00
Undivided profits.....	255,400.43
Unpaid Dividends.....	45,457.50
Circulation.....	1,850,000.00
Deposits.....	36,091,362.06
	<u>\$41,842,219.99</u>

OFFICERS.

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
 ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice-President.
 GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
 IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
 BENJAMIN S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier.
 WILLIAM W. HILL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John C. Black,
 Henry Botsford,
 J. Ogden Armour,
 Wm. C. Selpp,
 Isaac N. Perry.
 Berthold Loewenthal,
 A. J. Earling,
 William G. Hibbard,
 James H. Dole,
 George M. Reynolds,
 P. A. Valentine.

A general foreign exchange business transacted.

Travelers' circular letters of credit issued available in all parts of
the world.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE National Bank of the Republic OF CHICAGO

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Is prepared to act as a Depositary for National Banks and Bankers,
 and believing that its facilities for making collections throughout
 the West and Northwest are as good as the best, confidently
 solicits the business of those contemplating opening a Chicago
 account.

OFFICERS:

JOHN A. LYNCH, President.
 J. H. CAMERON, Cashier.

W. T. FENTON, Vice-President.
 R. M. MCKINNEY, Asst. Cashier.

The First National Bank,

Cor. Monroe and Dearborn Streets,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital and Surplus, = \$8,500,000.

JAMES B. FORGAN, President.
DAVID R. FORGAN, Vice-President.
GEO. D. BOULTON, Vice-President.
RICHARD J. STREET, Cashier.

HOLMES HOGE, Asst. Cashier.
AUGUST BLUM, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK E. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.
CHARLES N. GILLET, Asst. Cashier.

FRANK O. WETMORE, Auditor.
EMILE K. BOISOT, Manager Bond Department.
JOHN E. GARDIN, Manager Foreign Exchange Department.
MAX MAY, Asst. Manager " " "

A Regular Banking Business Transacted.

Foreign Exchange, all classes Investment Bonds bought and sold, and Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers' Use issued available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS carefully made and promptly accounted for on moderate terms.

Safe Deposit Vaults in Basement; entrance on Dearborn Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

SURPLUS, - \$1,000,000.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on the most liberal terms consistent with safe and prudent Banking.

OFFICERS.

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
DAVID VERNON, Second Vice-President.

JOHN C. McKEON, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.

N. R. LOSCH, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

FRANKLIN MACVEACH.
JESSE SPALDING.

N. K. FAIRBANK.
WM. J. CHALMERS.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
JAMES H. ECKELS.

JOHN C. McKEON.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED. FOREIGN DRAFTS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD. POSTAL REMITTANCES AND CABLE TRANSFERS MADE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

Girard National Bank,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

Surplus, \$1,500,000.

FRANCIS B. REEVES, President.

RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Vice President.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, 2d Vice President.

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Received.
Correspondence Solicited.

The Fourth Street National Bank

of Philadelphia.

Capital,	-	-	-	\$3,000,000
Surplus,	-	-	-	3,500,000
Undivided Profits,	-	-	-	250,000
Deposits,	-	-	-	34,000,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals solicited. Cable Transfers made. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available throughout the World.

S. F. TYLER, President.

B. M. FAIRES, 2d Vice-President.

E. H. RUSHTON, Vice-President.

E. F. SHANBACKER, Cashier.

W. Z. McLEAR, Assistant Cashier.

FRANK G. ROGERS, Manager Foreign Exchange Dept.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS. ACTS AS ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN OR AGENT. BECOMES TRUSTEE UNDER WILL OR APPOINTMENT OF COURT. MANAGES ESTATES, REAL AND PERSONAL.

WESTERN FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CHAS. H. TURNER, PRESIDENT.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. M. WOODS, SECRETARY.

L. B. TEBBETTS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

LAWRENCE B. PIERCE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. G. DOUGLASS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The Bank of North America

PHILADELPHIA

Chartered by Congress, 1781
National Bank, 1864.

Capital, \$1,000,000
Surplus and Undiv. Profits, 1,800,000

JOHN H. MICHENER, President.

JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

SAMUEL D. JORDAN, Asst. Cashier.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. H. MICHENER,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
THEO. C. SEARCH,
RICHARD H. DOWNING,
WM. D. WINBOR,

ROBT K. MCNEELY,
CHARLES H. HARDING,
HARRY G. MICHENER,
LINCOLN K. PASSMORE,
JOHN P. GREEN,
WILLIAM P. HENSZKY.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

→ Business Founded 1796 ←



JAMES MACDONOGH,
Chairman.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD,
President.
THEO. H. FREELAND,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.
WARREN L. GREEN,
2nd Vice-President.
JNO. E. CURRIER,
Secretary.
J. K. MYERS,
Asst. Treas.
F. R. MYERS,
Asst. Sec'y.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.



Report of Condition at Close of Business, Sept. 30th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$3,116,403.46	
Real estate.....	12,255.09	
Bank building and fixtures.....	136,536.23	
Cash Resources—		
Stocks, bonds and		
mortgages.....	\$215,080.85	
Due from banks.....	916,877.16	
U. S. bonds.....	207,000.00	
U. S. Treasurer.....	27,100.00	
Cash.....	272,080.84	1,638,938.85
		<u>\$4,904,133.63</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$800,000.00
Surplus and und'd profits (net)	311,036.60
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits.....	3,593,097.03
	<u>\$4,904,133.63</u>

OFFICERS.

J. M. BARNETT, President.
HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, Cas.

WILLARD BARNHART, Vice-Pres't.
CLAY H. HOLLISTER, Asst. Cas. HOYT G. POST, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.

James M. Barnett,
E. G. Studley,

Willard Barnhart,
Wm. Judson,
H. J. Hollister,

Jacob Cummer,
L. H. Withey,
W. D. Stevens,

Jos. H. Martin,
E. Crofton Fox,
Clay H. Hollister.

W. R. Shelby,
Geo. C. Peirce,



Adrian H. Muller & Son,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 24 Pine Street, NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

The undersigned hold regular AUCTION SALES of all classes

— OF —

STOCKS AND BONDS every Wednesday.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKS, BANKERS, INVESTORS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES
GENERALLY, RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC and PRIVATE SALE.

PROMPT RETURNS ON ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

WM. F. REDMOND.

LOUIS MESIER.

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THE UNION TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH

335-337-339 FOURTH AVENUE

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$1,669,558.00
Deposits, - - - \$19,245,721.00

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Committee and Receiver.

Takes full charge of real and personal estates, receives deposits subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

OFFICERS:

H. C. McELDOWNNEY, - - - President
A. W. MELLON, - - - Vice-President
J. M. SCHOONMAKER, - 2d Vice-President
WILLIAM A. CARR, - - - Treasurer
H. W. GLEFFER, - - - Secretary

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH,

333 FOURTH AVE.

Capital, - \$1,000,000

FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, President.
J. D. NICHOLSON, Vice-President.
F. H. SKELDING, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN A. IRWIN, Sec'y and Treas.
A. M. NEEPER, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS L. ROBBINS,	J. W. DONNAN,
J. B. FINLEY,	F. H. SKELDING,
J. B. LAUGHLIN,	HENRY HICK,
W. C. FOWNES,	NATHANIEL EWING,
J. D. NICHOLSON,	BENJAMIN PAGE,
WM. B. SCHILLER,	A. M. NEEPER,
REED B. COYLE,	JOHN A. BELL

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital and Undiv. Profits, \$1,846,982.00
Deposits, . . . \$5,239,399.81
Trust Estates, . . . \$26,666,867.93

JOHN B. JACKSON, Prest.
JAS. J. DONNELL, Vice-Prest.
C. E. WILLOCK, Treas.
JOHN MCGILL, Secretary.
C. S. GRAY, Trust Officer.

Acts in all trust capacities.
Pays interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum on deposits subject to check.
Accounts of individuals, corporations and firms solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

J. D. NICHOLSON.

W. I. MUSTIN,
President Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Members Pittsburg Stock Exchange.
Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,

Dealers in Stocks and Bonds,

Long Distance Telephones, 146 and 781.
P. O. Box 1093.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Cable address: "Burton Pittsburg."

Correspondence Solicited

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK,

.. OF ..

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,230,000
Deposits, \$8,000,000

We solicit your account and promise
liberal treatment.

DIRECTORS:

A. E. W. PAINTER,	B. F. JONES,
D. MCK. LLOYD,	D. E. PARK,
J. PAINTER, JR.,	GEO. C. DAVIS,
C. H. SPANG,	HENRY CHALFANT,
ROBT. WARDROP.	

The Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Pittsburgh

Nos. 245 and 247 Fourth Avenue

OFFICERS

A. E. W. PAINTER, President
THOMAS WIGHTMAN, 1st Vice-President
D. MCK. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President
WM. T. HOWE, Secretary and Treasurer
ROBT. C. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer
G. L. RODGERS, Assistant Secretary
H. A. MILLER, Counsel
NEWTON PETRIE, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS

A. E. W. PAINTER	W. K. SHIRAS
THOMAS WIGHTMAN	W. L. MCCLINTOCK
WM. B. THOMPSON	D. MCK. LLOYD
JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR.	J. D. LYON
GEO. E. PAINTER	

Pittsburg Trust Co.

323 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Capital, - \$1,000,000
Surplus, - - 600,000
Undivided Profits, 300,000

Transfer Agent City of Pittsburg,
County of Allegheny.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS.

C. B. McVAY, - - - - President.
J. I. BUCHANAN, - - Vice-President.
CHAS. H. HAYS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

B. F. JONES,	J. I. BUCHANAN,
HENRY BUHL, JR.,	GEO. M. LAUGHLIN,
W. P. SNYDER,	S. H. VANDERGRIFF,
JOHN C. REILLY,	C. B. McVAY,
CHAS. H. HAYS.	

State Savings Bank,

Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$100,000.

GEORGE H. RUSSEL, President.
R. W. GILLET, Vice-President.
H. C. POTTER, Jr., Vice-President.
B. S. MASON, Cashier.
AUSTIN E. WING, Asst. Cashier.
H. P. BORGHAN, Asst. Cashier.
E. A. SUNDERLIN, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. ALGER.	F. J. HECKER.	T. H. NEWBERRY.
H. M. CAMPBELL.	H. B. LEDYARD.	H. C. POTTER, JR.
PETER WHITE.	H. McMILLAN.	HENRY RUSSEL.
C. L. FREER.	W. C. McMILLAN.	GEO. H. RUSSEL.
R. W. GILLET.	B. S. MASON.	

Commercial and Savings Departments.

Well Established Collection Facilities.

WE WILL BOND YOU.



THE United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES OVER \$2,500,000.00.

We issue for Banks and Trust Companies Four Forms of Bonds:

INDIVIDUAL FORM.

SCHEDULE FORM.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FORM.

BLANKET FORM.

We insure Banks against Loss of Funds or Securities by

BURGLARY OR ROBBERY

and against Damage to Safe Vaults, Furniture or Fixtures.

We insure Bank Messengers against Loss by Robbery.

JOHN R. BLAND, Pres.

GEO. R. CALLIS, Secy.

Correspondence Solicited.

HOME OFFICE, - BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

WM. WINCHESTER, President.

ISAAC H. DIXON, Vice-President.

ROBERT A. DIGGS, Cashier.

H. MURRAY TINGES, Asst. Cashier.

1489.

NATIONAL UNION BANK OF MD.

... Baltimore.

Capital, - - - \$900,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits, 250,000

ACCOUNTS

of Banks, Corporations and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

The Continental Trust Company,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$2,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, President.

WILLIAM A. MARBURG, Vice-President.

FREDERICK C. DREYER, Sec'y-Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ALEXANDER BROWN,
WILLIAM A. MARBURG,

HENRY A. PARK,
HENRY J. BOWDOIN.

DIRECTORS:

William A. Marburg,
Henry J. Bowdoin,
Edwin Warfield,
J. Southgate Lemmon,
Isidor Rayner,
Wm. H. Grafflin,

John K. Cowen,
Henry A. Parr,
S. Davies Warfield,
Thomas J. Hayward,
George C. Jenkins,
E. L. Bartlett,

Thornton Rollins,
Louis E. McComas, Maryland.
William A. Read, New York.
J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.
Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia.
John Skelton Williams, Richmond.
Julius S. Walsh, St. Louis, Mo.

City Trust and Banking Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

Chartered by the Maryland Legislature with
broad corporate powers.

Began business June, 1899.

Is equipped to do a General Banking and
Trust business.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Special rate on deposits for a definite period.

Legal Depository for Moneys paid into Court.
Acts as Administrator, Executor and Trustee.

Operates a Savings Department paying high-
est rate of interest consistent with safe
banking.

Owens and Manages extensive Storage Ware-
houses and issues negotiable receipts on
merchandise.

CHARLES O'DONNELL LEE, President.

FRANK J. KOHLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Taunton Safe Deposit & Trust Co., TAUNTON, MASS.

Began Business, April 1st, 1901.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

Capital, - \$200,000

Correspondence with Banks and Bankers
invited.

Prompt and careful attention to all col-
lection business entrusted to us.

Assets Oct. 31, 1901, \$486,000

EDWARD H. TEMPLE, - - President.

ALBERT M. GLEASON, V.-Pres. & Treas.

INTERNATIONAL Trust Co. of Maryland.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

GENERAL TRUST business transacted.
DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on
daily balances subject to check.
SPECIAL RATES of interest on TIME deposits.
MONEY LOANED on approved security.

OFFICERS:

DOUGLAS H. GORDON, President.
J. WM. MIDDENDORF, { Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD H. THOMSON, {
CHARLES D. FENHAGEN, Secy. and Treas.
JOSHUA LEVERING, Chairman Ex. Com.

DIRECTORS:

Joshua Levering,
Isaac H. Dixon,
Summerfield Baldwin,
Richard H. Edmonds,
J. Wm. Middendorf,
Charles T. Westcott,
Angus Cameron,
Wm. A. Marburg,
John T. Stone,
Douglas H. Gordon,
Bernard N. Baker,
Seymour Mandelbaum,
S. C. Rowland,
E. H. Thomson,
Wm. C. Seddon,
Townsend Scott,
Francis E. Waters,
Simon Rosenburg,
Chas. H. Koppelman,
Lloyd Lowndes,
Stevenson A. Williams,
B. Howard Haman,
Robert Ramsay,
R. Lancaster Williams, Richmond;
William C. Lovering, Massachusetts;
W. A. MacCorkle, Charleston, W. Va.;
C. Sidney Shepard, New York;
Walter H. Doyle, Norfolk, Va.;
W. A. Hemphill, Atlanta, Ga.;
George W. Watts, Durham, N. C.;
F. W. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Reserve Depository for State Banks.

CAPITAL, - - \$250,000
PROFITS, - - 86,050

HENDRICK S. HOLDEN, President.
GEORGE M. BARNES, Vice-President.
ANTHONY LAMB, Cashier.

Collection Facilities Unsurpassed.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

PROMPT ATTENTION.

LIBERAL TERMS.

THE
Security Bank of Minnesota,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.00.

**Collections promptly made on all points of the Northwest, and
remitted for on day of payment.**

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President. E. F. MEARKLE, Vice-President.	PERRY HARRISON, Vice-President. T. F. HURLEY, Cashier. GUY C. LANDIS, Assistant Cashier.
---	---

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

No. 3321.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Capital Stock, - - - - - \$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - - 210,000.00

O. J. WOODWARD, President. T. C. WHITE, Vice-President.	E. A. WALROND, Cashier. W. R. PRICE, Asst. Cashier. W. J. DICKEY, Secretary.
--	---

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Issue Drafts on China, Japan and all the Principal Cities of the United States
and Europe.

Business Established 1873

JORALMON & CO., BANKERS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
229-235 Equitable Building,
DENVER, COLO.

**Examine, appraise and report impartially upon investments in Colorado. Act as attorneys in
collections and the foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust. Assume general management
of properties in Colorado for non-residents.**

Extended experience and complete facilities guarantee prompt and most efficient service.

No. 3587.

THE
Alabama National
BANK

OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Capital, - \$200,000.

EDMUND W. RUCKER, President.
J. B. COBBS, Vice-President.
W. A. PORTER, Cashier.
S. McGAUGHY, Ass't Cashier.
C. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't Cashier.

**Correspondence
Invited.**

We guarantee reasonable
rates and quick returns.

*Send us your
Alabama Items.*

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

THE
National Bank
OF THE **Republic,**

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Capital, - - - \$300,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, 53,338.78
Deposits, - \$1,910,829.70

OFFICERS.

FRANK KNOX, President.
GEO. A. LOWE, Vice-President.
W. F. ADAMS, Cashier.

Deposits, Sept. 5, 1900, - \$1,824,675.71
Deposits, Sept. 30, 1901, - 1,910,829.70

DIRECTORS.

FRANK KNOX, HENRY PHIPPS, Pittsburg.
GEO. A. LOWE, G. S. HOLMES,
J. C. LYNCH, STEPHEN HAYS,
S. B. MILNER, JAMES A. MURRAY, Butte,
Hon. THOMAS KEARNS.

Loan and Exchange Bank

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA.

Capital, - - - -	\$150,000.00
Liability of Stockholders, -	150,000.00
Surplus Profits, - -	75,000.00
	\$375,000.00

The location of Columbia in the geographical center of the State with eleven lines of railroads makes her the Natural Clearing House for the State.

Send us your South Carolina items
and save time.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**Jordaan,
Cohen
& Wennink,
BANKERS.**

PARIS,**23 Boulevard des Italiens.**

The Albany City National Bank

ALBANY, N. Y.

Capital, \$300,000

Surplus, \$128,000

GEORGE H. THACHER, President.
GEO. I. AMSDELL, Vice-President.
CHARLES H. SABIN, Cashier.

JOHN E. WALKER, Vice-President.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Assistant Cashier.

Reserve Agent for National and State Banks.

COLLECTIONS MADE DIRECT AND REMITTED FOR PROMPTLY.



NATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.00.

HOME OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Does a Larger New Business than any
Iowa Company.

OFFICERS.

G. L. DOBSON.....President.
D. G. EDMUNDSON.....Vice-President.
A. S. STULTS.....Second Vice-President.
GEO. E. PEARSALL.....Treasurer.
P. M. STARNES.....Secretary.
N. E. COFFIN.....Counsel.
F. A. DURHAM.....Assistant Secretary.
LEWIS SCHOOLER, M.D.....Medical Director.
G. A. VAN DER SLUIS.....Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

LESLIE M. SHAW, Governor of Iowa.
GEO. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.
GEO. E. PEARSALL, Cashier Citizens National Bank.
D. G. EDMUNDSON, President Security Loan & Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
N. E. COFFIN, of Dudley & Coffin, Attorneys.
P. M. STARNES, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.
DR. S. J. PATTERSON, Cashier Dunlap Bank, Dunlap, Iowa.
LEWIS HAAS, Cashier Woodbine Savings Bank, Woodbine, Iowa.
J. H. OWEN, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
A. S. STULTS, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. E. FINNEY, Wholesale Coal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Letters of Credit.

Investment Securities.

Buy and sell bills of exchange on Great Britain, the Continent, Australia, and South Africa. Make cable transfers of money and collections of drafts on all parts of the world.

PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, BALTIMORE,
A. Brown & Sons.

ALL CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRE.

... THE ...
State National Bank

OF
 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Capital - \$500,000

Surplus, - \$100,000

OFFICERS:

M. A. BRADLEY, President.
 H. C. ELLISON, Vice-President.
 H. R. SANBORN, Cashier.
 B. A. BRUCE, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

MORRIS A. BRADLEY, LESTER A. COBB,
 HENRY D. COFFINBERRY, ROBERT WALLACE,
 FRANK A. ARTER, WM. CHISHOLM, SR.,
 HENRY C. ELLISON.

*This Bank respectfully solicits accounts
 and will extend the usual banking
 facilities to customers.*

ESTABLISHED 1889.

**New England National
 BANK,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital, - - - \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits, 100,000.00

Deposits, - - - 3,300,000.00

OFFICERS.

J. F. DOWNING, President.
 C. J. HUBBARD, Vice-President.
 A. W. CHILDS, Cashier.
 K. G. LEAVENS, Asst. Cashier.
 F. T. CHILDS, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. MORSE, Vice-Prest. Kansas City Stock Yards.
 K. B. ARMOUR, Prest. Armour Packing Co.
 W. A. NETTLETON, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem-
 phis R. R.
 J. F. DOWNING, President.
 C. J. HUBBARD, Loans and Investments.
 B. F. STEVENS, Prest. New England Mutual Life Ins.
 Co., Boston.
 J. WILL MERRILL, Lumber.
 E. W. SHIELDS, Simonds Grain Co.
 A. W. CHILDS, Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individ-
 uals received on the most liberal
 terms consistent with safe
 and prudent banking.

Oldest National Bank in the South.

No. 109.

THE
**FIRST NATIONAL
 BANK**

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Capital, - - - \$500,000

Surplus, - - - 300,000

G. W. LEWMAN, President,
 CLINT. C. McCLARTY, Cashier,
 THOS. R. SINTON, Asst. Cashier.

**THIRD
 NATIONAL
 BANK**

COLUMBUS, GA.

Capital, - - - \$100,000

Profits and Surplus, - 85,000

Organized in 1889 . . .

Twelve years in business

G. GUNBY JORDAN, President
 W. C. BRADLEY, Vice-President
 C. E. BEACH, Cashier
 GEO. C. BATES, Asst. Cashier

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,

MONTAGUE, COR. CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital, - - - \$1,000,000

*Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$1,200,000*

GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
President.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
Vice-President.

JAS. R. COWING,
2d VICE-PREST. & SEC'Y.

CROWELL HADDEN, Jr.,
Ass't Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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Edwin Packard.
Darwin R. James.
Joseph E. Brown.
Wm. H. Wallace.
D. H. Houghtaling.
Albro J. Newton.
Crowell Hadden.
H. E. Pierrepont.
Geo. M. Olcott.

Geo. H. Southard.
Thos. E. Stillman.
Martin Joost.
Geo. M. Coit.
Robt. B. Woodward.
Stewart L. Woodford.
Geo. H. Prentiss.
Clinton L. Rosier.
Frederick W. Moss.
Henry C. Hulbert.

AUTHORIZED by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN or COMMITTEE, and offers special advantages as such.

IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR COURT MONEYS.

Offers its services on favorable terms as TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORTGAGES, REGISTRAR, OR TRANSFER AGENT FOR CORPORATIONS OR MUNICIPALITIES. LOANS MONEY ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Checks on this company will be paid through the New York Clearing-House.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WM. H. WALLACE. JOSEPH E. BROWN.
GEO. M. OLCOTT. ROBT. B. WOODWARD
GEO. H. SOUTHARD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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JOHN BROWN, Vice-President.

WM. A. TILDEN, Cashier.

THE DROVERS NATIONAL BANK

Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO

Capital, \$250,000

Surplus and Profits, \$250,000

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Capital, Paid Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$2,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

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H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Esq., *President.*

JOHN CASSILS, Esq., *Vice-President.*

JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.

J. P. DAWES, Esq.

ROBERT MACKAY, Esq.

THOS. LONG, Esq.

C. R. HOMER, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE and THOS. FYSHE, General Managers.

E. F. HEBDEN, Superintendent of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Acton,	Elora,	Kincardine,	Mildmay,	Markdale,	Quebec,	St. Johns, Q.
Alvinston,	Eganville,	Kingston,	Mitchell,	Napanee,	do St. Sauveur	St. Thomas,
Athens,	Galt,	Lachine, Q.	Mill End, Q.	Oakville,	Branch,	Tara,
Belleville,	Gananoque,	Lansdowne,	Montreal,	Ottawa,	Renfrew,	Tillbury,
Beauharnois, Q.	Hamilton,	Sub-Agency	do 812 St. Cath.	Owen Sound,	Shawville, Q.	Toronto,
Berlin,	Hanover,	to Ganonoque,	arline St.,	Parkdale,	Sherbrooke, Q.	Walkerton,
Bothwell,	Hespeler,	Leamington,	do 220 St. Cath.	Perth,	Ste Cunegonde,	Watford,
Brampton,	Hull, Q.	London,	arline St.,	Prescott,	Stratford,	Westport,
Chatham,	Ingersoll,	Lucan,	do St. Law. St.	Preston, Ont.	St. Jerome, Q.	Windsor.
Chesley,						

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Brandon, Carberry, Gladstone, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Souris, Winnipeg, Man.—Edmonton, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Al'ta. Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Ass'n.

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63 and 65 Wall St., T. E. MERRETT, Agent.

Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Bankers in United States.—New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. Chicago—Northern Trust Co. St. Paul, Minn.—First National Bank. Detroit—First National Bank. Buffalo—Bank of Buffalo. San Francisco—Anglo-Californian Bank.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada.

British Columbia.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Head Office: Toronto.

Paid-up Capital, - - \$8,000,000.

Rest, - - \$2,000,000.

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President.

ROBT. KILGOUR,
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B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.

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Belleville	Fort Frances	Parkhill	Strathroy	Montreal.	Fernie	Victoria
Berlin	Galt	Peterboro	Toronto		Greenwood	
Blenheim	Goderich	Port Perry	Toronto Junct'n		Kamloops	
Bramford	Guelph	St. Catharines	Walkerton	Manitoba:	Nanaimo	Yukon Dist.
Cayuga	Hamilton	Sarnia	Walkerville	Winnipeg.	Nelson	Dawson
Chatham	London	Sault Ste. Marie	Waterloo		New Westminster	White Horse

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, WASH.
SEAGWAY, ALASKA.

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travelers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

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GREAT BRITAIN—Bank of Scotland; INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; GERMANY—Deutsche Bank; AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia; FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais, Paris; Lazard Freres & Cie, Paris; BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils, Brussels; HOLLAND—Disconto Maatschappij, Rotterdam; NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank; CHICAGO—Corn Exchange National Bank; BERMUDA—Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston; Colonial Bank and branches.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

Capital, \$2,000,000**Reserve Fund, \$2,600,000****Head Office, Halifax, N. S.****DIRECTORS:**

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT. **CHARLES ARCHIBALD, VICE-PRESIDENT.**
R. L. BORDEN, **G. S. CAMPBELL,** **J. WALTER ALLISON,**
HECTOR MCINNES.

General Office Toronto, Ont.

H. C. McLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER. **D. WATERS, CHIEF INSPECTOR.**
GEO. SANDERSON, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES:

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New Brunswick.—CAMPBELLTON, CHATHAM, FREDERICTON, MONCTON, NEWCASTLE, ST. ANDREWS (Sub. to St. Stephen), ST. JOHN, ST. STEPHEN, SUSSEX, WOODSTOCK.

Prince Edward Island.—CHARLOTTETOWN, SUMMERSIDE.

Ontario.—ALMONTE, ARNPRIOR, BERLIN, OTTAWA, TORONTO.

Quebec.—MONTREAL, PASPEBIAC.

Manitoba.—WINNIPEG.

Newfoundland.—HARBOR GRACE, ST. JOHN'S.

United States.—BOSTON, Mass.; CALAIS, Me.; CHICAGO, Illa.

West Indies.—KINGSTON, Jamaica.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Dominion of Canada.—Canadian Bank of Commerce and Branches.

Great Britain.—Scotland: Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

France.—Credit Lyonnais and Branches.

Germany.—Dresdner Bank and Branches.

United States.—New York: Bank of New York N. B. A. Chicago: First National Bank. Philadelphia: Fourth Street National Bank. Baltimore: Citizens' National Bank. Boston: Merchants' National Bank. San Francisco: Canadian Bank of Commerce. Minneapolis: First National Bank.

Cuba.—Havana: Zaldo & Co.

The Royal Bank of Canada.

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$3,000,000.**Capital Paid-up, \$2,000,000.****Reserve Fund, \$1,700,000.****Head Office: HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.****BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

THOMAS E. KENNY, PRESIDENT. **THOMAS RITCHIE, VICE-PRESIDENT.**
WILEY SMITH, **HENRY G. BAULD,** **HON. DAVID MACKEEN.**

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Secretary and Superintendent of Branches, W. B. TORRANCE, Halifax.

Inspector, W. F. BROCK, Halifax.

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In Nova Scotia.—Halifax Branch; Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland, Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Sydney, Shubenacadie, Truro, Weymouth.
In New Brunswick.—Bathurst, Dorchester, Fredericton, Kingston (Kent Co.), Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock.
In Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown, Summerside.

In Quebec.—Montreal (city office); Montreal West End; Westmount.
In Ontario.—Ottawa.
In British Columbia.—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Victoria, Vancouver (City Office), Vancouver (East End).
In Newfoundland.—St. John's.
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BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

New York.—The Chase National Bank. **Boston.**—National Shawmut Bank. **Chicago.**—Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. **San Francisco.**—First National Bank. **China and Japan.**—Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. **Ontario and Quebec.**—Merchants' Bank of Canada. **London, England.**—Bank of Scotland. **Paris, France.**—Credit Lyonnais. **Hamilton, Bermuda.**—Bank of Bermuda.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND REMITTED FOR ON LOWEST TERMS.

The Bank of British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, - - - - £350,000 STERLING.

LONDON OFFICE, 5 GRACECHURCH ST., E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.

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EDW. ARTHUR HOARE, Esq.

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FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

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52 Wall Street.

W. LAWSON AND J. C. WELSH, Agents.

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H. M. J. McMICHAEL AND J. R. AMBROSE, Agents.

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Province of Ontario.

LONDON,
BRANTFORD,
HAMILTON,
TORONTO,
MIDLAND,
KINGSTON
OTTAWA.

Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL,
QUEBEC.

General Manager, H. STIKEMAN.

Province of Nova Scotia.

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SYDNEY, C. B.

Province of New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN,
FREDERICTON.

Yukon District.

DAWSON CITY.

Province of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG,
BRANDON.

Province of British Columbia.

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VANCOUVER,
ROSSLAND,
ASHCROFT,
GREENWOOD,
KASLO,
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Inspector, JAMES ELMSLY.

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, East and West Indies; the Brazils, River Plate, Australia, etc.

Circular Notes issued in pounds Sterling, available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital (Paid up), \$2,500,000.

Rest, \$1,850,000.

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WM. RAMSAY.

ROBERT JAFFRAY.

T. SUTHERLAND STAYNER.

ELIAS ROGERS.

WM. HENDRIE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, GENERAL MANAGER.

E. HAY, INSPECTOR.

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BRANCH IN QUEBEC.—MONTREAL.

BRANCHES IN NORTHWEST.—WINNIPEG, Man.; BRANDON, Man.; PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.; PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.; ROSTHEEN, Sask.; STRATHCONA, Alta.

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CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.

GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank Limited.

Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).

FRANCE—Crédit Lyonnais.

UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal.

Buffalo—Bank of Buffalo.

Boston—Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.

CHICAGO—First National Bank.

DETROIT—Detroit National Bank.

DULUTH—First National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA—Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank.

ST. PAUL—Second National Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wells Fargo & Co's Bank.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Interest allowed at Current Rates.

COLLECTIONS made and accounted for on day of payment.

MUNICIPAL and other DEBENTURES Bought and Sold.

Dealers in Sterling Exchange.

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK,

No. 152 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

This bank now occupies its new building and is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks and bankers. It respectfully solicits correspondence with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

DIRECTORS: WILLIAM BEST, MAURICE ROSENFELD, F. M. BLOUNT, ANDREW McNALLY, J. R. WALSH, C. K. G. BILLINGS, JOHN M. SMYTH,

J. R. WALSH, President.

T. M. JACKSON, Cashier.

A. McNALLY, Vice-Pres't.

F. W. McLEAN, Ass't Cashier.

F. M. BLOUNT, Vice-Pres't.

A. UHRLAUB, Ass't Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENVER, COLORADO.

DEPOSITS, \$19,000,000.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

D. H. Moffat, President.

Thomas Keely, Cashier.

W. S. Cheesman, Vice-President.

W. O. Thomas, Assistant Cashier.

G. E. Ross-Lewin, Vice-President.

F. G. Moffat, Assistant Cashier.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE BANKERS NATIONAL BANK,

OPENED FOR BUSINESS, **CHICAGO.**

AUGUST 11, 1898.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000.00.

EDWARD S. LACEY, President,

Ex-Comptroller of the Currency.

JOHN C. CRAFT, Cashier,

FRANK P. JUDSON, Asst. Cashier.

GEO. S. LORD, Vice-President.

J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier,

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

The Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative banking. CORRESPONDENCE solicited with those contemplating a change or division of their Chicago accounts.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN DEPOSITS.

June 28, 1896.....\$3,249,023.06	June 29, 1898.....\$6,587,898.04	June 29, 1900.....\$11,085,418.96
June 29, 1897..... 5,203,906.67	June 28, 1899..... 9,870,190.74	June 29, 1901..... 12,870,038.74

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR BANK CLERKS AND OFFICERS

\$1050 IN PRIZES

SEVEN FIRST PRIZES OF \$100 EACH

SEVEN SECOND PRIZES OF \$50 EACH

In order to bring out new and practical ideas for promoting the efficiency of bank clerks and officers and improving the management of banks, the Publishers of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE offer prizes amounting to \$1050, consisting of seven first prizes of \$100 each, and seven second prizes of \$50 each, to be awarded to the authors of the best papers on THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK, the papers to be prepared on the general lines indicated by the schedule on the following page and on some one of the topics named therein.

All bank officers and clerks are especially invited to submit articles in competition for the prizes offered.

It is expected that the several topics will be treated from the standpoint of actual banking experience and illustrated with working forms of books and records in all cases where by so doing the text will be more easily understood and of more practical benefit to the reader. These forms should be carefully prepared and filled up in black ink, as they will be photo-engraved for publication. Ruled forms in colored ink, other than black, cannot be accepted. The forms of book headings, records, blanks, etc., must be drawn especially to illustrate the article; no stock forms should be used. Forms of blank books, blanks, etc., larger than the MAGAZINE page may be drawn, say, twice the page size, but in same proportion, in order that they may be reduced by photo-engraving process to proper size. The size of the MAGAZINE's page is $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Contributions should not exceed 4,000 words in length (exclusive of forms of books, blanks, etc. used in the article).

The MAGAZINE's page, bourgeois type, is about 600 words.

Publication of papers on Topic No. 5, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force," was begun in the July 1901 issue of the MAGAZINE and completed in the December number. Announcement of the award of the prizes for the best papers on this topic will be made in an early number of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

No additional papers on this topic can be received.

Authors will sign their papers with a *nom de plume*, and forward in a separate sealed envelope the real name and address, the envelope bearing on the outside the *nom de plume* only.

The award of the prizes will be made by a jury composed of the Editor

and Associate Editor of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE*, and three well-known bankers who are authorities on practical bank work. This jury will carefully consider the merits of each paper published, and will by vote decide which ones on the respective topics are entitled to the first prize, and which the second prize.

Checks in payment of the prizes will be sent to the successful contestants as soon as the jury on awards have rendered their decision; and the names of the prize-winners will be published in the *MAGAZINE*.

Papers submitted in compliance with the terms of the competition, and of sufficient merit, will be published as soon as possible after receipt of the manuscript; but no paper on any topic will be published until all the papers in that class are sent in.

It is essential that the articles be written in a clear and terse style so as to be easily understood, and that a high standard of excellence generally be maintained in their preparation. Write on one side of the sheet only; type-written copy preferred.

In order to preserve the competitive character of the contest, it will be required that at least five papers be submitted in a class before the offer of first and second prize in such class becomes effective.

The right is reserved to publish any paper submitted without compensation except participation in the distribution of awards. Unpublished articles will be returned.

A list of topics on which contributors are expected to write is given below; the time up to which contributions will be received is stated under each topic. Contestants for the prizes offered may select any one of these topics, and, before beginning work on the article, must advise the Editor of *THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE* of the topic selected, and the date when the paper will be completed and sent in. The outline under each topic is intended only for the general guidance of contributors. They need not adhere to it strictly, but may handle the subject in the way they deem best, confining themselves, however, to pertinent features of the main topic.

Letters from intending contestants will be replied to promptly in order that the work may be begun at once.

LIST OF TOPICS.

I. Banking Rules and Customs.

Practical hints as to what bank clerks and officers should know in order to aid in the safe, expeditious and profitable conduct of business.

Every-day banking law. The latest and best way of doing things. Banking practice relating to money, negotiable paper and general dealings. Points to be observed to safeguard the bank's interests.

Publication of papers on this topic will be begun in the January number of the *MAGAZINE*. Contributions on Topic I must reach this office not later than January 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

II. Collection Department.

Improved books and forms. Summary of rules governing collections. How to make collections pay the best profits.

Papers on this topic must reach this office not later than February, 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

III. Discounts, Loans and Investments.

How to determine the value of paper offered for discount. Hints about minimizing losses. How to keep the bank's funds safely and profitably employed. What part of the funds should be kept in securities immediately available, such as high-class R. R. bonds, stocks, etc. Suggestions for managing a Credit Department, with records and blanks required in conducting such a department.

Papers on this topic must reach this office not later than March 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

IV. Bookkeeping for City and Country Banks.

Modern methods of accounting, showing the latest forms of books and blanks, with full explanations.

Papers on this topic must reach this office not later than April 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

V. Increasing the Efficiency of the Working Force.

Pay, discipline, pensions and profit-sharing; promotion—relative value of influence and efficiency; working plans. Practical suggestions for securing the best service from officers and employees—relations with each other and with the public.

✍ No additional papers can be received on Topic No. 5.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

VI. Embezzlements and Defalcations.

What experience has shown to be the most effectual means of guarding the bank's funds. System of checks and verifications in use in the best-managed banks.

Papers on this topic must reach this office not later than May 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

VII. Increasing the Net Earnings.

Prudent and economical management. Preventing useless expenditure of time and money. Increasing the bank's customers. Ways in which business may be profitably extended.

Papers on this topic must reach this office not later than June 15, 1902.

First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

This competition is open to all bank clerks, junior and senior officers and bank managers in the United States; already a number of well-known bank experts, as well as clerks who now for the first time have attempted to put the results of their experience in words, have signified their intention of contributing to this competition, and it is believed that the papers taken as a whole will contain the latest and best information obtainable in regard to the practical workings of the best managed banks.

Bankers desiring to keep in touch with progressive methods are earnestly requested to bring this offer to the attention of their employees.


BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK.

MANAGING OFFICERS of banks are requested to call the attention of their clerks and junior officers to the announcement to be found in the preceding pages, and to invite them to send in papers in competition for the prizes.

New and practical ideas in regard to bank work are especially desired, and it is not essential that contestants should be men of literary ability, as the actual worth of the suggestions for carrying on the details of banking will be the principal test in awarding prizes.

 See detailed announcement on preceding pages.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR 1902.

BESIDES THE SERIES of Prize Articles on THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK, which will be continued throughout the year, THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE for 1902 will contain more complete information of interest and practical value to bankers than any other publication. Its Banking Law Department reports all the latest decisions of cases relating to commercial paper and banking—prepared so as to be easily understood. The Replies to Law and Banking Questions, submitted by subscribers and answered in the MAGAZINE without charge, are especially helpful to bankers.

Every subject directly or collaterally related to banking is embraced in the MAGAZINE contents.

The departments include Banking and Financial News, New Banks, Changes in Officers, etc., the Money Market, Comparative Stock and Bond Quotations, Statistics—Government, Bank, Commercial, Manufacturing, etc., etc.—Reports of Bankers' Conventions, and many other valuable features.

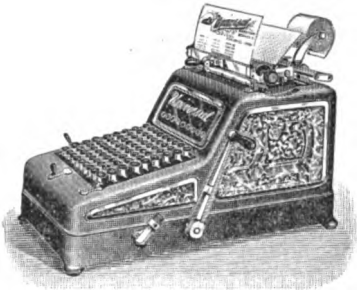
Its contributed articles cover a wide range of subjects, and give the views of expert financiers and the most successful bankers.

Subscription Terms, \$5 a year.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO.,

87 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.



THE UNIVERSAL ADDING AND LISTING MACHINE.

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THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

A Month's Trial; the time we give will prove the correctness of this statement.

CAPACITY, 9,999,999.99.

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Prints from one to five columns and shows total printed in Red Ink.

Totals carried from bottom of one column to top of next in Red.

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Grand total visible at all times.

Last item printed is visible to the operator, as in a typewriter.

Speed limited only by capacity of the operator.

UNIVERSAL ACCOUNTANT MACHINE CO.,

2019-2025 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



The Improved
**BOSTON
GARTER**

The Standard
for Gentlemen

ALWAYS EASY

The Name "BOSTON
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CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP

Lies flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c.
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OWNERS OF THE

"Largest Gusher in the World,"

at the apex of Spindletop in Beaumont, Texas. We have a capacity upward of 100,000 barrels daily. We own our lands in fee and have no royalties to pay. Capital, \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable.

APEX OFFICERS:

PRES.—W. S. Woods, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

1ST VICE-PRES.—A. F. Nathan, Pres. Combination Zinc Mining Co., Kansas City, Mo.

2ND VICE-PRES.—Charles I. Thomson, Judge Court of Appeals, State of Colorado, Denver, Colo.

TREAS.—James Clarke Whittier, Capitalist, Kansas City, Mo.

SECY AND GEN. MGR.—Charles E. Finlay, Pres. C. E. Finlay Real Estate Company, Kansas City, Mo.

ASST. GENERAL MGR.—Holland S. Reavis, St. Louis, Mo.

To complete facilities for handling our wonderful production we are offering our Treasury stock at 60 cents. Price advances December 3rd to 75 cents. Note what experts say: Mr. Paul Dvorkovitz, Editor of the "Petroleum Review," published in London, the greatest living authority on Oil, says: "In point of production, the equal of the Texas field has never been seen in the world. The future of the Texas field is beyond comprehension." C. F. Z. Carnacristi, a geologist, whose name is known in every oil centre, says: "Within twelve months the demand for Texas fuel petroleum will be greater than the supply."

When completed, our storage capacity will be the greatest in Beaumont.

REASONS WHY TO BUY APEX:

1. We own the largest gusher in the world.
2. We have now a daily capacity upwards of 100,000 barrels.
3. We own our land in fee, hence have no royalty to pay.
4. We have no liability or bonded indebtedness.
5. Our Company is officered by men who have been a success in their respective lines of business.
6. We are in the business to sell oil.
7. Every Dollar received from the sale of Treasury stock is to be used to complete facilities for handling our wonderful productions.

Write for prospectus. Remit in the usual way to

APEX OIL CO.,

Bank of Commerce Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The Bankers' Magazine

AND
Rhodes' Journal of Banking
CONSOLIDATED.

THE advertisements of Banks, Bankers and Financial Institutions, and such other advertisements as may be of interest to Bank officers, Bankers or Investors, will be accepted for publication at the following rates:

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Half page, lower, one year.....	250
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There is no discount from the published rates except on contracts running two years and over, on which ten per cent. discount is made.

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NOTICE.—Yearly advertisers occupying a Quarter-page or over are allowed the usual space in the MAGAZINE'S "Special List of Banks and Bankers" without additional charge, in which attention will be directed to their advertisement.

SPECIAL LIST OF BANKS AND BANKERS.

The "Special List of Banks and Bankers" is corrected monthly and published in every number, thus enabling Subscribers to keep their Names, Capital, Correspondents and the Main Features of their business prominently before the public at a small expense.

Only paid-up annual subscribers are solicited for representation in the Special List.

Terms, \$10 a year, in addition to subscription, for the usual style and space.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

NOTICE.—The subscription price of THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is \$5 a year. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and are continued from year to year and until orders to the contrary in writing are received and arrears paid up. On Foreign subscriptions add 96 cents for postage.

BRADFORD RHODES & CO., Publishers,
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No Bank is complete without one.

ALSO FRYING-PAN, PROGRAM, AND ELECTRIC CLOCKS.

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2 Points

where it differs from yours. The Buckle and Combination Cast Off and Slide. Constructed on scientific principles—appreciated by comfort loving men.

The 20th Century Perfection Suspender

50 cents at dealers or by mail. Accept no substitute.

SENT FREE: Valuable illustrated booklet, "History of a Suspender." Write today.

EASTMAN & SPECHT MFG. CO., 200E So. Clinton St., Chicago.

SHUSHINE

SHOE POLISH

A Perfect Dressing



Most up-to-date package on the market, can be carried in your grip, trunk, or pocket, you can't spill it. Shushine is a paste put up in tubes, each tube in an individual carton. It makes all black leather look like Patent Leather. Keeps Patent Leather, Enamel, and Corona Kid looking just as good as new. It never cracks or forms a crust. Keeps the leather soft and pliable; after three or four applications, occasional rubbing will keep the shoes polished for weeks. Most lasting "shine." Cleanest to apply. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts.

If there is no agent in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of price, 25 cts., or 5 tubes for \$1.00.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.

Dept. B.

Brockton, Mass.

THE SPECIAL LIST OF BANKS AND BANKERS.

Conveniently arranged for ready reference; carefully revised and corrected each month.

— SHOWING —

1. Name and Location.
2. Officers of Banks, and co-partners of Banking Firms.
3. Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.
4. The special facilities afforded to Correspondents, Depositors, and others.
5. Names of New York and other Correspondents.

Terms are printed at the end of this list.

ALABAMA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Birmingham	Alabama National Bank	{ Edmund W. Rucker.....P J. B. Cobbs.....V.P W. A. Porter.....C	200,000 4,000 14,000	National Park Bank. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Phila.
	See card on another page.			
"	Birmingham Tr. & Sav. Co.	{ Arthur W. Smith.....P Tom O. Smith.....C W. H. Manley..Sec.&A.C	500,000 75,000 41,000	National City and Hanover National Banks.
	This bank does a general banking business, and respectfully solicits the accounts of individuals banks and corporations generally. Collections a specialty.			
"	First National Bank	{ N. E. Barker.....P J. H. Barr.....C	250,000 127,000	Chase Nat. Bank. Louisiana Nat., New Orleans.
	Collections a specialty. Direct connections throughout Alabama and adjoining States. Write for terms.			
"	Jefferson Co. Sav. Bank	{ C. F. Enslin.....P C. E. Thomas.....V.P Eugene F. Enslin.....C Otto Marx.....A.C	100,000 30,000	Central National Bank and Keanth, Nashod & Kuhn. First Nat., Chicago. Whitney Nat., New Orleans.
	Chartered and established 1885. Special attention given to collections and returns made with the utmost promptness.			
Monteville	Rison & Co., W. R.	{ W. R. Rison.....P A. L. Rison.....C	52,000 30,000	Mechanics' National Bank and Bank of America.
	Collections will receive prompt attention and be remitted for on day of payment. Established 1866.			
Montgomery	Morch. & Planters' Nat. Bk.	{ Robert Goldthwaite.....P M. P. Le Grand.....V.P S. B. Marks.....C	250,000 96,937	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank. First Nat. Bank, Balto.
	The largest capital, largest net surplus and largest deposits of any bank in the city.			
Tuscaloosa	Fitts & Co., J. N.	{ J. H. Fitts.....P W. F. Fitts.....C	50,000 2,500 12,798	Chase National Bank.
	Established in 1865. Special attention given to collections and returns made with the utmost promptness.			

ARIZONA.

Prescott	Bank of Arizona	{ Hugo Richards.....P Ed. W. Wells.....V.P M. B. Hazeltine.....C C. A. Peter.....A.C	50,000 20,000	Laidlaw & Co. and Nat. City Bank. Bank of Cal., San Fran. First and Continental Nat., Chicago.
	Oldest bank in Arizona. All sorts of collections at fair prices, with quick returns. Deposits, three-quarters of a million. We serve others—we want to serve YOU.			

ARKANSAS.

Helena	First National Bank	{ S. Seelig.....P A. Meyers.....V.P S. S. Faulkner.....C	120,000 25,000 15,000	National City Bank. Continental Nat., St. Louis.
	Items on all Arkansas points a specialty. We remit promptly and at lowest rate of exchange.			
Little Rock	Bank of Little Rock	{ A. Stewell.....P C. T. Walker.....C T. W. Yeakle.....A.C	200,000	Chemical National Bank. American Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
	Our schedule time on collections in Arkansas and Indian Territory is faster and connections surer than those of any bank in Arkansas.			
"	Exchange National Bank	{ Charles F. Penzel.....P J. Niemeyer.....V.P J. T. Pollock.....C	200,000 42,897	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank. Third Nat. Bank, St. Louis.
	United States Depository. Collections carefully attended to, and properly accounted for.			
"	German National Bank	{ John G. Fletcher.....P Oscar Davis.....C Edwin T. Reeves.....A.C	300,000 60,000 78,000	First National Bank. Merchants'-Laclede Nat., St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco	Bank of Europa	{ J. K. Dollison.....P Robert Porter.....V.P C. P. Soule.....C L. T. Kinsey.....A.C	100,000 54,171	German-American Bank. Merch. L. & T. Co., Chicago. Anglo-Cal., San Fran. and London.
	Directors: William Carson, Allen A. Curtis, Alex. Connick, J. K. Dollison, Robert Porter, A. Berding, C. P. Soule.			
	Transacts a general banking business. Collections promptly attended to. Rates reasonable. Correspondence invited. Enquiries cheerfully answered.			

CALIFORNIA (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Fresno.....	First National Bank	O. J. Woodward.....P T. C. White.....V.P E. A. Walrond.....C	100,000 210,000	First National Bank. Bankers Nat., Chicago. Bank of Cal., San Fran. their Card on another page.
	Prompt attention paid to collections. For further particulars see	J. M. Elliott.....P W. G. Kerckhoff.....V.P W. T. S. Hammond.....A. C	400,000 279,859	First National Bank and Brown Bros. & Co. Merchants' Nat., Chicago. Continental Nat., St. Louis. London, P. & Am. and First Nat., San Fran.
Los Angeles..	First National Bank.....	.....	.....	Largest National bank in collections. Southern California. Superior facilities for making Pacific Coast
Pasadena.....	First National Bank	P. M. Green.....P B. F. Ball.....V.P Ernest H. May.....C E. L. Stuart.....C	100,000 50,000 10,744	Chase National Bank. Commercial Nat., Chicago. Crocker-Woolworth Nat., San Francisco.
	Collections given prompt attention. Accounts solicited and a general banking business transacted.			
Stockton.....	Farmers' & Merch. Bank	Philip B. Fraser.....P D. S. Rosenbaum.....V.P (Chartered, 1888.) Chas. H. Keagle.....C	300,000 108,000 108,000	First National Bank. London, P. & Am. Nevada Nat. and Crocker-W. Nat., San F. This bank has a Safe Deposit department. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.

COLORADO.

Denver.....	First National Bank	D. H. Moffat.....P W. S. Cheesman.....V.P Thomas Keely.....C	500,000 501,000	Fourth National Bank. Commercial Nat., Chicago.
	For further particulars see the bank's advertisement on another page.			
"	Joraimon & Co.....	.....	.....	Brown Bros. & Co. Girard Trust Co., Phila.
	See card on another page.			
"	Western Bank	W. G. Brown.....P W. A. Hover.....V.P W. T. Perkins.....C	100,000 15,000 7,000	Seaboard National Bank. Nat. Bank Republic, Chicago. Crocker-Woolworth Nat., S.F.
	Special attention to collections. Prompt returns on all business entrusted to us.			

DELAWARE.

Wilmington..	Nat. Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine	Geo. S. Capelle.....P C. M. Sheward.....C	300,010 190,000 40,000	Chase National Bank. Philadelphia Nat., Phila.
	Special attention given to collections and correspondence. Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment.			

GEORGIA.

Atlanta.....	Atlanta National Bank	Jas. Swann.....P P. Romare.....V.P C. E. Currier.....C	150,000 200,000 388,000	Fourth National Bank.
"	Maddox-Rucker Bkng. Co	William L. Peel.....P Robert F. Maddox.....V.P Thomas J. Peeples.....C	200,000 50,000 85,000	National Park Bank and First National Bank.
	General banking business. Prompt attention given to all matters entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited.			
Augusta.....	Georgia Railroad Bank	Jacob Phinisy.....P H. H. Hickman.....V.P Charles G. Goodrich.....C	200,000 162,712	American Ex. Nat. and Natl. City Banks.
	Capital paid up. Careful attention to all business entrusted to us. Special care given to investments. Correspondence invited.			
Brunswick...	Nat. Bank of Brunswick	C. Downing.....P E. H. Mason.....V.P E. D. Walter.....C	150,000 18,613	Nat. Park and Chemical Nat. Savannah Bank & Trust Co., Savannah.
	Special attention given collections which are actually presented and remitted for on day of payment. Write us for terms on accumulated balances.			
Columbus....	Nat. Bank of Columbus	William B. Slade.....P J. Douglas Neill.....C	100,000 110,000 16,898	Nat. City, Mercantile, Han- over and Cent. Nat. Banks.
	Send us your collections. Prompt attention given.			
"	Third National Bank	G. Gunby Jordan.....P W. C. Bradley.....V.P C. E. Beach.....C	100,000 75,000 10,000	National Park Bank. New Orleans Nat. Bank. New Orleans.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
Macon.....	American National Bank	J. M. Johnston.....P J. D. Stetson.....V.P L. P. Hillyer.....C	250,000 75,204	Chemical National and Fourth National Banks.
	Collections solicited. Remittances prompt and accurate. Exchange reasonable.			
"	Exchange Bank of Macon	J. W. Cabanias.....P S. S. Dunlap.....V.P C. M. Orr.....C W. H. Burdick.....A. C	500,000 100,000	Hanover National Bank. First Nat., Chicago. Southern, Savannah.
	Special attention paid to, and unusual facilities for making, collections on all points in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.			
"	First National Bank	R. H. Plant.....P W. W. Wrigley.....C	200,000 60,000 2,000	National Park and Western National Banks.
"	Plant's Son, I. C.....	.....	30,000 135,000	American Exch. Nat. Bank. Merchants' Nat., Savannah.
	A general banking business transacted. Special attention given to collections.			
Savannah....	Savannah Bank & Trust Co	Joseph D. Weed.....P John C. Rowland.....V.P W. F. McCauley.....C S. L. Clay.....A. C	350,000 75,000	Fourth National Bank. Merchants' National, Phila.
	Collections handled promptly and remitted for at lowest rate of exchange. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, corporations and individuals solicited.			

IDAHO.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Boise.....	Bank of Commerce.....	B. F. Olden.....P M. Alexander.....V-P H. N. Coffin.....C Jno. M. Haines.....A-C	80,000 3,000	Hanover National Bank. Merchants' L. & Tr. Co., <i>Ohio</i> . First Nat., <i>San Fran.</i> Merch. Nat., <i>Portland, Ore.</i> Walker Bros. and Nat. Bank Republic, <i>Salt Lake City</i> .
Deposits, \$500,000. Loans and discounts, \$340,000. Collections carefully made on Idaho and the West. Prompt remittance at lowest rates.				
"	Capital State Bk. of Idaho	Geo. D. Ellis.....P Jos. C. Pence.....V-P H. E. Neal.....C Fay D. Young.....A-C	50,000 25,000 5,000	Chase National Bank. Merchants' Nat. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> . Anglo Cal. Bank, <i>San Fran.</i>
Send us your Idaho items. We will give them prompt attention and remit on day of payment. Deposits, \$315,000; Loans, \$315,000.				

ILLINOIS.

Champaign.....	Champaign National Bank.....	Edward Bailey.....P W. A. Heath.....C W. W. Maxwell.....A-C	50,000 50,000 42,000	Fourth National Bank. Merchants' Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
Collections carefully made and remitted for promptly at moderate rates.				
Chicago.....	Bankers National Bank.....	E. S. Lacey.....P Geo. S. Lord.....V-P Jno. C. Craft.....C	1,000,000 130,000 117,000	Chase National Bank.
See bank's card on another page.				
"	Chicago National Bank.....	J. R. Walsh.....P And'w McNally.....V-P F. M. Blount.....V-P T. M. Jackson.....C	1,000,000 1,000,000 253,000.....	....................
This bank solicits accounts of banks and other corporations, and will give careful attention to any business it may undertake. See card on another page.				
"	Commercial Nat'l Bank.....	James H. Eckels.....P Jos. T. Talbert.....C N. R. Losch.....A-C	2,000,000 1,000,000 404,000	Hanover National Bank and Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.
Letters of credit available in all parts of the world. General foreign exchange business transacted. For further particulars see card on another page.				
"	Continental Nat'l Bank.....	John C. Black.....P Isaac N. Perry.....V-P George M. Reynolds.....C	3,000,000 600,000 255,000	First Nat. Bank, <i>Kountze Bros.</i> and Nat. City Bank.
For further particulars see card on another page.				
"	First National Bank.....	Jas. B. Forgan.....P David R. Forgan.....V-P George D. Boulton.....V-P Richard J. Street.....C H. Hoge.....A-C August Blum.....A-C Frank E. Brown.....A-C Charles N. Gillett.....A-C	5,000,000 2,000,000 1,823,000	Fourth Nat., <i>Nat. City</i> and <i>Kountze Bros.</i> 2d and Com'l Nat., <i>Boston</i> . First Nat., <i>Phila.</i>
For further particulars see Card on another page in this issue of the MAGAZINE.				
"	Harris & Co., N. W. Bankers	204 Dearborn, <i>Chicago</i> 67 Milk, <i>Boston</i> 81 Nassau, <i>New York</i>	1,500,000	Guaranty Trust Co. First National, <i>Chicago</i> . Second National, <i>Boston</i> . also City, County, Town and
Bonds of Street Railroad, Gas and Electric Light Companies, School Bonds bought and sold.				
"	Nat'l Bank Republic.....	John A. Lynch.....P W. T. Fenton.....V-P J. H. Cameron.....C	1,000,000 175,000 67,000	National Park Bank. Nat. Bank Republic, <i>Boston</i> .
See card on another page.				
"	Nat'l Live Stock Bank.....	Levi B. Doud.....P Bessell Z. Herrick.....V-P G. A. Ryther.....C	1,000,000 750,000 434,000	Western National Bank. N. Bk. Redemption, <i>Boston</i> . 4th Street Nat., <i>Phila.</i>
We respectfully solicit accounts from banks and bankers, and offer to our patrons every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.				
Danville.....	First National Bank.....	C. L. English.....P E. R. E. Kimbrough.....V-P L. D. Gass.....C C. P. Nelson.....A-C	150,000 150,000 28,000	Merchants' National Bank. Merchants' Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
First and oldest established bank. Established 1863. Collections a specialty and remitted on day of payment.				
Decatur.....	Millikin National Bank.....	James Millikin.....P Orville H. Gorin.....V-P Jos. M. Brownback.....C Smith E. Walker.....A-C	200,000 50,000 16,000	Hanover National Bank. First Nat. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
United States Depository. lowest rates will be given. Collections on this city solicited, to which prompt attention and				
East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis Tr. & Sav. Bk.....	M. M. Stephens.....P Stephen D. Sexton.....V-P Wm. K. Murphy.....A-C C. R. Hissrich.....Sec. & Tr. N. C. McLean.....A-C	250,000 250,000	Trust Co. of America. American Tr. & Sav. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
Transacts a general banking, financial, trust and real estate business. Executes trusts. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Curator, Guardian, Assignee or Receiver. Acts as Trustee. Manages estates of non-residents, pays taxes and attends to insurance.				
Evanston.....	State Bank of Evanston.....	Edw. D. Sheppard.....P Wm. G. Hoag.....C Edwin F. Pierce.....A-C	100,000 50,000 11,000	First National Bank. State Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
This bank, the oldest in the city (established in 1874), has unusual facilities for making collections, to which special attention is given. We solicit your business.				
Jacksonville.....	Ayers National Bank.....	M. P. Ayers.....P A. E. Ayers.....V-P John A. Ayers.....C C. G. Rutledge.....A-C	200,000 2,000	American Exch. Nat. Bank. First Nat. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for on moderate terms. Foreign Exchange. U. S. bonds bought and sold. Circular letters of credit issued available in Europe.				
Moline.....	First National Bank.....	J. M. Gould.....P J. T. Browning.....V-P J. S. Gilmore.....C	150,000 30,000 14,000	Imp. & Traders Nat. Bank. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
Collections carefully made and remitted for promptly at moderate rates.				

ILLINOIS (Continued).

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Quincy.....	Ricker National Bank	{ H. F. J. Ricker.....P Geo. E. Ricker.....C B. Awerkamp.....A.C	400,000 60,000 54,000	First National Bank. First Nat. Bank, Kansas City and Chicago.
Collections of banks and bankers and of merchants and manufacturers receive special and prompt attention. United States Depository.				
Springfield.....	Illinois National Bank	{ A. Farr.....P J. A. Connolly.....V.P Chas. G. Brown, 2d V.P B. R. Hieronymus.....C H. M. Merriam.....A.C	300,000 30,000 5,000	First National Bank. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, Chicago.
Banking in all its branches. Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for.				
Sycamore.....	Daniel Pierce & Co	{ Fredk. B. Townsend.....C		Chemical National Bank. Merchants' Nat., Chicago.
Established 1867. General banking business transacted. Real estate loans a specialty. All collections receive prompt attention. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.				

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.....	American National Bank	{ John Perrin.....P H. A. Schlottzhauser.....C Theo. Stempfel.....A.C Andrew Smith.....A.C	350,000 12,424	National Bank of Commerce. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.
We try to get the money for every collection sent us, presenting local items daily by messengers. Reasons given if returned unpaid. Checks on Indiana points handled direct.				
"	Fletcher National Bank (Successor to Fletcher's Bank.)	{ S. J. Fletcher.....P Charles Latham.....C S. A. Morrison.....A.C S. A. Fletcher.....A.C	500,000 350,000 88,000	Bank of America. First Nat., Chicago. Nat. LaFayette, Conn.
Established in 1839. Collections given most careful attention, with best facilities in our locality.				
"	Merchants' Nat. Bank	{ John P. Frenzel.....P Otto N. Frenzel.....V.P Fredk. Fahnley, 2d V.P O. F. Frenzel.....C Geo. B. Caldwell.....A.C	1,000,000 200,000 80,000	National Park Bank. Corn Ex. and First Nat., Chicago. Merchants' Laclede Nat., St. Louis.
Indianapolis and Indiana collections a specialty.				

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.....	Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank	{ Arthur T. Averell.....P G. F. Van Vechten.....V.P R. Van Vechten.....C	100,000 60,000 6,000	Western National Bank. Corn Ex. Nat., Chicago. Third Nat., St. Louis.
Special collection department. Reasonable rates and prompt returns. Splendid connections for handling collections throughout Iowa. Send us your items on all points in the State. Largest resources of any bank in Iowa of same capital doing a strictly commercial business.				
Connell Bluffs.....	First National Bank	{ Chas. R. Hannan.....P T. G. Turner.....V.P	100,000 63,000	National Park Bank. Commercial Nat., Chicago.
We make a specialty of making collections throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest. Terms: par, when payable with exchange; others, one-tenth of one per cent. Accounts of Banks and Bankers solicited.				
Davenport.....	Iowa National Bank	{ Chas. Belderbecke.....P A. P. Doe.....V.P Chas. Pasche.....C	100,000 30,000	Hanover National Bank. Commercial Nat., Chicago. Nat. Bank Commerce, St. L.
Prompt and economic handling of Iowa Collections. Members of American Bankers' and Iowa Bankers' Associations. Attorneys: Schmidt & Vollmer.				
Indianola.....	Warren Co. State Bank	{ Wm. Buxton.....P F. C. Sigler.....V.P Wm. Buxton, Jr.....C J. H. Berrough.....A.C	50,000 30,000 6,748	Chemical National Bank. First Nat. Bank, Chicago.
We want your collections. Prompt remittance guaranteed at reasonable rates. Try us. Deposits, \$505,286. Loans, \$402,361.				
Sioux City.....	First National Bank	{ James F. Foy.....P A. Groninger.....V.P A. S. Garretson.....C I. C. Krubacher.....A.C	200,000 20,000	Chemical National Bank. First National Bank and Corn Ex. Nat. Bank, Chicago.
Collections made promptly and remitted for on day of payment. Oldest National Bank in West Iowa.				

KANSAS.

Arkansas City.....	Home National Bank	{ F. M. Strong.....P Howard Ross.....C W. E. Wilcox.....A.C	125,000 5,000	Fourth National Bank. Nat. Bank Com., Kans. City. Merch. Laclede Nat., St. L.
The largest bank in the county. Prompt attention to all collections. Special facilities for all Oklahoma and Ind. Ter. points.				

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.....	Louisville Nat. Bkg. Co	{ Theodore Harris.....P J. E. Sutcliffe.....V.P John H. Leathers.....C	250,000 10,000 10,924	Hanover National Bank. Corn Ex. Nat., Chicago.
Collections receive prompt attention.				
"	National Bank of Ky	{ Oscar Fenley.....P J. M. Atherton.....V.P E. W. Hays.....C	1,845,000 1,000,000	Bank of America. Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.
Accounts of banks and bankers received. Correspondence invited. For further particulars see card on another page.				
Owensboro.....	Bank of Commerce	{ John Thixton.....P J. D. Atchison.....V.P J. A. Frayser.....C	50,000 1,500 6,500	Hanover National Bank. Louisville Nat. Banking Co., Louisville.
This bank gives special attention to collections and offers the results of many years' experience in the treatment of all items entrusted to it. For prompt returns send your collections to the Bank of Commerce.				

LOUISIANA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
New Orleans	State National Bank	Jno. H. O'Connor.....P C. H. Culbertson, V. & C Hilmyer Rolston.....A. C	800,000 100,000 42,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. and Seaboard National Bank.
	Special attention to collections and correspondence.			Reserve agency for country banks.
Shreveport	Citizens' National Bank	S. B. McCutchen.....P John M. Tucker.....V. P. M. A. McCutchen.....C	100,000	
	Successor to S. B. McCutchen. We solicit accounts of banks, bankers and individuals. Collections will receive prompt attention and remitted for on day of payment at current rates.			
"	Merchants & Farmers' Bk. (Chartered, 1892.)	Leon M. Carter.....P P. J. Trezevant.....V. P. C. S. Bauman.....C R. L. Mayfield.....A. C	100,000 60,000	Hanover National Bank Boatmen's, St. Louis. Hibernia Nat., N. Orleans
	Special attention given to collections in Louisiana. We are in direct communication with all points in the State. It will pay you to send us your business.			

MARYLAND.

Baltimore	Citizens' National Bank	Wesley M. Oler.....P David Ambach.....V. P. W. H. O'Connell.....C A. D. Graham.....A. C	688,000 858,000 354,000	Gallatin National Bank. Corn Ex. National, Chicago. Nat Shawmut, Boston. Central Nat., Phila.
	This bank offers its services for the transaction of all branches of legitimate banking.			
"	City Tr. & Banking Co.	Chas. O'Donnell Lee.....P Frank J. Kohler, Sec. & Tr	200,000 50,000 10,000	Bowling Green Trust Co. and Gansevoort Bank.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Continental Trust Co.	S. Davis Warfield.....P Wm. A. Marburg.....V. P. Fredk. C. Dreyer, Sec. & Tr	2,000,000 2,000,000	
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	German-American Bank	Alex. Y. Delfield.....P Louis F. Dietz.....C	300,000 50,000 57,000	Gallatin National Bank. Bankers Nat., Chicago. Winthrop Nat., Boston.
	For prompt returns at reasonable rates send your Baltimore collections to the German-American Bank.			
"	Internat'l Tr. Co. of Md.	Douglas H. Gordon.....P C. D. Fenhagen, Sec. & Tr	2,000,000 1,000,000	First National Bank. Philadelphia Nat., Phila.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Nat. Union Bank of Md.	Wm. Winchester.....P Isaac H. Dixon.....V. P. Robert A. Diggs.....C	900,000 75,000	First National Bank. Philadelphia Nat., Phila.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
Umberland	First National Bank	Robert Shriver.....P J. L. Griffith.....C	100,000 100,000 30,911	Central and 1st Nat. Banks. Phila Nat., Phila. First Nat., Balto.
	Transacts a general banking business. Prompt attention given to collections and correspondence.			
"	Second National Bank	Lloyd Lowndes.....P Daniel Annan.....C	100,000 200,000 66,026	Hanover National Bank. Farm. & Mer. Nat., Balto. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
	Collections promptly made at satisfactory rates.			

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston	Central National Bank	Otis H. Luke.....P J. Adams Brown.....C James H. Crocker.....A. C	500,000 230,000	Nat. Bank North America. Bankers Nat Bank, Chicago.
	See card on another page.			
"	Colonial National Bank	David J. Lord.....P Chas. F. Smith.....V. P. F. E. Seaver.....C	1,000,000 563,000	First Nat. and Nat. Park. Bankers Nat., Chicago. N. B. Commerce, St. Louis.
	Special attention given to the collections and accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, corporations, firms and individuals.			
Cambridge	Charles River Nat. Bank	Walter S. Swan.....P Geo. H. Holmes.....C	100,000 50,000	National Exchange, Boston.
	Special attention given to collections and correspondence. Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment.			
Fall River	National Union Bank	Thomas D. Covel.....P J. T. Burrell.....C	200,000 40,000 39,000	Chase National Bank. Second National, Boston.
	Established 1823. Collections given most careful attention, with best facilities in our locality.			
Lowell	Traders' National Bank	Charles J. Glidden.....P William F. Hills.....V. P. Frederic A. Holden.....C	200,000 200,000 16,000	Hanover National Bank. Nat. Exchange Bank, Boston. First Nat. Bank, Chicago.
	Collections a specialty. Prompt remittances. Items refused, we get reasons.			
Taunton	Taunton S. D. & Trust Co.	Edward H. Temple.....P A. M. Gleason, V. P. & Tr Bartlett C. Peirce.....Sec	200,000	
Worcester	Citizens' National Bank	Henry S. Pratt.....P Geo. A. Smith.....C F. Richardson.....A. C	150,000 50,000 32,000	Chase National Bank. National Bank Republic, Boston.
	Collections given prompt attention. Accounts solicited and a general banking business transacted.			

MICHIGAN.

Bay City	Bay City Bank	Geo. H. Young.....P J. Wentworth.....V. P. H. C. Moulthrop.....C	150,000 50,000 30,000	Central National Bank. Detroit Nat. Bank, Detroit.
	Collections promptly attended to at the lowest rates. Drafts sold for all parts of the United States. Interest paid on deposits in the Savings department.			
Detroit	Detroit River Sav. Bank	Joseph W. Dailey.....P Wm. E. Reilly.....C Geo. R. Beard.....A. C	100,000 19,500 4,057	Western National Bank. American Tr. & Sav. Bank, Chicago.
	Special attention given and quick returns made on all collections. Correspondence invited.			
"	State Savings Bank	George H. Russell.....P R. W. Gillett.....V. P. R. S. Mason.....C	500,000 100,000 70,000	Lincoln Nat. and Nat. Park. Amer. Tr. & Sav. and Mer. L. & Tr. Co., Chicago. Third National Bank, Boston.
	For further particulars see their card on another page.			

MICHIGAN (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Grand Rapids.	Old National Bank	{ J. M. Barnett.....P H. J. Hollister.....C C. H. Hollister.....A.C	800,000 311,000	National Park Bank. First Nat. Chicago.
For further particulars see the bank's card in this issue of the MAGAZINE .				
Kalamazoo.	Kalamazoo National Bank (Chartered 1884.)	{ Edwin J. Phelps.....P M. J. Bigelow.....V.P E. P. Sumption.....C	150,000 50,000 15,300	National Park Bank. First Nat. Chicago. Detroit Nat., Detroit.
Special attention given to collections. A general banking business transacted.				
Port Huron.	Commercial Bank	{ C. A. Ward.....P Wm. Hartsuff.....V.P A. D. Bennett.....Sd V.P C. N. Runnels.....C	100,000 70,000	National City Bank. First Nat. Bank, Detroit.
A personal presentation of all drafts. We want your collections on Port Huron.				

MINNESOTA.

Duluth.	American Exchange Bank	{ H. M. Peyton.....P James C. Hunter.....C W. G. Hegardt.....A.C	500,000 50,000 87,899	First National Bank. Bank of Montreal, Chicago and London.
Special attention given to the collections and accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, corporations, firms and individuals.				
Minneapolis.	Farmers & Merchs. Savgs. Bk	{ Clinton Morrison.....P Thos. Lowry.....V.P E. H. Moulton.....S & Tr	Mutual 280,000 88,000	National City Bank. First National Bank, Chicago.
Deposits, \$9,000,000.				
Minneapolis.	First National Bank	{ John Martin.....P F. M. Prince.....V.P C. T. Jaffray.....C D. Mackerechar.....A.C Ernest C. Brown.....A.C	1,000,000 200,000 50,000	First Nat. and Nat. Park. First and Coml. Nat., Chicago. Third Nat., Boston. Philadelphia Nat., Phila.
Special facilities for North-western business. Correspondence solicited.				
"	Metropolitan Bank	{ J. T. Wyman.....P L. S. Gillette.....V.P F. E. Holton.....C W. J. Byrnes.....A.C	200,000 45,000	Nat. Bank of North America. First and Merchants' Nat. Bank, Chicago. Corn Ex. Nat., Phila.
Collections carefully made and promptly remitted at lowest rates. Correspondence invited.				
"	Nat. Bank of Commerce	{ S. A. Harris.....P H. H. Thayer.....V.P Chas. J. Martin.....Sd V.P A. A. Crane.....C W. S. Harris.....A.C	1,000,000 180,000 15,000	Merchants' National Bank. Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Chicago.
"	Northwestern Nat. Bank	{ James W. Raymond.....P Wm. H. Dunwoody.....V.P Edward W. Decker.....C	1,000,000 250,000 211,000	Chase National Bank. Second Nat., Boston. First Nat., Chicago.
For further particulars see card on inside back cover.				
"	Security Bk. of Minnesota	{ F. A. Chamberlain.....P Perry Harrison.....V.P E. F. Meakle.....V.P Theo. F. Hurley.....C	1,000,000 100,000 92,978	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. Commercial and First Nat., Chicago.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the North-West, and remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited. See bank's card on another page.				
St. Paul.	Merchants' National Bank	{ Kenneth Clark.....P C. H. Bigelow.....V.P Geo. H. Prince.....C H. W. Parker.....A.C	1,000,000 200,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank. First Nat. Bank, Chicago.
United States Depository. Send us your St. Paul and Northwest business direct for prompt attention.				
Winnebago City.	Faribault County Bank	{ David Secor.....P R. S. Secor.....C (Organized, 1887.) P. M. Reagan.....A.C	25,000	Hanover National Bank. Corn Ex. Nat., Chicago. Mankato Nat., Mankato.
Largest bank in the county. Responsibility, \$100,000. Collections on this city and Huntley, Nashville Center and Delavan given prompt attention. We remit same day collection is made.				

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenville.	Citizens' Bank	{ Jas. Robertshaw.....P J. A. Crawford.....V.P S. C. Bull, Jr.....C. Dep.	50,000 20,000 300,000	Bank of America. Louisiana Nat. Bank. New Orleans.
Send us your Greenville items direct for prompt attention. Remitted for on day of payment.				
Jackson.	Merchants' Bank	{ C. M. Williamson.....P R. Griffith.....C F. B. Neal.....1st A.C W. A. Montgomery, 2d A.C	100,000 10,000 14,675	Bank of America. Hibernia Nat. Bank, New Orleans.
Send your collections to The Merchants' Bank. They will have prompt attention and the personal care of an officer of the bank.				
Meridian.	First National Bank	{ W. W. George.....P Edwin McMorris.....C	130,000 100,000 28,172	National Park Bank. First Nat. Chicago. Continental Nat., St. Louis.
Banking in all its branches. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold on all parts of the civilized world. Prompt and careful attention given collections. Send us your business.				
"	Meridian National Bank	{ J. H. Wright.....P E. B. McRaven.....C E. L. Carter.....A.C	100,000 50,000 30,000	Seaboard National Bank. Central Nat., Phila. Corn Exchange Nat., Chic.
Send your collections to the Meridian National Bank. They will receive the personal care of an officer of the bank.				

MISSOURI.

Kansas City.	American National Bank	{ R. W. Jones, Jr.....P J. Martin Jones.....V.P C. B. Gray.....C Lamar Ross.....A.C	250,000 114,000	Chemical National Bank First National Bank, Chicago.
For further particulars see card on another page.				
"	New England Nat. Bank	{ J. F. Downing.....P C. J. Hubbard.....V.P A. W. Childs.....C	300,000 100,000	Chase National Bank. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.
For further particulars see card on another page.				

MISSOURI (Continued).

Place	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
St. Louis.....	Commonwealth Trust Co.	Chas. H. Turner.....P 1,000,000 J. M. Woods.....C 1,000,000 A. G. Douglass.....A. Sec		
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Mechanics' National Bank	E. R. Hutchinson.....P 1,000,000 C. O. Austin.....C 500,000 Edward Buder.....A.C 65,000 Pope Sturgeon.....A.C		First National Bank. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, Chicago.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			

MONTANA.

Butte.....	Daly Bank & Trust Co. of Butte	W. W. Dixon.....P 100,000 C. C. Swinborne.....C 13,000 E. A. Kunkel.....A.C		National City Bank.
	Send us your Montana items. We remit promptly at moderate rates.			
Great Falls.....	Cascado Bank (Incorporated 1889.)	S. E. Atkinson.....P 75,000 F. P. Atkinson.....C 25,000 W. W. Miller.....A.C		Seaboard National Bank. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.
	The oldest bank in the city.			
Helena.....	Thomas Cruse Sav. Bank	Thomas Cruse.....P 100,000 Frank H. Cruse.....V.P 137,000 W. J. Cooke.....Tr F. J. Lange.....Asst. Tr		Nat. City, Market & Fulton Nat. and Nat. Bank Com. First Nat. Bank, Omaha. Chicago Nat. and Hibernian Banking Assn., Chicago. Bank of Cal., San Fran.
	Established 1887. Transact a general banking business. Send us your Montana items for collection; remittance made the same day item is paid.			
Kalispell.....	Conrad National Bank	C. E. Conrad.....P 125,000 J. H. Edwards.....V.P 30,000 W. A. Conrad.....C Geo. Phillips.....A.C		National Park Bank First Nat. and Continental Nat., Chicago. First Nat., St. Paul and San F.
	A general banking business transacted. Careful attention given to collections.			
Missoula.....	First National Bank	A. B. Hammond.....P 150,000 A. G. England.....V.P 50,000 John M. Keith.....C 25,000		National Park Bank. Commercial Nat., Chicago. Merchants' Nat., St. Paul.
	Special facilities for making prompt collections. Banking in all its branches. Banking points for Corvallis, Victor, Stevensville, Frenchtown, Superior, Thompson, Noxon, Horse Plains, Ravalli and Bonner, Montana.			

NEBRASKA.

Omaha.....	Omaha National Bank	J. H. Millard.....P 1,000,000 F. C. McGrew.....V.P 100,000 Wm. Wallace.....C 82,000 E. E. Balch.....A.C		Chemical National Bank. First Nat., Chicago and San Fran. Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis.
	United States Government Depository. Particular attention paid to collections throughout the West and Northwest.			

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord.....	First National Bank	Wm. F. Thayer.....P 150,000 C. G. Remick.....C 200,000 W. A. Stone, Jr.....A.C		National City Bank. First Nat. and N. B. of Re- demption, Boston.
	Special attention given to collections on Concord, and all accessible points throughout New Hampshire and Vermont. Low rates. Prompt returns.			
Manchester.....	First National Bank	David Cross.....P 150,000 Francis B. Eaton.....V.P 50,000 Arthur H. Hale.....V.P 51,488 Leonard G. Smith.....C		First Nat. Nat. Bank Commonwealth, Boston.
	Send us your Manchester business direct. Prompt and careful attention given to same. Will remit at lowest current rate on day of payment.			

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton.....	Bridgeton National Bank	Thos. U. Harris.....P 100,000 James W. Trenchard.....C 100,000 S. H. Hitchner.....A.C 40,000		Seaboard National Bank. Corn Exchange Nat., Phila.
	Collections on Bridgeton and vicinity at reasonable rates. Returns promptly made.			
Englewood.....	Citizens' National Bank (Chartered, 1890.)	Donald Mackay.....P 50,000 Clinton H. Blake.....V.P 50,000 Chas. F. Park.....C 23,000 Dep. 446,400		Fourth National Bank. Hackensack Bank, Hackensack. Paterson Nat., Paterson. Nat. Newark Bkg. Co., New'h. Second Nat., Jersey City.
	Collections solicited. Remittance on day of payment at lowest rates. Send us your business.			
Newark.....	Fidelity Trust Co.	Uzal H. McCarter.....P 1,000,000 John F. Dryden.....V.P 1,477,218 F. W. Egner, Sec. & Tr.		
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
Paterson.....	First National Bank	Edward T. Bell.....P 400,000 John Reynolds.....V.P 500,891 Robert J. Neiden.....C Dep. 2,720,000		First, Western and Nat. Park Banks.
	Depository of the United States and the State of New Jersey.			
"	Paterson National Bank (Organized, 1889.)	John W. Griggs.....P 300,000 H. B. Parks.....V.P 100,000 Henry C. Knox.....C 108,000 Dep. 2,093,000		Collections a specialty. First National Bank.
	Collections on Paterson and adjacent points remitted for on day of payment at lowest terms.			
Salem.....	Salem Nat'l Banking Co.	Wyatt W. Miller.....P 150,000 H. M. Rumsey.....C 100,000 Dep. 52,000		National City Bank. First and Fourth St. National Banks, Phila.
	All business has our best attention. Personal attention given to collections. The oldest bank in the city.			

NEW JERSEY (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
Vineland.....	Vineland National Bank.....	Myron J. Kimball.....P D. Harry Chandler.....V-P C. H. Anderson.....C Wm. Macgeorge.....A-C	50,000 30,000 16,593	Imp. & Traders' and Western Nat. Banks. Fourth Street Nat., Phila.

Prompt and careful attention to all collections in Southern New Jersey at minimum expense.

NEW YORK.

Albany.....	Albany City Nat. Bank.....	George H. Thatcher.....P Geo. I. Amedell.....V-P John E. Walker.....V-P Charles H. Sabin.....C	300,000 200,000 128,000	Western National Bank. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.
See card on another page.				
Brooklyn.....	Franklin Trust Co.....	Geo. H. Southard.....P Wm. H. Wallace.....V-P Jas. R. Cowing 2d V-P & Sec Crowell Hadden, Jr. A. Sec	1,000,000 1,200,000	Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
For further particulars see card on another page.				
Buffalo.....	Bank of Buffalo.....	E. C. McDougal.....P L. D. Rumsey.....V-P John L. Daniels.....C George Meadway.....A-C	500,000 200,000 363,360	Imp. & Traders' and Chemical National Banks. Merch. L. & Tr. Co., Chicago. Union Bk. of London, London.
This bank has superior facilities for making collections in and out of the city on the most liberal terms, and with careful attention to the best interests of its correspondents.				
Chemira.....	Second National Bank..... (Chartered, 1863.)	Seymour Dexter.....P J. Sloat Fassett.....V-P D. M. Pratt.....A-C M. Y. Smith.....A-C	300,000 90,000 49,000	Chemical and First Nations Banks. Continental Nat., Chicago. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
Bank collections a specialty for Central, Western and "Southern Tier" counties of New York and Northern Pennsylvania.				
N. Y. City.....	Atlantic Trust Co.....	L. V. F. Randolph.....P John L. Riker.....1st V-P Wm. Carpenter 2d V-P John Alvin Young.....Sec	1,500,000 1,000,000	
For further particulars see card on another page.				
"	Bk. of British No. America.....	W. Lawson and J. C. Welch.....Apts	£1,000,000 £350,000	Merch. L. & Tr. Co., Chicago. Merchants' Nat., Boston.
For further particulars see their card on another page.				
"	Bank of Montreal.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal P E. S. Clouston.....Gen. Mgr	12,000,000 6,000,000	
"	Canadian B'k of Commerce.....	Alexander Laird & Wm. Gray.....Apts	6,000,000 1,000,000	Bank of Scotland, London. Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
16 Exchange Place. Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, Cable Transfers, etc. Issue Credits available in all parts of the world.				
"	Central National Bank.....	Edwin Langdon.....P C. S. Young.....C Lewis S. Lee.....A-C	1,000,000 400,000 135,000	First Nat., Chicago. Nat. Bank Commerce, Boston.
Transacts a general banking business. Accounts of merchants, banks and corporations received on favorable terms.				
"	Chase National Bank.....	H. W. Cannon.....P A. B. Hepburn.....V-P E. J. Stalker.....C C. C. Slade.....A-C S. H. Miller.....A-C H. K. Twitchell.....A-C W. O. Jones.....A-C	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,657,000	
"	Hanover National Bank.....	Jas. T. Woodward.....P Jas. M. Donald.....V-P Wm. Halls, Jr.....V-P Wm. Logan.....A-C Wm. I. Lighthipe.....A-C E. E. Whittaker.....A-C	3,000,000 5,000,000 435,000	Nat. Hide & Leather, Boston. Commercial Nat., Chicago. Union Nat., Philadelphia. Fourth Nat., St. Louis.
See card on another page.				
"	Manhattan Trust Co.....	J. I. Waterbury.....P Charles H. Smith Sec. & Tr	1,000,000 1,681,000 Deposits 9,646,000	
Wall corner Nassau Streets. See card on another page.				
"	Mercantile National Bank.....	Fredk. B. Schenck.....P James V. Lott.....C Emil Klein.....A-C	1,000,000 1,000,000 362,000	
See bank's card on another page				
"	Nat. Bk. of No. America.....	Warner Van Norden.....P Wm. F. Havemeyer.....V-P Henry Chapin, Jr.....C	1,000,000 500,000 526,000	Corn Ex. Nat., Chicago. Third Nat., Boston. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
See card on another page.				
"	National City Bank.....	James Stillman.....P Samuel Sloan.....V-P A. G. Loomis.....V-P Gilson S. Whitson.....V-P Frank A. Vanderlip.....V-P H. M. Kilborn.....C	10,000,000 1,200,000 5,330,000	First National Chicago. Second National, Boston.
For further particulars see bank's card on last page of cover.				
"	National Park Bank.....	Richard Delafield.....P George S. Hickok.....C	2,000,000 3,983,000	
For further particulars see their card on another page.				
"	New Amsterdam Nat. Bk.....	R. R. Moore.....P C. W. Morse.....V-P G. J. Bauman.....C	250,000 250,000 297,000	First Nat. Bank, Chicago. Freeman's Nat. Bank, Boston.
See card on another page.				

NEW YORK (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	Principal Correspondents.
N. Y. City...	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	{ Henry Parish.....P Walter Kerr..... <i>Int. V. P.</i> Henry Parish, Jr. <i>Ed. V. P.</i> George M. Corning..... <i>Sec</i>	P 1,000,000 P 3,983,000..........	.....
	See card on another page.			
"	North American Trust Co.	{ Oakleigh Thorne.....P E. C. Lockwood..... <i>Sec</i> Francis C. Preet..... <i>A. Sec</i>	P 2,000,000 P 2,839,000.....	.....
	See card on another page.			
"	Phenix National Bank	{ Duncan D. Parmly.....P George M. Coffin..... <i>V. P.</i> Alfred M. Bull..... <i>C</i> Pierson G. Dodd..... <i>A. C</i>	P 1,000,000 P 200,000 C 43,000.....	.....
	For further particulars see	card on another page.		
"	Seaboard National Bank	{ S. G. Bayne.....P S. G. Nelson..... <i>V. P.</i> J. F. Thompson..... <i>C</i> C. C. Thompson..... <i>A. C</i>	P 500,000 P 500,000 C 516,000	Central National, Phila. Bankers National, Chicago. Boston National, Boston. Drovers' & Mechs. Nat., Balto.
	See their card on another page.			
"	Securities Company	{ Charles M. Preston.....P Charles M. Jeap..... <i>V. P.</i> Andrew J. Miller..... <i>Sec & Tr</i> E. G. Woodling..... <i>A. S & Tr</i>	....................	.....
	For further particulars see	card on another page.		
"	Standard Trust Co.	{ William C. Lane.....P Frank K. Sturgis..... <i>V. P.</i> William C. Cox..... <i>Sec</i>	P 1,000,000 P 100,000 C 151,000	.....
	See card on another page.			
"	Trust Co. of America	{ Ashbel P. Fitch.....P William H. Leupp..... <i>V. P.</i> Raymond J. Chatry..... <i>Sec</i> Albert L. Banister..... <i>Tr</i>	P 2,500,000 P 2,500,000 C 342,000.....	.....
	For further particulars see	card on another page.		
"	Union Trust Co.	{ Edward King.....P J. V. B. Thayer..... <i>Sec</i> Ed. R. Merritt..... <i>A. Sec</i>	P 1,000,000 C 6,691,000	Nat. Bank Commerce, Chemi- cal Nat. and Hanover Nat.
	See card on another page.			
N. Y. City...	United States Trust Co.	{ John A. Stewart.....P H. L. Thornell..... <i>Sec</i>	P 2,000,000 C 10,000,000	Union Nat., Chicago. Nat. Shawmut, Boston. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
	For further particulars see	card on third page of cover.		
"	Western National Bank	{ V. P. Snyder.....P H. A. Smith..... <i>C</i> C. L. Robinson..... <i>A. C</i>	P 2,100,000 C 50,000 C 2,328,000	Nat. Shawmut, Boston. First Nat., Chicago. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
	Accounts of banks, merchants and corporations received on favorable terms. Correspondence invited. See the bank's card on another page.			

PRIVATE BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Name.	Address.	Principal Business.
" Borg & Co., Simon	20 Nassau Street.	Bankers and Brokers.
(Simon Borg; Leo Speyer, Member New York Stock Exchange; Sidney C. Borg; Myron I. Borg.) High-grade investment bonds and guaranteed stocks a specialty.		
" Fisk & Robinson	36 Nassau Street.	Bankers.
(Harvey Edward Fisk, George H. Robinson.) See card on another page.		
" Gilman, Son & Co	62 Cedar Street.	Bankers.
(Winthrop S. Gilman; Theodore Gilman.) For full particulars see their Card in this issue of the MAGAZINE. Accounts of banks, bankers, corporations and individuals received on favorable terms. Investment securities.		
" Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	13 William Street.	Foreign & Domestic Bankers.
(Percival Knauth; Frederick Nachod; Percival Kuhne; Alphon Jacobson; Octavio Knauth; Max Hessberg.) Draw on Parr's Bank (Limited), London; Credit Lyonnais, Paris; Dresdner Bank, Berlin; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Leipzig. For full particulars see their Card in this issue of the MAGAZINE		
" Lincoln, Caswell & Co.	18 Wall Street.	Investment Securities.
See card on another page.		
" McMillin & Co., Emerson	40 Wall Street.	Investment Securities
See card on another page.		
" Morgan & Co., J. P.	23 Wall Street, cor. Broad.	Domestic & Foreign Bankers.
See card on another page.		
" Munroe & Co., John	{ 32 Nassau Street. Boston House: 4 Post Office Sq.	Foreign Bankers.
(John Munroe, Edgar Lockwood; H. W. Munroe; F. de Belas) Circular Credits for Travelers. Exchange on Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Vienna, Zurich, St. Gall, Rome, Florence. Sell cable transfers.		
" Redmond, Korr & Co.	41 Wall Street.	General Banking and Investment Securities.
See card on another page.		
" Seligman & Co., J. & W.	21 Broad Street.	Domestic & Foreign Bankers.
Letters of Credit, etc. Special facilities for California business.		
" Sweet & Co., Edward	38 Broad Street.	Investment Securities.
See card on another page.		

NEW YORK (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Rochester.....	Flour City National Bank.....	C. C. Woodworth.....P Wm. C. Barry.....1st V. P. E. Frank Brewster, 2d V. P. P. A. Vay.....C E. W. Burton.....A. C	300,000 150,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce.
Send us your collections. We have unsurpassed facilities for handling items on this city and Western and Central New York. Returns made promptly on lowest terms.				
Saratoga Springs.....	First National Bank..... (Chartered, 1865.)	Jas. M. Marvin.....P H. B. Hanson.....V. P. Wm. Hay Boeckes.....C	125,000 100,000 20,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank. Nat. Bank Republic, Boston. N. Y. State Nat., Albany.
Collections on Saratoga and vicinity receive prompt attention and remittance. A general banking business transacted. The accounts of Summer visitors solicited.				
Syracuse.....	American Ex. Nat. Bank.....	Manning C. Palmer.....P Salem Hyde.....V. P. Graham K. Betts.....C	200,000 20,000 20,000	Nat. City and Mercantile Nat. Banks. Continental Nat., Chicago. Corn Ex. Nat., Phila.
Collections sent us will receive careful attention. Remittances made on day of payment. Send us your business.				
"	Commercial Bank.....	Hendrick S. Holden.....P George M. Barnes.....V. P. Anthony Lamb.....C	250,000 35,050	Nat. Bank of Commerce and National City Bank.
State Reserve Depository. Accounts of Banks and Bankers solicited. Terms liberal. Collections made on all points at lowest rates. Correspondence invited. See card on another page.				
"	First National Bank.....	Edward B. Judson.....P E. E. Judson, Jr.....V. P. F. W. Barker.....2d V. P. E. S. Tefft.....C J. W. Walter.....A. C	250,000 250,000 70,193	First, Fourth and Merchants. National Banks. First Nat., Chicago.
Collections a specialty.				
"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	Geo. N. Kennedy.....P H. W. Plumb.....C Chas. A. Bridgman.....A. C	180,000 100,000 152,000	Seaboard Nat. Bank and Nat. Bank of North America.
Transacts a general banking business. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited.				
Syracuse.....	Third National Bank..... (Chartered, 1864.)	Henry Lacy.....P L. H. Groesbeck.....C L. G. Lacy.....A. C	300,000 80,000 117,000	National Park Bank. Nat. Bank Republic, Boston. Fourth St. Nat., Phila.
United States Depository. Collections a specialty. Lowest rates. Prompt attention and remittance.				
Yonkers.....	Westchester Trust Co.....	John Hoag.....P Charles P. Marsden.....Sec	200,000 100,000 30,000	Leather Manufns.' Nat. Bank and Colonial Trust Co.
For further particulars see card on another page.				

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh.....	Citizens' National Bank.....	Jos. G. Brown.....P Henry E. Litchford.....C	100,000 50,000 15,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank. Fourth Street Nat., Phila. Farm. & Mer. Nat., Balto.
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Careful attention to all business.

OHIO.

Akron.....	Citizens' National Bank.....	E. Steinbacher.....P Henry Robinson.....V. P. D. P. Wheeler.....C	150,000 32,000	National Park Bank. Merchants' Nat., Phila. Commercial Nat., Cleveland.
Collections a specialty and actually remitted on day of payment.				
"	City National Bank.....	Geo. W. Crouse.....P E. S. Day.....V. P. N. C. Stone.....C Harry Williams.....A. C	100,000 75,000 14,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank. Park National Bank. Cleveland.
Collections promptly remitted for on day of payment at lowest rate.				
Cincinnati.....	Nat'l La Fayette Bank.....	W. A. Goodman.....P S. B. Burton.....V. P. C. J. Stedman.....C	600,000 500,000	American Ex. Nat. Bank.
This Bank deals in Government and Cincinnati Bonds and Sterling Exchange, issues Travelers' Credits through Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England, and is prepared to offer favorable terms to Depositors and Correspondents.				
Cleveland.....	Bankers' National Bank.....	Luther Allen.....P C. N. Schmick.....1st V. P. F. W. Gehring.....2d V. P. Joseph R. Kraus.....C	500,000 100,000	Hanover and Seaboard Nat. Banks. Bankers Nat. Bank, Chicago.
Special attention given collections at lowest rates.				
"	Colonial National Bank.....	Henry C. Cristy.....P Henry A. Hawgood.....V. P. John F. Harper.....C G. A. Coulton.....A. C	1,500,000 550,000 50,000	First Nat. and Western Nat. Banks. Bankers and Continental Nat. Banks, Chicago.
Collections or other business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention. Accounts of banks and bankers solicited.				
"	State National Bank..... (Chartered, 1889.)	M. A. Bradley.....P H. C. Ellison.....V. P. H. R. Sanborn.....C	500,000 100,000 27,000	National Park Bank, National City Bank and National Bank of North America.
Give careful and prompt returns on collections at lowest rates. See card on another page.				
Columbus.....	Merch. & Mfrs. Nat. Bank.....	William D. Park.....P G. Moore Peters.....V. P. Howard C. Park.....C	500,000 175,000 40,397	Hanover National Bank. Continental Nat., Chicago. Second Nat., Cin.
We make a specialty of collections and respectfully solicit your business in this line.				
Youngstown.....	First National Bank.....	Robt. McCurdy.....P M. E. Dennison.....C	500,000 100,000 244,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank. Phila. Nat. Bank, Phila. First Nat., Cleveland.
Collections or other business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.				

PENNSYLVANIA.

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Allegheny	German National Bank	{ F. N. Hoffstet.....P J. W. Friend.....V-P Albert Helm.....C	200,000 555,000 0	Imp. & Traders' and Mercan- tile Nat. Banks. Fourth St. Nat., <i>Phila</i> Metropolitan Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
	Pittsburgh and Allegheny	collections promptly made and remitted.		
Mt. Carmel	First National Bank	{ E. C. Tier.....P M. K. Watkins.....C	50,000 31,800	First National Bank. Market St. Nat., <i>Phila</i> .
Philadelphia	Bank of North America	{ John H. Michener.....P John H. Watt.....C Samuel D. Jordan.....A.C	1,000,000 1,500,000 300,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. First Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
	See card on another page.			
"	Corn Exchange Nat. Bank	{ Benj. Githens.....P Chas. S. Calwell.....C M. N. Willits, Jr.....A.C	500,000 600,000 112,000	Imp. & Traders' and Seaboard Nat. Banks. Corn Ex. Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
"	Fourth Street Nat. Bank	{ Sidney F. Tyler.....P R. H. Rushton.....V-P B. M. Fairies.....2d V-P E. F. Shanbacher.....C W. Z. McLeer.....A.C Frank G. Rogers.....Mgr. of Foreign Exchange Dept.	3,000,000 3,500,000 250,000	Chase Nat. and Nat. City. Continental Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
	Organized October 4, 1888. Exceptional facilities for making collections in Pennsylvania and adjoining States. Accounts solicited. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Cable transfers. Travelers' credits. See card on another page.			
"	Girard National Bank	{ Francis B. Reeves.....P John G. Whiteman.....C Joseph Wayne, Jr.....A.C	1,500,000 1,500,000 180,000	Chemical National Bank. National Bank of Commerce, <i>Boston</i>
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Penn National Bank	{ S. S. Sharp.....P H. G. Clifton.....C H. C. Beltzel.....A.C	500,000 600,000 109,000	Chemical Nat. Bank. Metropolitan Nat., <i>Chicago</i> .
	See card on another page.			
Pittsburg	American Trust Co.	{ Francis L. Robbins.....P J. A. Irwin.....Sec. & Tr	1,000,000	.....
	Transacts a general banking business. See advertisement on another page.			
"	Bk. Pittsburgh Nat'l Ass'n	{ James J. Donnell.....P Wm. Roseburg.....V-P W. F. Bickel.....C	1,200,000 600,000 154,000	National Bank of Commerce. Merchants' Loan & Tr. Co., <i>Chicago</i>
	Send us your Pittsburg items direct for prompt attention. Will remit on day of payment at lowest rates.			
"	Citizens' National Bank	{ H. C. Bughman.....P S. M. McElroy.....V-P & C A. M. Irwin.....A.C	800,000 318,000	First National Bank. Continental Nat. Bank, <i>Chicago</i> .
	Special attention and prompt remittance on all collections. Accounts of banks and bankers solicited.			
"	Diamond National Bank	{ Wm. M. Herah.....P John S. Scully.....V-P G. W. Crawford.....C	200,000 250,000 78,000	Fourth and Seaboard Nat Banks. Fourth St. Nat. Bank, <i>Phila</i> .
	Collections sent us will receive prompt attention.			
"	Federal National Bank	{ Joseph A. Lanfitt.....P G. W. Eisenbeis.....V-P & C C. H. E. Succop.....A.C	2,000,000 400,000.....	.....
	Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited. Collections will receive prompt attention and remittance.			
"	Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	{ John B. Jackson.....P Jas. J. Donnell.....V-P James C. Chaplin.....Tr John McGill.....Sec	1,000,000 750,000	J. P. Morgan & Co. and West- ern National Bank. Franklin and Tradesmen's Nat., <i>Philadelphia</i> .
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Hill & Co., Geo. B.	{ Wm. I. Mustin..... J. D. Nicholson.....	..... .....	W. S. Lawson & Co. De Haven & Townsend, <i>Phila</i> .
	244 Fourth Ave. For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Keystone Bank	{ G. M. Laughlin.....P W. H. Nimick.....V-P A. S. Beymer.....C	500,000 725,000	Seaboard National Bank. Mechanics' National Bank, <i>Phila</i> .
	Accounts of banks, bankers, corporations and individuals solicited. See advertisement on another page.			
"	People's National Bank	{ A. E. W. Painter.....P Robt. Wardrop.....V-P & C W. Dwight Bell.....A.C	1,000,000 1,000,000 225,000	Fourth Nat. and N. B. Com- merce. Metropolitan Nat., <i>Chicago</i> . Bank of No. Am., <i>Phila</i> .
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Pittsburg Trust Co.	{ C. B. McVay.....P J. L. Buchanan.....V-P Chas. H. Hays.....Sec. & Tr	1,000,000 600,000 300,000	Colonial Trust Co. and Sea- board Nat. Bank.
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Prudential Trust Co.	{ Thos. A. Watkins.....P W. D. Johnston.....V-P B. M. Mackenzie.....Tr	200,000 31,000	Brown Bros. & Co.
	A new Institution under high-class management. Collections carefully attended to. Remittances forthwith at minimum exchange.			
"	S. D. & Tr. Co. of Pittsburg	{ A. E. W. Painter.....P Wm T. Howe.....Sec. & Tr G. L. Rodgers.....A. Sec	500,000 100,000 29,000	.....
	For further particulars see card on another page.			
"	Sproul & Co. Henry	{ Henry Sproul..... James W. Scully..... Charles A. Painter.....	500,000..........	.....
	236 Fourth Avenue. Members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. Investment securities a specialty.			
"	T. Mellon & Sons' Bank	{ W. S. Mitchell.....Mgr	.....	Bank of America. Bank of North America, <i>Philadelphia</i> .
	For further particulars see card on another page.			

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Pittsburg.....	Union Trust Co.....	H. C. McEldowney.....P William A. Carr.....V H. W. Gleffer.....Sec	500,000 500,000 689,558	Bank of America.
For further particulars see card on another page.				
Warren.....	Warren Savings Bank.....	A. J. Hazeltine.....P O. W. Beatty.....V G. B. Ensworth.....C Geo. H. Jackson.....A	100,000 200,000 90,000	Imp. & Traders' and Seaboard Nat. Banks Merchants' Nat., Phila. N. B. Commerce, Pittsburg.
We solicit your Warren collection business. Will be prompt. Established in 1870 and now stand at the head of the list of State banks as to amount of surplus in proportion to capital.				
Wilkes-Barre.....	Wyoming National Bank.....	Geo. S. Bennett.....P Chas. A. Miner.....V Geo. H. Flanagan.....C	150,000 400,000 28,000	First and Chemical Nat. First and Merchants' Nat., Phila.
Collections promptly made on all accessible points at reasonable rates, and remitted for on day of payment.				
York.....	City Bank.....	Chas. H. Stallman.....P G. F. Yost.....V C. T. Kraft.....C T. B. Baird.....A	100,000 50,000 11,000	Chase National Bank. Merchants' Nat., Phila. First Nat., Belle.
Collections solicited and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. Facilities for making collections unexcelled.				

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport.....	Merchants' Bank.....	Wm. B. Sherman.....P A. S. Sherman.....C	100,000 21,000	Hanover National Bank. Merchants' National Bank, Boston.
(Incorporated, 1817.) Special attention given and quick returns made on all collections. Correspondence invited.				
Pawtucket.....	Industrial Trust Co.....	William H. Park, Mgr.....P Chas. L. Knight, A. Mgr.....C	1,500,000 1,000,000	National Park Bank. National Shawmut, Boston.
PAWTUCKET BRANCH. Collections on this city and vicinity solicited and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. (Succeeded First National and Pacific National Banks of Pawtucket.)				
Slater Trust Company.....				
This Company has superior facilities for making collections in and out of the city on the most liberal terms, and with careful attention to the best interests of its correspondents. Succeeded to the business of Slater National Bank April 2, 1900.				
Providence.....	American National Bank.....	Francis W. Carpenter.....P Edwin Milner.....V Horatio A. Hunt.....C Walter G. Brown.....A	1,000,000 100,000 39,000	Fourth Nat., Nat. Park and Nat. Bank Commerce. Nat. Bank Republic, Boston.
This bank solicits new business and invites correspondence.				
Blackstone Canal Nat. Bk.....				
This bank solicits new business and invites correspondence.				
Collections will receive prompt attention at reasonable rates.				

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.....	Bk. of Charleston N. B. A.....	E. H. Pringle.....P M. W. Wilson.....C	300,000 100,000	Mer. Ex. Nat., First Nat. and Bank of State of N. Y.
Special attention given to collections.				
Germania Savings Bank.....				
Deposits, \$2,039,823.				
Charleston.....	People's National Bank.....	Charles Litschgi.....P Walter Willman.....C B. G. Rhett.....P E. H. Sparkman.....C E. P. Grice.....A J. R. Calder.....A	40,000 100,000 250,000 100,000 35,862	Bank of State of N. Y. Bank of N. Y. N. B. A., Nat. City, Hanover Nat. and Western Nat. Banks.
Oldest National Bank in South Carolina. Collections handled at best rates. Special inducements given for out-of-town accounts.				
Columbia.....	Carolina National Bank.....	W. A. Clark.....P Wille Jones.....V & C	200,000 60,000	First National Bank and National City Bank.
We afford the best facilities for collections throughout the State of South Carolina.				
Farmers & Mechanics' Bk.....				
This bank solicits new business and invites correspondence.				
Loan & Exch. Bank of S. C.....				
General banking business transacted. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited. See card on another page.				

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga.....	Chattanooga Nat. Bank.....	Chas. A. Lyerly.....P J. T. Lupton.....V J. P. Hoskins.....C	200,000 3,000 13,888	Seaboard National Bank. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.
We have superior facilities for making Southern collections promptly.				
Memphis.....	Memphis National Bank.....	G. W. Macrae.....P H. M. Neely.....V E. B. McHenry.....C E. L. Menager.....A	500,000 100,000 26,868	National City Bank. First Nat., Chicago. Merchants' Nat., Phila.
We solicit your Memphis and West Tennessee items. Remittance on day of payment.				
Nashville.....	American Nat. Bank.....	W. W. Berry.....P A. H. Robinson.....V N. P. Le Sueur.....C	1,000,000 11,000 17,307	National Park Bank. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Cin.
The large capital of this bank is a strong bulwark of protection for depositors. Banking in every department a specialty with us.				

TENNESSEE (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents Other Correspondents.
Nashville	First National Bank	Joel W. Carter.....P D. S. Williams.....V.P F. O. Watts.....C R. E. Donnell.....A.C	400,000 79,580 120,000 288,000	Western Nat. and Nat. City. First Nat., Chicago. Third Nat., St. Louis. Ohio Valley Nat., Cincin.
This bank shows a larger gain of deposits in two years than all other banks in this city combined.				
"	Fourth National Bank	S. J. Keith.....P J. H. Fall.....V.P J. T. Howell.....C	600,000 120,000 288,000	Merch. & Mechs. Nat. Banks. First Nat. Bank, Cincin. Am. Nat. Bank, Louisville.
This bank has larger Surplus and Profits than all other banks in this city combined.				

TEXAS.

Dallas	Gaston & Ayres	W. H. Gaston.....P R. C. Ayres.....C R. K. Gaston.....A.U		Ninth National Bank. Union Trust Co., St. Louis.
We do a general banking business and solicit your Texas collections. Individual responsibility, \$350,000.				
"	Nat. Exchange Bank	Royal A. Ferris.....P E. M. Reardon.....V.P A. V. Lane.....C Nathan Adams.....A.C	300,000 50,000 128,000	Nat. Park and Seaboard Nat. Continental Nat., Chicago. Merch.-Laclede Nat., St. Louis.
This bank gives special attention to collections, and offers the result of many years' experience in the treatment of all items intrusted to it.				
Gainesville	Gainesville Nat'l Bank	J. M. Lindsay.....P Jno. L. Simpson.....V.P H. R. Eldridge.....C	150,000 70,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. Nat. Bk Commerce, St. Louis.
Send us your collections. Will be promptly attended to and remitted the day collected.				

UTAH.

Salt Lake City	Bank of Commerce	J. A. Cunningham.....P J. D. Kendall.....V.P Sam'l. C. Park.....C Max E. Smith.....A.C	100,000 14,000	First National Bank. First Nat. Bank, Chicago and Denver.
We make a specialty of collections and remit on the day of payment. Minimum charges.				
"	National Bank Republic	Frank Knox.....P Geo. A. Lowe.....V.P W. F. Adams.....C	300,000 53,000	National Park Bank. Nat. Bank Commerce, Kansas City.
See card on another page.				
"	Utah Coml. & Sav. Bank	W. F. Armstrong.....P P. W. Madson.....V.P P. W. Madson.....C W. H. Harris.....A.C	200,000 8,855	Chase National Bank. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.
A general banking business. Special attention to collections. Pays four per cent. interest on Savings deposits.				

VERMONT.

Burlington	Howard National Bank	Joel H. Gates.....P H. T. Butter.....C H. S. Weed.....A.C	300,000 80,000 40,000	Chase National Bank. Nat. Hide & Leather, Boston.
(Chartered, 1870.) Vermont State collections a specialty at lowest rates. We guarantee prompt service and save you money in exchange charges. Correspondence solicited.				

VIRGINIA.

Leesburg	People's National Bank	E. V. White.....P H. A. Thompson.....C	50,000 35,000	Hanover National Bank. Nat. Bank Commerce, Balto.
Correspondence solicited. Good facilities and lowest rates on collections. Special terms for regular correspondents.				
Newp't News	First National Bank	W. A. Post.....P J. B. Swinerton.....V.P J. A. Willett.....C Arthur Lee.....A.C	100,000 58,000 45,000	Bank of New York N. B. A. and Chase Nat. Norfolk Nat., Norfolk. First Nat., Richmond.
Collections on this and accessible points solicited and promptly accounted for. We collect and remit at minimum exchange on all points in Southeast Virginia.				
Norfolk	Citizens' Bank	Walter H. Doyle.....P J. W. Perry.....V.P Tench F. Tilghman.....C	300,000 100,000 110,000	Am. Ex. and First Nat. Banks. Bank of No. Amer., Phila. Citizens' National, Balto.
"	Norfolk National Bank	Caldwell Hardy.....P C. W. Grandy.....V.P A. B. Schwarzkopf.....C	400,000 200,000 148,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. and Nat. City Banks. Nat. Bank Republic, Boston.
Oldest National Bank and largest capital in the city. Collections a specialty, and remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited.				
Portsmouth	Merch. & Farmers' Bank	Jno. T. Griffin.....P James H. Toomer.....C Wm. G. Maupin, Jr., A.C	51,500 65,000 45,000	Irving National Bank. Fourth St. Nat., Phila. Nat. Exchange, Balto.
"	People's Bank	Franklin D. Gill.....P Alex. B. Butt.....C	50,000 30,000	Chase National Bank. Merchants' Nat., Phila.
Collections sent us will receive special attention. Remitted for on day of payment.				
Richmond	American National Bank	Oliver J. Sands.....P Chas. E. Wingo.....V.P O. Baylor Hill.....C	200,000 18,222	Central National Bank. Corn Ex. Nat. Bank, Phila.
(Organized Nov. 1, 1899.) Collections given prompt attention. Low rates.				
"	City Bank of Richmond	Wm. H. Palmer.....P E. B. Addison.....V.P Jas. W. Linton.....C	400,000 100,000 8,000	American Ex. Nat. Bank. Nat. Mechanics' Bank, Balto.
Collections made and promptly remitted for at lowest rates. Correspondence invited.				

VIRGINIA (Continued).

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Richmond.....	The State B'k of Virginia..	John S. Ellett.....P William M. Hill.....C	500,000 240,000 34,923	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. and Chemical Nat. Bank.
	Collections remitted for on day of payment. Correspondence solicited.			
Winchester.....	Shenandoah Valley Nat. B'k	S. H. Hansbrough.....P H. S. Slagle.....P Jno. W. Rice.....C	100,000 100,000 Prof. 61,000	Bank of America and Chase National Bank.
	Collections in the Shenandoah Valley a specialty. Remittances promptly made at low rates. Try us.			

WASHINGTON.

Everett.....	The Rucker Bank	Wyatt J. Rucker.....P Bethel J. Rucker.....C S. R. Bucey.....A C W. P. Bell.....2d A. C	..... ..... ..... .....	J. P. Morgan & Co. and Chase Nat. Bank. Wells, Fargo & Co., San Fran. Continental Nat., Chicago. First Nat., St. Paul.
	We do a general banking business and solicit your Washington collections. Individual responsibility, \$300,000. Deposits, \$593,000. Cash and due from banks, \$337,000. Loans and discounts, \$341,000.			
Seattle.....	First National Bank	Jas. D. Hoge, Jr.....P Maurice McMicken, V-P Leater Turner.....C B. F. Parkhurst.....A C	150,000 25,000 37,000	National Park Bank. Continental Nat., Chicago. Nat. Shawmut, Boston. First Nat., San Fran.
	A specialty of collections throughout the Northwest and British Columbia. Have bank at Nome, Alaska.			
"	Scandinavian Am. Bank	A. Chillberg.....P E. L. Groudahl, 1st V-P Olaf O. Searle, 2d V-P A. H. Soelberg.....C J. F. Lane.....A C	100,000 15,308	Seaboard National Bank. State Bank, Chicago.
	We solicit your Washington and Alaska items. Prompt remittances at lowest current rates.			
Tacoma.....	Metropolitan Bank	P. V. Caesar.....P T. W. Enos.....V-P O. B. Selvig.....C J. H. Vanderbilt.....A C	50,000 6,000	Western National Bank. Anglo-Cal., San Fran.
	We solicit your collections on Tacoma and all Puget Sound and Alaska points.			
"	Pacific National Bank	W. M. Ladd.....P C. H. Hyde.....V-P L. J. Pentecost.....C A. G. Eichard.....A C	200,000 15,009 5,000	Chemical National Bank. Bank of Cal., San Fran. Continental Nat., Chicago. First Nat., St. Paul.
	Collections solicited throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska. Correspondence invited.			

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling.....	Bank of Wheeling	A. J. Clarke.....P W. B. Irvine.....C	200,000 25,000	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank Merchants' Nat., Cincin.
	Prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.			

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.....	First National Bank	F. G. Bigelow.....P Wm. Bigelow.....V-P Frank J. Kipp.....C Thomas E. Camp.....A C	1,000,000 400,000 300,000	Am. Ex., Chemical and Merch. Nat. and Nat. Park Banks. First National Bank, Chicago.
	For further particulars see card on inside front cover of MAGAZINE and in BANKERS' DIRECTORY AND COLLECTION GUIDE.			
"	Milwaukee National Bank	Geo. W. Strohmeier.....P Wm. F. Fitter.....C J. F. Strohmeier.....A C	450,000 50,000 20,000	Mechanics' National Bank. Commercial Nat. Bank, Chicago.
	We promise prompt and careful attention to collections.			
"	Nat. Exchange Bank	J. W. P. Lombard.....P Grant Fitch.....C Wm. M. Post.....A C	500,000 169,000	Am. Exchange Nat. Bank. Continental Nat., Chicago. Second Nat., Pittsburg.
	Collections sent us will receive prompt attention. Accounts of banks, bankers and others solicited.			
"	Wisconsin National Bank	Fredk. Pabst.....P Geo. G. Houghton, V-P Fredk. Kasten.....C	1,000,000 200,000 108,143	Fourth Nat. and Nat. City. Continental and Chicago Nat., Chicago.
	Charter No. 4817. Accounts of banks and individuals solicited. Prompt attention to collections. Correspondence invited.			
Milwaukee.....	Oliver C. Fuller & Co.	.....	.....	Merchants' National Bank. First Nat., Milwaukee.
	Investment bankers. Dealers in high-grade bonds.			
Racine.....	Commercial & Sav'gs B'k	B. Hinrichs.....P M. Higgins.....V-P C. B. Carpenter.....C	100,000 20,000 22,000	Seaboard National Bank; Bankers Nat., Chicago. Wisconsin Nat., Milwaukee.
	Our specialty, Collections. Our motto, Promptness. Our charges, always reasonable. Send us your Racine items.			

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton.....	Bank of Hamilton	John Stuart.....P Jas. Turnbull.....C Hugh S. Steven.....A C	1,995,750 1,500,000	Fourth and Hanover Nat. First National, Chicago. Detroit Nat., Detroit. Marine Bank, Buffalo. N. B. Commerce, Kan. City. Int'l Tr. Co., Boston.
	Collections effected in all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.			

ONTARIO (Continued.)

Place.	Bank.	Officers.	Capital, Surplus & Und. Profits.	New York Correspondents. Other Correspondents.
Toronto.....	Canadian Bank Commerce	B. E. Walker... <i>Genl. Mgr</i> J. H. Plummer... <i>As. G. Mgr</i>	8,000,000 2,000,000	American Ex. National Bank. Northern Trust Co., Chicago.
		Collections should be addressed to "The Manager." For further particulars see their card on another page.		
"	Imperial Bank of Canada	H. S. Howland... <i>P</i> T. B. Merritt... <i>V. P</i> D. B. Wilkie... <i>Genl. Mgr</i>	2,500,000 1,850,000	Bank of Montreal. Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo. N. B. Commonwealth, Boston. First National, Chicago.
		For further particulars see their card on another page.		

QUEBEC.

Montreal.....	Bank of Montreal	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona & Mount Royal... <i>P</i> E. S. Clouston... <i>Genl. Mgr</i>	12,000,000 8,000,000	Bank of New York N. B. A.
"	Banque d' Hochelaga	F. X. St. Charles... <i>P</i> M. J. A. Prendergast... <i>Genl. Mgr</i> C. A. Giroux... <i>As. Mgr</i>	1,500,000 850,000	Nat. Park, Nat. City, Imp. & Traders' Nat., Ladbrough, Thalmann & Co., and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co.
		Accounts of American banks and bankers solicited. Collections throughout Canada remitted for promptly at special rates.		
"	Merchants' Bk. of Canada	H. Montagu Allan... <i>P</i> John Cassels... <i>V. P</i> Geo. Hague... <i>Genl. Mgr</i> Thos. Fyabe... <i>Genl. Mgr</i>	6,000,000 2,600,000	American Ex. National Bank. Merchants' National, Boston. Northern Tr. Co., Chicago.
		For further particulars see their card on another page.		
"	The Guarantee Co. of N. A.	E. Rawlings... <i>Pr. & Mng. Dir.</i>		
		Head Office in Montreal. Bonds of Suretyship on behalf of Bank Officers and others. See special features in their card on another page.		

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.....	Bank of Ottawa	Chas. Magee... <i>P</i> Geo. Burn... <i>Genl. Mgr</i> J. B. Monk... <i>Mgr., Winnipeg.</i>	2,000,000 1,706,000	Bank of Montreal. Merchants' Nat., St. Paul. Farr's Bank, Ltd., London.
		Special attention given to collections in Manitoba and the Northwest, and returns promptly made at lowest rates.		

NOVA SCOTIA.

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		For particulars see the bank's card on another page.		
"	Royal Bank of Canada	Thomas E. Kenny... <i>P</i> Thomas Ritchie... <i>V. P</i> Edson L. Pease... <i>Genl. Mgr</i>	2,000,000 1,700,000	Chase National Bank. Nat'l Hide & Leather, Boston. Corn Ex. National Bank, Chic.
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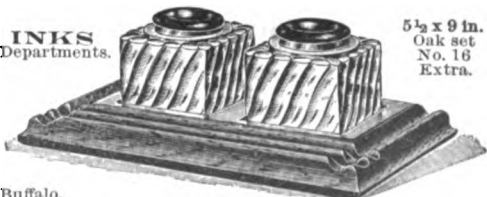
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Attorneys for Chicago Life Ins. Co., Century Fire Ins. Co. and Anchor Fire Ins. Co. Corporation law and collections.
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Refers to: Any bank in Wright County.
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Refer to: Any bank in Estherville.
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Attorneys for Iowa State Savings Bank. General practice.
Refer to: Iowa State Savings Bank, Fairfield; National Bank of Republic, Chicago; Judges of Supreme Court of Iowa.
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Attorneys for German-American Savings Bank. Corporation, real estate, probate and collections, specialties.
Refer to: First National Bank or any banking house in County.
- Manchester, Delaware Co. YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN,**
Over Delaware Co. State Bank.
Attorneys for Delaware Co. State Bank.
Refer to: Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, Dubuque; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, or any Delaware County bank.
- Marion, Linn Co. J. M. TALLMAN.**
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in all Courts. Specialty of probate practice. Attorney for Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Marion.
- Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co. CLIGGITT, RULE & KEELER.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. General practice.
Refer to: First National Bank of Mason City.
- Monticello, Jones Co. HERRICK & BAUDER.**
Attorneys for Monticello State Bank. Collections given prompt attention. Probate law a specialty.
Refer to: Any bank in County.
- Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co. BABB & BABB,**
Savings Bank Building.
Attorneys for National State Bank, Henry County Savings Bank and First National Bank. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Careful attention given to collections.
- Muscatine, Muscatine Co. JAYNE & HOFFMAN,**
(Henry Jayne, Wm. Hoffman.) Attorneys for Hershey State Bank, Muscatine N. & S. R. R. Co., Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
- Muscatine, Muscatine Co. J. W. MCKEE,**
114 East Second Street.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Cook, Musser & Co. State Bank and Trust Co., Muscatine; Louisa Co. National Bank, Columbus Junction.
- Nevada, Story Co. FITCHPATRICK & McCALL.**
Attorneys for First National Bank. Real estate and probate law. Abstracts of title furnished and examined. Collections and general law practice.
- New Hampton, Chickasaw Co. SPINGER, CLARY & CONDON,**
163 Main street
Attorneys at-Law. Established 1878. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation law a specialty. Probate and mercantile collections receive careful and prompt attention.
Attorneys for: New Hampton Bank, Chickasaw County Bank.
- Newton, Jasper Co. W. O. McELROY**
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Jasper County Bank, Bank of Coffey, Bank of Sully, etc. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Corporation, commercial and real estate law. Financial agents, Collection department. Notaries.
Refers to: Any bank in the County.

IOWA.—Continued.

- Oelwein, Fayette Co. W. B. INGERSOLL.**
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Attorney for First National Bank.
- Orange City, Sioux Co. P. D. VAN OOSTERHOUT.**
General practice. Probate, real estate, collections and foreclosure litigation. Attorney for Orange City Bank.
- Osage, Mitchell Co. SWENEY & LOVEJOY.**
Attorneys for Mitchell County Bank and Home Trust and Savings Bank. Corporation, probate and commercial cases, specialties.
- Osceola, Clarke Co. STIVERS & SLAYMAKER.**
Attorneys for Osceola National Bank. General legal business transacted and collections made and promptly remitted.
- Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co. MCCOY & MCCOY.**
Real estate, corporation and probate law a specialty. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: Frankel State Bank and Mahaska Co. State Bank.
- Ottumwa, Wapello Co. FULLEN & AYRES,**
(Chas. D. Fullen, Chas. C. Ayres.)
Suite 1. 105 North Court St.
General practice in all courts.
Refer to: First National Bank, Ottumwa; Chicago National Bank, Chicago; W. Brown, General Solicitor Chicago & Alton Ry., Chicago.
- Rock Rapids, Lyon Co. J. W. KACHELHOFFER**
Attorney-at-Law. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: First National Bank.
- Sac City, Sac Co. METCALFE BROTHERS.**
Real estate and probate practice. Collections made in any part of Sac County.
Refer to: First National Bank and any business firm in Sac City.
- Sheldon, O'Brien Co. JOE MORTON,**
First National Bank Building.
Attorney for First National Bank. Probate, corporation and real estate law a specialty.
Refers to: Any bank in County.
- Shenandoah, Page Co. JENNINGS & CROSE.**
Counselors-at-Law. Commercial and corporation law. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refer to: First National Bank or any bank in city; also J. V. Farwell Co., Chicago.
- Sibley, Osceola Co. C. M. BROOKS,**
Room 4, Central Block.
General practice. Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: First National Bank, Sibley State Bank.
- Sloux City, Woodbury Co. MARLIN J. SWEETLEY,**
304 Toy Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Practices in all lines in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Special attention to defaulted mortgages.
Refers to: First National Bank.
- Sloux City, Woodbury Co. TAYLOR & BURGESS.**
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Practice in the Federal and State Courts. Commercial, Corporation and Real Estate law. Attorneys for Merchants' National Bank, Live Stock National Bank and Credits Commutation Co.
- Sloux City, Woodbury Co. WRIGHT, CALL & HUBBARD,**
201-203 Iowa Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation, Real Estate and Commercial law.
Refer to: Security National Bank.
- Spirit Lake, Dickinson Co. ARNOLD & BEEBE.**
Attorneys-at-Law. V. A. Arnold, County Attorney. Attorney for First National Bank. Corporation, probate and real estate law.
- Storm Lake, Buena Vista Co. J. E. BULAND.**
General law practice.
Refers to: First National Bank, Commercial State Bank and Clerk of District Court; Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago.

IOWA.—Continued.

- Tama, Tama Co. BRADSHAW & ARB.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Special attention given collections. Practice in all Courts.
Refer to: First National Bank of Tama.
- Tipton, Cedar Co. FRANCE & BOWELL.**
Lawyers. Specialties: Probate and commercial law.
Refer to: Any bank in the city.
- Toledo, Tama Co. STRUBLE & STIGER,**
Attorneys for Toledo Savings Bank and Toledo State Bank. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
- Vinton, Benton Co. MATT. GAASCH,**
Office in rear of People's Savings Bank.
General practice in State and Federal Courts. Will attend to all kinds of legal business in Benton County.
Refers to: People's Savings Bank and Farmers' National Bank.
- Wapello, Louisa Co. H. O. WEAVER.**
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation, real estate and commercial law.
Refers to: Any bank in the County.
- Waterloo, Black Hawk Co. MULLAN & PICKETT.**
(C. W. Mullan. C. E. Pickett.)
Senior member Attorney-General of State. Attorneys for Leavitt & Johnson National Bank. Corporation, real estate and commercial law a specialty.
- Waterloo, Black Hawk Co. O. D. OLMSTEAD,**
Haffa Block.
Mercantile and corporation law.
Refers to: Commercial National Bank, First National Bank, Leavitt & Johnson National Bank.
- Waverly, Bremer Co. LONG, HAGEMANN & FARWELL.**
Attorneys-at-Law. Attorneys for State Bank of Waverly. General practice. Prompt attention given to all business.
Refer to: Any bank in County.
- Webster City, Hamilton Co. J. L. KAMRAB.**
Attorney for First National Bank of Jewell Junction, Iowa, and Hamilton County State Bank of Webster City, Iowa. Practices in State and Federal Courts. Corporation and commercial law, collections, probate and general practice.

KANSAS.

- Atchison, Atchison Co. W.W. & W.F. GUTHRIE.**
Corporation and Commercial law.
Refer to: First National Bank, Atchison; any large commercial city on application.
- Kansas City, Wyandotte Co. MILLER, BUCHAN & MORRIS,**
Husted Building.
Attorneys for Merchants' Bank.
- Wichita, Sedgwick Co. AMIDON & CONLY.**
Do a general practice in State and Federal Courts. Attorneys for Fourth National Bank of Wichita, State Bank of Colwich, State Bank of Clearwater and State Bank of Mt. Hope. Notary and stenographer in office. Compilers of the Laws of Kansas for THE BANKER'S DIRECTORY.

KENTUCKY.

- Carrollton, Carroll Co. EDWARD S. BRIDGES.**
Refers to: Carrollton National Bank and First National Bank.
- Covington, Kenton Co. LOUIS WAGNER ARNETT,**
Rooms 3 and 4 Boone Block.
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' National Bank and Citizens' National Bank.
- Covington, Kenton Co. OSCAR H. ROETKEN,**
Room 3, Bradford Building, 334 Scott Street.
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' National Bank. Other references furnished on application.

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

- Covington, Kenton Co. FRANK M. TRACY,**
Rooms 15 and 16 Bradford Building, 334 Scott Street.
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Farmers and Traders' National Bank and Citizens' National Bank.
- Cynthiana, Harrison Co. J. J. OSBORNE,**
Fennell Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Clients' money paid over on day of collection.
Refers to: Farmers' National Bank, Cynthiana, Ky.
- Danville, Boyle Co. JOHN C. VORIS.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Boyle National Bank.
- Flemingsburg, Fleming Co. G. A. CASSIDY.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Deposit Bank of Pierce, Fant & Co.
- Frankfort, Franklin Co. W. C. MARSHALL.**
Attorney-at-Law. Special facilities for collections.
Refers to: State National Bank and Farmers' Bank of Frankfort.
- Grayson, Carter Co. THEOBALD & THEOBALD,**
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Will practice in all the State courts, the United States District and Circuit Courts in Kentucky.
Refer to: Commercial Bank, Grayson, Ky.; Hon. S. G. Kinner, Judge Twentieth Judicial District, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Co., Ashland, Ky.
- Greenup, Greenup Co. WORTHINGTON & WILHOIT,**
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
Refer to: Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Greenup; Second National Bank and Merchants' National Bank, Ashland.
- Harrodsburg, Mercer Co. W. W. STEPHENSON.**
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
Refers to: First National Bank; Hanaford & James, merchants; Vivion Bros. & Co., merchants.
- Hawesville, Hancock Co. EDWARD E. KELLY.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: Hancock Deposit Bank, Taber, Miller & Co., or any business house in the County.
- Henderson, Henderson Co. ROBERT D. VANCE.**
Lawyer.
Refers to: Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Co., Farmers' Bank and Trust Co., Mann Bros.
- Hopkinsville, Christian Co. JOHN STITES,**
No. 11 Webber Block.
Refers to: Bank of Hopkinsville, City Bank of Hopkinsville.
- Lancaster, Garrard Co. R. L. DAVIDSON.**
Attorney-at-Law.
Refers to: National Bank of Lancaster and Citizens' National Bank of Lancaster.
- Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co. GEO. A. WILLIAMS.**
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Refers to: Anderson Co. Deposit Bank, Lawrenceburg Bank, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., or any business house.
- Louisville, Jefferson Co. BARNETT & BARNETT**
250 Fifth Street.
Attorneys for German Bank and Louisville National Banking Co.
- Louisville, Jefferson Co. GEORGE A. BRENT,**
Louisville Trust Co. Building.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. General practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention to collections and commercial litigation.
Reference by permission Union National Bank, Louisville, Ky.
- Louisville, Jefferson Co. GARDNER & MOXLEY,**
351 Fifth Street.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections pushed.
Refer to: Louisville Trust Co., First National Bank, Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co.

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

Louisville.
 Jefferson Co.... **GRUBBS & GRUBBS**,
 Rooms 25, 26 and 27 Kenyon Building, 216
 Fifth St.
 Compilers of the Laws of Kentucky for THE
 BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
 Refer to: American National Bank, Union
 National Bank, Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault
 Co.

Louisville.
 Jefferson Co.... **LANE & HARRISON**,
 (H. M. Lane, O. H. Harrison.) 451 West Jef-
 ferson Street.
 Practice exclusively in Civil Courts. Mercan-
 tile law and collections given special attention.
 Refer to: Louisville Trust Co. and Third Na-
 tional Bank.

Maysville, Mason Co.... JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Attorney-at-Law.
 Refers to: Mitchell, Finch & Co.'s Bank and
 Geo. Cox & Sons, Maysville.

Mount Sterling.
 Montgomery Co. **R. A. CHILES**.
 Attorney-at-Law. Also represents Morehead,
 West Liberty and Frenchburg.
 Refers to: Mt. Sterling National Bank and
 Exchange Bank of Ky., Mt. Sterling.

Mount Sterling.
 Montgomery Co. **TURNER & HAZELRIGG.**

Attorneys-at-Law.
 Refer to: Traders' Deposit Bank and Mt.
 Sterling National Bank.

Owensboro.
 Daviess Co.... **J. D. ATCHISON**,
 1 & 2 Bank of Commerce Building.
 Special attention given to corporation and
 commercial business. Practice in the State and
 Federal Courts.
 Refers to: Bank of Commerce, National De-
 posit Bank, Owensboro Wagon Co. and H. B.
 Phillips Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Mutual Life In-
 surance Co. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.; Union Cen-
 tral Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.

Paducah.
 McCracken Co.... **HENDRICK & MILLER**,

109 Legal Row.
 Lawyers. Practice in all the Courts of the
 State.
 Refer to: Paducah Banking Co.

Paris, Bourbon Co.... JOHN M. BRENNAN.
 Attorney and Counselor.
 Refers to: George Alexander & Co., Deposit
 Bank of Paris, The Central Trust Co., C. S.
 Brent & Bro.

Paris, Bourbon Co.... McMILLAN & TALBOTT.
 Attorneys-at-Law. Collections. Practice in
 all the Courts.
 Refer to: Bourbon Bank, Citizens' Bank, Ag-
 ricultural Bank.

Richmond.
 Madison Co.... **S. M. TUDOR**.
 Attorney-at-Law. Commercial business a spe-
 cialty.
 Refers to: Farmers' National Bank of Rich-
 mond.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.
 N. Orleans Parish **W. S. PARKERSON**.
 Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg.
 Refers to: State, New Orleans, and Hibernia
 Nat. Banks.

Shreveport.
 Caddo Co.... **WISE & HERNDON**.
 (W. H. Wise, E. B. Herndon.)
 Attorneys for First National Bank and Cit-
 izens' National Bank. Compilers of the Laws of
 Louisiana for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

MAINE.

Portland.
 Cumberland Co.... **CHAS. P. MATTOCKS**,
 31 1/2 Exchange Street.
 Refers to: Canal National Bank and First Na-
 tional Bank, of Portland.

Portland.
 Cumberland Co.... **PAYSON & VIRGIN**,
 34 Exchange Street.
 Attorneys for Merchants' National Bank.
 Compilers of the Laws of Maine for THE BANK-
 ERS' DIRECTORY.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City
 (no county).... **J. KEMP BARTLETT**,
 24-27 Bank of Baltimore Building.
 Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. General
 Law practice in all Courts in the State of Mary-
 land.
 Refers to: U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.,
 National Bank of Baltimore, National Ex-
 change Bank, First National Bank, Baltimore.

Baltimore City
 (no county).... **N. RUFUS GILL & SONS**
 Wallis Building, 215 St. Paul Street.
 Corporation Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
 Compilers of the Laws of Maryland for THE
 BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
 Refer to: Old Town Bank, Trust & Guaranty
 Co., Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md., Baltimore;
 Central Foundry Co. of New York, N. Y.

Baltimore City
 (no county).... **McDOWELL & RHODES**,
 409-10-11 Herald Building.
 Mercantile Collections and Adjustments.
 Refer to: Merchants' National Bank, Daniel
 Miller Co., R. M. Sutton & Co., Frank & Adler,
 Armstrong, Cator & Co., Henkelman-Jackson
 Co.

Cumberland,
 Allegany Co.... **ROBERT R. HENDERSON**.
 Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for Second Na-
 tional Bank, of Cumberland, and First National
 Bank, of Frostburg.

Hagerstown,
 Washington Co.... **ALEXANDER NEILL, JR.**

Attorney-at-Law.
 Refers to: Hagerstown Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Suffolk Co.... MULLIGAN & DRAKE.
 Corporation and Commercial Law. Practice
 in all Courts, State and Federal. Compilers of
 the Laws of Massachusetts for THE BANKERS'
 DIRECTORY.
 Refer to: Colonial National Bank, National
 Bank of Commerce and any mercantile house
 in Boston.

Fall River, Bristol Co.... PHILLIPS & FULLER,
 Union Savings Bank Building.
 (Arthur S. Phillips, William E. Fuller, Jr.)
 Practice in State and Federal Courts. Special
 department for collections.
 Refer to: Metacommet National Bank.

Lowell, Middlesex Co.... JOHN J. PICKMAN.
 Refers to: Merchants' National Bank, Simp-
 son & Rowland, F. M. Bell & Co.

Springfield,
 Hampden Co.... **GARDNER & GARDNER**,
 Court Square Theatre Building.
 Counsel in bank and corporation matters.
 Refer to: Any bank or business house in
 Springfield.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor,
 Washtenaw Co.... **MURRAY & STORM**.

Detroit, Wayne Co.... BARNES & RACE,
 55 Home Bank Bldg.
 Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation, commercial
 law. General practice in State and Federal
 Courts. Attorneys for Home Savings Bank.
 Refer to: Citizens' Savings Bank and Wolver-
 ine Manufacturing Co.

Detroit, Wayne Co.... CLARK, DUFFEE & ALLOR,

Union Trust Building.
 Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Practice
 in all Courts. Well-organized collection depart-
 ment. Depositions given careful attention.
 Compilers of the Laws of Michigan for THE
 BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
 Refer to: State Savings Bank, Detroit; Union
 Trust Co. and Carter, Hughes & Dwight, New
 York.

Detroit, Wayne Co.... JULIAN G. DICKINSON,
 33-34 Newberry & McMillan Building.
 Attorney-at-Law.
 Refers to: Stern & Rushmore, Attorneys, 40
 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Preston Na-
 tional Bank, Detroit, Mich.

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

Detroit, Wayne Co.... ADOLPH SLOMAN,
Suite 40-41, Buhl Block, adjoining old post office.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Practices in all Courts, State and Federal. Commercial and Corporation law specialties.
Refers to: Any bank or wholesale business house in the city.

Grand Haven, Ottawa Co.... GEORGE A. FARR.
Attorney-at-Law. Attorney for the National Bank of Grand Haven.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co. KNAPPEN & KLEINHANS,
Michigan Trust Co. Building.
Attorneys for Fourth National Bank.
Refer to: Above bank, Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids; James H. Dunham & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co. and H. B. Cladin Co., New York.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co..... TAGGART, DENISON & WILSON.
(Edward Taggart, 1868; Arthur C. Denison, 1883; Chas. M. Wilson, 1883.)
General practice and corporation law.

Jackson, Jackson Co. BADGLEY & BADGLEY.
Commercial law and collections a specialty.
Refer to: Bradstreet Co., People's National Bank, Jackson County Bank and Union County Bank.

Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co ...BOUDEMAN & DRIVER.
Corporation and commercial law. Attorneys for City National Bank and Kalamazoo Savings Bank. Special attention given to business of non-residents.

Muskegon, Muskegon Co.. SMITH, NIMS, HOYT & ERWIN.
(Fredk. A. Nims, H. J. Hoyt, David D. Erwin, John Vanderwerp.)
Attorneys for National Lumberman's Bank and Hackley National Bank, Muskegon; Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids.

Owosso, Shiawassee Co.... KILPATRICK & PIERPONT.
Attorneys for Owosso Savings Bank.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co.... GEORGE G. MOORE,
25-27 White Building.
General Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Refers to: Any bank or banker in Port Huron or St. Clair County.

Saginaw, Saginaw Co.... E. J. DEMOREST,
Eddy Building.
Corporation and commercial law.
Refers to: Second National Bank and Bank of Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth, St. Louis Co... WILSON G. CROSBY,
602-604 First National Bank Building.
Attorney-at-Law. Corporation law a specialty. Two assistants in office. Attorneys for The First National Bank of Duluth, and Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota.

Duluth, St. Louis Co... RICHARDSON & DAY,
409 Exchange Building.
Refer to: American Exchange Bank, Marshall Wells Hardware Co., Stone-Ordean Wells Co.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co..... DODGE & WEBBER,
817 New York Life Building.
Attorneys-at-Law. Corporation and Commercial law. Attorneys for and represent Mercantile Adjuster and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Refer to: Banks and jobbing houses of Minneapolis.

MINNESOTA.—Continued.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co..... FIFIELD, FLETCHER & FIFIELD,

920-930 Lumber Exchange.
Mercantile and corporation law a specialty.
References—MINNEAPOLIS: Security Bank of Minnesota; National Bank of Commerce; Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.; W. S. Nott & Co.; Crocker Chair Co. CHICAGO: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; Reid, Murdoch & Co.; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co; Swift & Co. BOSTON: American Soda Fountain Co.; Walworth Manufacturing Co. DAYTON, O.: National Cash Register Co.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.... KEITH, EVANS, THOMPSON & FAIRCHILD,

36-42 Minnesota Loan and Trust Co.'s Bldg.
Attorneys for National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis. Compilers of the Laws of Minnesota for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
Refer to: Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., First National Bank, Minneapolis; Fogg Bros. & Co., Boston; Carter, Hughes & Dwight, New York.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.... KOON, WHELAN & BENNETT,

850 Temple Court Building.
Corporation and commercial law.
Refer to: Northwestern National Bank; Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Limited; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.; Minneapolis Street Railway Co.; Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury; Thomas Lowry; Ex-Senator Wm. D. Washburn; The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.; G. W. Van Dusen & Co.; Washburn, Crosby Co.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.... ARTHUR G. MOREY.
Attorney-at-Law. Commercial and Real Estate law. President and Counsel Minneapolis Snow, Church & Company. Special attention given the taking of depositions. A well-equipped collection department. Correspondence promptly attended to.
Refers to: Hennepin County Savings Bank. Others upon application.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.... SNYDER & GALE,
701 New York Life Building.
(Frederick B. Snyder, Edward G. Gale.)
Refer to: Minneapolis—Hon. Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota; First National Bank, Metropolitan Bank, St. Anthony Falls Bank, Swedish-American National Bank, Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.—Citizens' National Bank, Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass.—Second National Bank, Pynchon National Bank, Springfield National Bank, Hampton Loan & Trust Co. Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Safe Works, Charles Baxter, of Fife & Co., boots and shoes. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. E. Fox & Co., Bankers, Louis B. Henry, 1420 Chestnut St. Hartford, Conn.—Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. New York City—Anderson, Howland & Murray, Attorneys. Chicago, Ill.—Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf, Attorneys.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... CROOKS & FRY,
Nat. German-American Bank Building.
Attorneys and counselors. Corporation, commercial and real estate law. Examination of titles. Special collection department.
Refer to: First National Bank, St. Paul; Bankers National Bank, Chicago; The Broughton Co., New York.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... S. P. CROSBY,
610, 611 Globe Building.
Refers to: Merchants' National Bank; American Holst & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, La.; Browning, King & Co., St. Paul.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co.... MORPHY & EWING.
Practice in all Courts, State and Federal. Collection Department.
Refer to: First National Bank, St. Paul; National Bank of Republic, New York; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago; Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi, Harrison Co.... WM. ARMSTRONG.
Practices in all Courts, State and Federal.

MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.

Greenville,

Washington Co. **LEROY PERCY.**

Attorney for Citizens' Bank, Southern Railway Co. and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Co.

Jackson, Hinds Co. **BRAME & BRAME.**

(L. Brame, former Chancellor and Reporter Supreme Court of Miss., L. Brame, Jr.) Collections and commercial law. Represent no local bank, and can therefore more readily protect foreign creditors. Attorneys for R. G. Dun & Co. Compiler of the Laws of Mississippi for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.

Jackson, Hinds Co. **McWILLIE &****THOMPSON,**

Gray-McWillie Building. Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Attorneys for Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Co., Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co., Pullman Palace Car Co.

Jackson, Hinds Co. **WATKINS & EASTERLING.**

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Attorneys for Jackson Bank. Prompt attention to commercial litigation. Long distance telephone in office. We can attend to business at the following towns: Jackson, Bolton, Magee, Terry, Edwards, Braxton, Mendenhall, Utica, Mount Olive, Florence, Collins.

Rosedale, Bolivar Co. **CHAS. SCOTT, WOODS & SCOTT.**

Refer to: Supreme Court Judges of Miss.; Hanover National Bank, and Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, President Ills. Central R. R., New York City.

Vicksburg,

Warren Co. **DABNEY & McCABE,**

Rooms 4, 5 and 6, over Vicksburg Bank. Attorneys for First National Bank, Vicksburg Bank and Mississippi Home Insurance Co. Remittances always made immediately.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal, Marion Co. **F. W. NEEPER,**

Room 9, Missouri Guarantee Building. Attorney-at-Law. Referee in Bankruptcy. Practices in all State and United States Courts. Probate practice a specialty.

Kansas City, Jackson Co. **WILLIAMS & DAVISON**

New York Life Building. General practice; bankruptcy matters and collections.

Refer to: First National Bank, American National Bank, Armour Packing Co., Richards & Conover Hardware Co., Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co., Evans-Smith Drug Co., Rock Island Implement Co., Cutler & Neilson Paint & Color Co., Askew Saddlery Co., and the entire jobbing trade of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jackson Co. **WOLLMAN, SOLOMON****& COOPER**

(Benjamin F. Wollman, Henry C. Solomon, Armwell L. Cooper). Water Works Building. Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Corporation, commercial and bankruptcy law a specialty.

Refer to: National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Joseph, Buchanan Co. **JOHNSON, RUSK & STRINGFELLOW,**

First National Bank Building. Attorneys and Counselors. Corporation, Commercial, Insurance and Real Estate law. Refer to: First National Bank.

St. Louis, St. Louis Co. **ABBOTT & EDWARDS,**

Rooms 707-709 Security Bldg., 319 N. Fourth Street. Corporation, Commercial and Probate Law. Counsel and Attorneys for R. G. Dun & Co. Refer to: American Exchange Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln Trust Co., Bell Telephone Co. of Mo., Missouri Edison Electric Co., American Type Founders Co.

St. Louis, St. Louis Co. **COLLINS, JAMISON & CHAPPELL,**

Rialto Building. General practice. Compilers of the Laws of Missouri for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY. Refer to: St. Louis Trust Co., Mechanics' National Bank, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., General Chemical Co. and The Estey Company.

MISSOURI.—Continued.

St. Louis, St. Louis Co. **F. H. SULLIVAN,**

806-7-8 Carleton Building. Corporation and Commercial Law. Refers to: Continental National Bank, Henry Wrape Company, Mayfield Woolen Mills, St. Louis.

St. Louis, **GERRIT H. TEN BROEK,**

St. Louis Co. 211 N. 7th Street (Holland Building). Attorney and Counselor.

MONTANA.

Great Falls, Cascade Co. **J. W. BOOTH.**Great Falls, Cascade Co. **H. H. EWING.** Attorney-at-Law. Corporation and commercial law. Refers to: Great Falls National Bank.Helena, Lewis and Clarke Co. **WALSH & NEWMAN.**

General practice in State and Federal Courts. Compilers of the Laws of Montana for THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY. Refer to: American National Bank.

Kalispell, Flathead Co. **FOOT & POMEROY.**

Attorneys for First National Bank.

NEBRASKA.

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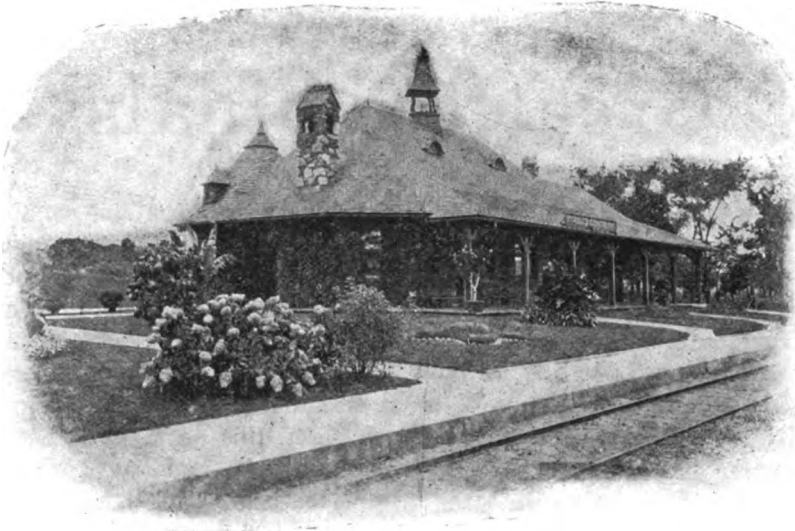
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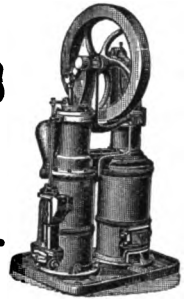
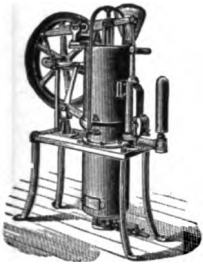
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